

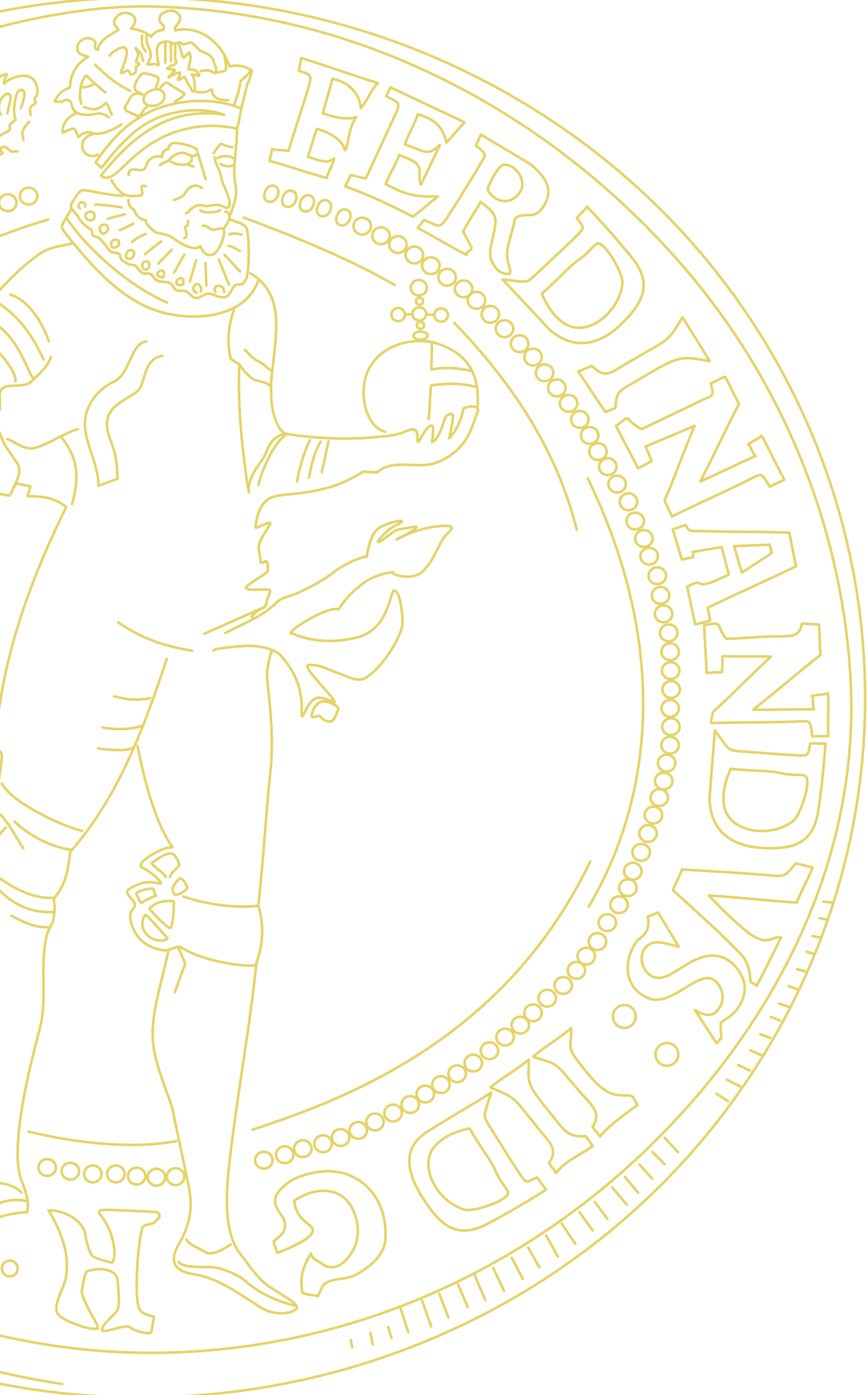
Medalje, male umetnine v luči habsburške monarhije

Medals, small works of art from the
Habsburg monarchy



Katalog razstave
/ Exhibition catalogue

Ptuj, 2023



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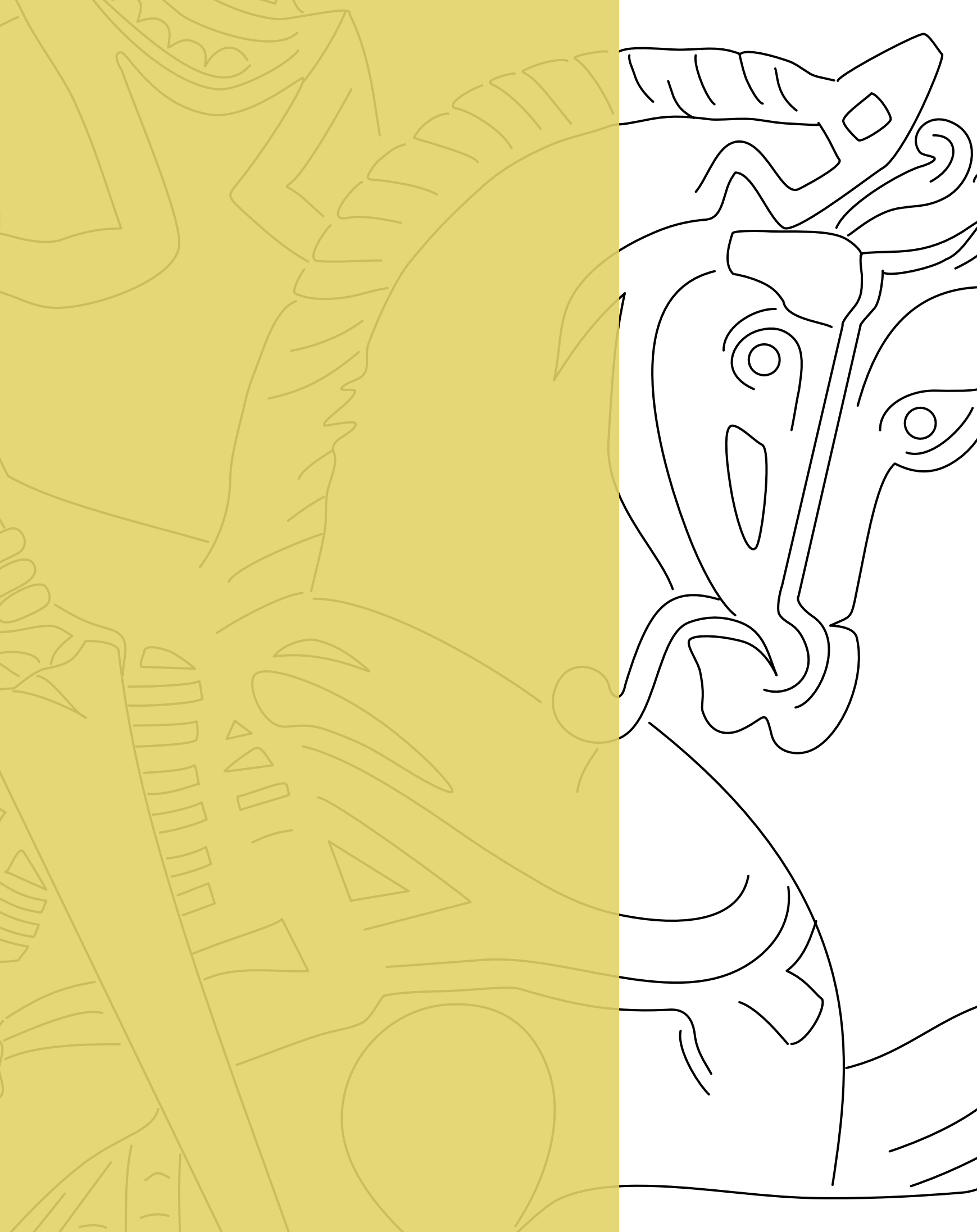
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Med prireditvami, ki smo jih pripravili v letu 2023 ob 130-letnici delovanja ptujskega muzeja, je tudi razstava z naslovom *Medalje, male umetnine v luči habsburške monarhije*. Namen razstave s spremno publikacijo je predstaviti prezrto muzejsko zbirko, spominske medalje, predmete brez denarne vrednosti, ki razkrivajo tudi nekaj o politični moči in kulturi različnih družb.

Zbirka medalj iz obdobja od 17. do 20. stoletja, ki jo hrani ptujski muzej, je sad zbiralne politike muzeja od ustanovitve naprej. Teritorialno obsega območje nekdanje habsburške monarhije, nemškega cesarstva, dežel zahodne in jugovzhodne Evrope ter drugih ozemelj. Medalje so bile pridobljene z odkupom, nakupom ali kot darilo v letih od 1898 do 1941, v obdobju Mestnega Ferkovega muzeja, ki je deloval v sklopu Muzejskega društva Ptuj. Ker zbirka ni nastajala sistematično, v smislu, da bi pokrivali samo določeno oziroma izbrano območje in teme po področjih, vsebuje medalje različne kakovosti in materialov. Ugotavljanje izvora starejšega gradiva, pridobljenega v času Mestnega Ferkovega muzeja pred letom 1945, je zaradi pomanjkanja podatkov zapleteno, saj gradivo ni bilo sproti dokumentarno urejeno. Razstavljene spominske medalje in plakete smo proučili s pomočjo ustrezne strokovne tiskane in spletne literature.

Z izborom medalj predstavljamo motive na njih, ki ponazarjajo področja in teme, značilne za čas od 17. do 20. stoletja. Teme so posvetne ali svetne narave, obema področjema pa je skupno, da je medalja imetnika oziroma lastnika, ne glede na to, iz kako kakovostnega materiala je bila narejena, spominjala na pomemben osebni ali družbeni dogodek, prireditev, kraj, osebnost in drugo.

Med naštetimi področji na razstavi in v spremni publikaciji na izbranih primerkih, ki jih hranimo v ptujskem muzeju, predstavljamo mestne in zgodovinske teme ter dogodke, povezane s Habsburžani. Razstavljene muzejske predmete in likovna dela s portreti, na katerih so predstavljena tudi odlikovanja, dopolnjujejo izposojeni predmeti, ki so povezani z likovnimi upodobitvami. Nekaterih odličij, ki so povezana z nekdanjim lastnikom gradu Ptuj iz sredine 17. stoletja in s ptujskimi meščani, v muzeju žal nimamo, zato smo vrzel zapolnili z izbranimi odličji habsburške monarhije iz zasebne zbirke.

Razstavo *Medalje, male umetnine v luči habsburške monarhije* smo pripravili z muzejsko ekipo konservatorjev, fotografa, risarke in tehnične ekipe, k sodelovanju pa smo povabili tudi zunanjega sodelavca zlatarja, srebrokovača in restavratorja Christopherja Steidla Porento, ki se mu zahvaljujemo za strokovno pomoč. Oblikovanje razstave s spremno publikacijo smo zaupali Jerneju Koželju in Janžeju Marinču, članoma oblikovalske ekipe Tak kolektiv iz Ljubljane, postavitev razstave Aleksandru Kelneriču, jezikovni pregled besedila Darji Gabrovšek Homšak, prevod v angleški jezik pa Tanji Ostrman Renault ter Suzani Lari in Matthewu Krausu. Zahvaljujemo se vsem, ki so sodelovali pri uresničevanju tega projekta.

Introduction

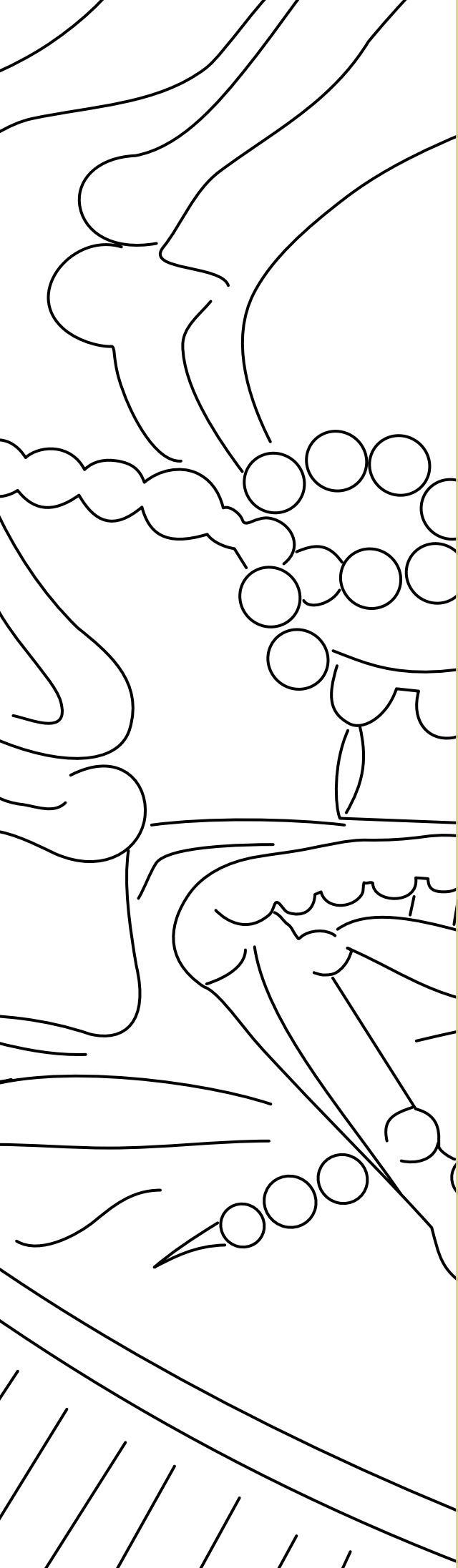
Among the events that we have prepared for Ptuj Museum's 130th anniversary in 2023 is an exhibition entitled *Medals, small works of art in the Habsburg Monarchy*. The purpose of the exhibition with its accompanying publication is to present a little-known museum collection, commemorative medals, objects without monetary value which reveal something about the political power and culture of different societies.

The collection of medals from the period of the 17th to the 20th century, kept by the museum in Ptuj, is the fruit of the museum's collection policy since the time the museum was founded. Territorially, it includes the area of the former Habsburg Monarchy, the German Empire, the countries of Western and Southeastern Europe, and other territories. They were acquired by redemption, purchase or as a gift between 1898 and 1941 during the period of the City Ferk Museum, which operated as part of the Ptuj Museum Association. Since the collection was not created systematically, in the sense of covering only a specific or selected territorial area and topics by field, it contains medals of differing qualities and materials. Determining the origin of the older material acquired during the time of the City Ferk Museum before 1945 is complicated due to the lack of data, as the material was not documented on an ongoing basis. We examined the displayed commemorative medals and plaques with the help of relevant professional printed and online literature.

With a selection of medals, we present the motifs that illustrate the areas and themes typical of the period from the 17th to the 20th century. The topics range from secular to religious in nature, although each share a common thread in that the medal, regardless of the quality of the material it was made of, meant to the holder or owner an important memory of a personal or social event, event, place, personality, etc.

Among the listed areas, the exhibition and its accompanying publication will explore urban and historical topics and events related to the House of Habsburg with selected specimens kept at the Ptuj Museum. The museum's exhibited objects and works of art with portraits, on which decorations are also presented, are complemented by borrowed objects that are related to the artistic depictions. For medals that we do not have in the museum, ones which are also connected to the former owner of the Ptuj castle from the middle of the 17th century and the citizens of Ptuj, we have filled the gap from a private collection with selected medals from the Habsburg monarchy.

The exhibition *Medals, small works of art in the Habsburg Monarchy* was carried out with the museum's team of conservators, a photographer, a sketch artist, and a technical team; we also invited an external colleague, the goldsmith, silversmith, and restorer Christopher Steidl Porenta, to participate, to whom we would like to thank for his technical assistance. We entrusted the design of the exhibition with the accompanying publication to Jernej Koželj and Janžej Marinč, members of the design team Tak kolektiv from Ljubljana, layout of the exhibition to Aleksander Kelnerič, linguistic revision of the text was made by Darja Gabrovšek Homšak, and translation into English by Tanja Ostrman Renault and Suzana Lara and Matthew Krause. We would like to thank everyone who participated in the realisation of this project.





Medalje in medaljerstvo

V umetnosti so medalje izoblikovale posebno področje male plastike. Izvor medalje sega v italijansko zgodnjo renesanso in italijanski humanizem. Njen hitri pojav ostaja do danes nepojasnen. Beseda medalja izvira iz latinske besede *metallum*, tj. kovina, metal. Še bližje je italijanski izraz *medaglia*, s katerim so v srednjem veku poimenovali mali kovanec – mišljen je bil florentinski novc –, nato pa iz obtoka vzeti kovanec. V tem smislu je beseda prešla v francoščino; izraz za medaljo v tem jeziku je *medaille*. Danes medalja označuje kovancu podoben počastitveni, spominski ali za priložnostni namen izdelani kos, ki nima značaja denarja.

Na splošno je medalja okrogla, ulita ali kovana, obdelana na obeh straneh in po navadi narejena iz svinca, cinka, železa, bakra, brona, aluminija, srebra ali zlata, uporabljajo pa tudi druge materiale, na primer medenino, emajl, plastiko. Ob standardni obliki medalje obstajajo še njene kovne stopnje, ki imajo prav tako značaj medalje. V isto kategorijo kot medalja spada tudi okrasna ali spominska plaketa, ki je enostranska in štiri- ali večkotne oblike.

Umetniška veščina medaljerstva se je od 16. stoletja naprej iz Italije počasi širila po Evropi. Moda izdelovanja medalj je med umetniki sprožila novo umetniško specializacijo oziroma nov poklic, poklic medaljerja. Zanj so se izučili tako kiparji kot graverji, ki so od 16. stoletja dalje kovali medalje. Za izdelovanje modelov medalj so uporabili različne materiale: vosek, ilovico, mavec, les, kamen. Še pred izdelavo modela je umetnik naredil študijske risbe motiva, pogosto so brez zadržkov prevzeli tudi tuje predloge. Ko sta bili obe

strani medalje, averz in reverz, zmodelirani iz izbranega materiala, so pripravili kalup in ga dali livarju, da je ulil medaljo. Industrijska revolucija je tudi tej veji umetnosti omogočila, da so medalje postale tržni predmeti, saj so jih s stroji lahko izdelali v večjih količinah in cenovno ugodno. Z možnostjo množičnega izdelovanja predmetov iz neplemenitih kovin so tako razvrednotili prvotni pomen medalje, ki jo je izdelal umetnik, in jo s tem oddaljili od umetnosti. Odločilni dejavnik za povpraševanje in ponudbo je tako postala njena nizka cena in ne kakovost. Razvoj tehnike in tehnologije je v 20. stoletju prinesel dopolnitev k medalji v obliki sorodnega predmeta – značke, ki jo lahko zatakne ali priprimo na oblačilo. V sodobnosti se značke izdelujejo zelo redko, izdelajo jih predvsem ob pomembnih dogodkih, ko želimo z motivom prireditve spominsko zaznamovati dogodek za naše potomce.

Medals and medal making

In art, medals have formed a special field of small ornaments. The origins of medals go back to the early Italian Renaissance and Italian humanism. Its rapid appearance remains unexplained to this day. The word medal comes from the Latin word *metallum*, metal, metallic. Even closer is the Italian term *medaglia*, a term for a small coin in the Middle Ages, used for the Florentine coin, and later for a coin taken out of circulation. In this context, the word passed into the French term for a medal, *medaille*. Today, a medal refers to a coin-like celebrational, commemorative, or occasional piece that does not have the character of money.

In general, a medal is round, cast from a mould or minted, struck on both sides and usually made of the following metals: lead, zinc, iron, copper, bronze, aluminium, silver, and gold; other materials also can be used, such as brass, enamel, plastic. In addition to the standard shape of the medal, there are also its minting grades which also have the character of a medal. A decorative or commemorative plaquette, which is decorated only on one side and quadrangular or polygonal, also belongs to the same category as a medal.

Since the 16th century, the art of medal-making slowly spread across Europe from Italy. The fashion of making medals initiated a new artistic specialisation among artists or the new profession of medallist. Both sculptors and engravers, who engraved medals from the 16th century, were specially trained for it. To design the medals models, medallists used different materials: wax, clay, plaster, wood, and stone. Before making a model, the artist made study sketches of

the motif, and they often took on templates from other medallists without hesitation. After each side of the medal was modelled from the selected material, the obverse and reverse, a mould was prepared and given to the foundryman to cast the medal. The industrial revolution enabled this branch of art to become a marketable item, as it could be produced by machines in larger quantities and at an affordable price. With the possibility of mass production of objects from unprecious metals, they thus devalued the original meaning of a medal made by an artist and by this, distanced it from the art. The decisive factor of supply and demand thus became its low price and not its quality. The development of engineering and technology in the 20th century brought a replenishment to medals in the form of a related object - a badge that could be pinned to clothing. In modern times, the production of medals has become very rare, mostly limited to important events, when we want to use a motif of an event to commemorate the event for future generations.



Spominska medalja X. zbora nemških kmetov in gozdarjev, Gradec, 1846.

Commemorative medal for the 10th Assembly of the Agricultural and Forestry Society, 1846.

PMPO, ZGO 750 ZM.



Medalja Salvator Mundi mesta Dunaj, ok. 1649; graver Gerhard Lina. Od 1575 do 1938 je mesto Dunaj kovanec kot medaljo podeljevalo za posebne zasluge veljakom, znanstvenikom in umetnikom. Medalja je lep primer povezanosti kovancev in medalj v zgodnjem novem veku.

Salvator Mundi Medal of the City of Vienna, ca. 1649; engraver Gerhard Lina. From 1575 to 1938, the city of Vienna awarded the coin as a medal for special merits to dignitaries, scientists, and artists. This medal is a fine example of how coins and medals were connected in the Early modern period.









Medalja je lahko spominski ali razstavni kovanec, ki je bil skovan v spomin na posebno priložnost, osebo ali dogodek in podeljen kot nagrada ali ustvarjen kot umetnina. Zaradi priročnosti in tehnike izdelovanja so naročniki (vladarji, pomembneži, meščani) lahko umetnikom dali ustvariti večje količine medalj, da so jih nato lahko podarjali, zbiratelji pa tudi zamenjevali. Medaljerske delavnice, ki so postopoma dobile značaj podjetja, so upoštevale spremenjene razmere in služile vsem slojem prebivalstva. Od baroka dalje so uveljavljeni medaljerji in graverji svoje male umetnine kovali v priznanih uradnih kovnicah habsburške monarhije: na Dunaju, v Kremnici in Bratislavi na Slovaškem, v Hallu na Tirolskem in drugod.

Po tematiki delimo medalje na osebnostne, zgodovinske, spomske, zaslužne, politične, vojaške, gospodarske, športne, kulturne, raziskovalne, mestne, cerkvene, nagradne in druge. Na neštetih medaljah so upodobili vojne, bitke in upore, kugo in lakoto, vse nadloge, ki so prizadele ljudi. Medaljerji so zabeležili tudi vesele dogodke, na primer odprtje Južne železnice, ustanovitev izobraževalnih in kulturnih ustanov (Notranjeavstrijski narodni muzej Joanneum, sedaj Univerzalni muzej Joanneum), športne prireditve (kolesarske, strelske), posebne dosežke v naravoslovju, tehniki in gospodarstvu, svetovne in deželne razstave ter drugo. Na medaljah so ovekovečili pomembne izume, odkritja in odprave. Z izdanimi in razdeljenimi medaljami so družine sporočile sorodnikom in prijateljem rojstvo, poroko ali smrt v družini. Motivi na medaljah so različni, lahko so živalski in rastlinski, prometni (baloni, ladje, vlaki), vedute mest s krajino in arhitekturo itd.

Vedno priljubljena tema je bila upodobitev človeškega obraza. Od antike do danes je mogoče sestaviti galerijo osebnosti, ki so pisale svetovno zgodovino. Vsaka pomembna zgodovinska prelomnica – vojne z Napoleonom, dunajski kongres, revolucionarno leto 1848/1849, priključitve italijanskih dežel habsburški monarhiji ali tudi njihove izgube – je bila povod za izdelavo spomske medalje, tako na primer medalje feldmaršala Radetzkega po zmagi pri Sommacampagni in Custozzi leta 1848, medalje ob skupnem prusko-avstrijskem vojnem pohodu leta 1864 proti Danski itd.

Napisi na medaljah so v latinskem in nemškem jeziku. Na Slovenskem so se slovenski napisi na medaljah prvič pojavili v 19. stoletju. V času taborskega gibanja v letih od 1868 do 1871 so na prizorišču dogodka (Ljutomer, Vižmarje, Ormož itd.) delili spomske medalje, imenovane tudi svetinjice, s slovenskim napisom v političnopropropagandne namene. Te medalje so bile brez umetniške vrednosti.

The themes of medals

A medal can be a commemorative or exhibition coin that was minted to commemorate a special occasion, person, or event, given as an award, or created as a work of art. Because of their convenience and manufacturing technique, the clients (rulers, people of importance, bourgeois) could have it created by artists in large quantities, so that they could give it out as a gift, and collectors could also exchange them. Medal workshops, which gradually acquired the character of a business, considered the changed conditions and served all classes of the population. Since the Baroque period, established medallists and engravers minted their small works of art in the recognised official mints of the Habsburg monarchy: in Vienna and Hall in Tirol in Austria, Kremnica and Bratislava in Slovakia, and elsewhere.

By theme, we can divide medals into personal, historical, commemorative, meritorious, political, military, economic, sports, cultural, research, city, church, prizes, and other medals. Countless medals depicted wars, battles and rebellions, plagues, famines, and all the woes that befall people. The medallists also recorded happy events, for example, the opening of the Southern Railway, the establishment of educational and cultural institutions (the Inner Austrian National Museum Joanneum, now the Universalmuseum Joanneum), sports events (cycling, shooting), special achievements in the natural sciences, technology and economics, world and regional exhibitions and other events. Important inventions, discoveries and expeditions were also immortalised using medals. With issued and distributed medals, families announced births, marriages, or deaths in the family to relatives and friends. The motifs on the medals are different, they can be animal and foliate, transportation (balloons, ships, trains), vedutas of cities with landscapes and architecture, etc.

The depiction of the human face has always been a popular theme. From antiquity to the present, it is possible to compile a gallery of personalities who wrote world history. At each important historical turning point: the war with Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna, the revolutionary year 1848/1849, the annexation or loss of Italian lands to the Habsburg monarchy, there was an occasion for the production of a commemorative medal, for example, the medal of Field Marshal Radetzky for the victory at Somme Campagna and CustoZZi, 1848, and the medal for the joint Prussian-Austrian campaign against Denmark in 1864, etc.

The inscriptions on the medals are in Latin and German. In Slovenia, Slovenian inscriptions first appeared on medals in the 19th century. During the Tabori Movement from 1868 to 1871, commemorative medals, also called *svetinjice* (pilgrimage badges), with Slovene inscriptions were distributed at the scene of the event (Ljutomer, Vižmarje, Ormož, etc.) for political propaganda purposes; they had no artistic value.



Nagradna medalja glasbenega
inštituta Carla Kaiserja z Dunaja,
ok. 1910.

A prize medal from the Carl Kaiser
Music Institute in Vienna, ca. 1910.

PMPO, ZGO 1095 ZM.



Portretna medalja hrvaškega bana Josipa pl. Jelačića, 1848.

Portrait medal of Croatian Ban Josip Jelačić, 1848.

PMPO, ZGO 611 ZM.







Habsburžani in spominske medalje

Nalogo obeleževati določene zgodovinske dogodke (kronanja, zmage, mirovne dogovore, osvajanje mest in ozemelj ter drugo) so že zgodaj imele tudi podobe na kovancih. Taka politična propaganda se je prenesla na medalje, še posebej, ker so pogosto ponujale veliko boljše možnosti za sporočilnost o dogodku. Bile so odlično reklamno sredstvo, saj je njihova oblika omogočala enostavno razdeljevanje med ljudmi. Medalje kot medij so zelo dobro znali izkoristiti Habsburžani, saj so na njih obeležili številne zasebne (rojstva, zaroke, poroke, jubileje, smrti) ter državne in družbene obletnice in praznovanja ter dogodke različnih zvrsti (na primer politične ali vojaške zveze, potovanja cesarskega para oziroma cesarja ali predstavnikov vladarske hiše, vojaške manevre in drugo).

Z vojaškega in političnega področja so bile na medaljah zelo priljubljen motiv vojne Habsburžanov s Turki, na primer obleganje Turkov pred Dunajem leta 1683, pa tudi osvoboditev Beograda izpod Turkov leta 1789.

V vojvodini Štajerski je na medaljah iz prve polovice 19. stoletja zelo pogosto upodobljen nadvojvoda Janez, brat avstrijskega cesarja Franca I. Bil je pokrovitelj in prenovitelj industrije, kmetijstva, železnic, kulture in šolstva. Leta 1811 je skupaj s štajerskimi deželnimi stanovi ustanovil Notranjeavstrijski narodni muzej Joanneum, ki je bil

predhodnik graške tehniške univerze. Po njegovih primarnih interesih je bil Joanneum sprva predvsem izobraževalna ustanova z znanstveno in tehnično usmeritvijo. Po smrti nadvojvode Janeza leta 1859 so bile razlog za njegovo počastitev na medaljah številne obletnice, med njimi tudi njegova petdesetletnica leta 1861 in stoletnica Joanneuma leta 1911.

Cesar Franc Jožef I. je okrogle obletnice svojega vladanja dal zabeležiti na medaljah z motivi različnih prireditve, pri katerih je bil pokrovitelj (društvena streljanja in praznovanja, gospodarske razstave, nagradne prireditve, športna tekmovanja in drugo), in tudi z motivi obiskov po vojvodinah dvojne monarhije, na primer z motivom svojega potovanja po slovenski Štajerski, Kranjski in Koroški julija in avgusta 1883.

The House of Habsburg and commemorative medals

From an early stage, the imagery on coins had the task of commemorating certain historical events (coronations, victories, peace treaties, the conquest of cities and territories, and so forth). This kind of political propaganda has been passed on to the medal, especially since it often offered much better opportunities to communicate the event. They were an excellent advertising material, as their shape allowed for easy distribution among people. The Habsburgs knew how to make the most of the medal as a medium, as they commemorated many private occasions (births, engagements, weddings, jubilees, deaths) as well as state and social anniversaries and celebrations, and events of various types (e.g., political or military alliances, travels of the imperial couple or the emperor or representatives of the ruling house, military manoeuvres and more).

From the military and political sphere, medals featured a very popular motif of the war between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Empire, e.g., the Turkish siege of Vienna in 1683, as well as the liberation of Belgrade from the Turks in 1789.

In the Duchy of Styria, Archduke John of Austria, brother of the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I, is often depicted on medals from the first half of the 19th century. He was a patron and reformer of industry, agriculture, railways, culture, and education. In 1811, to-

gether with the Styrian country estates (*Landstände*), he founded the Inner Austrian National Museum Joanneum, which was the forerunner of the Graz University of Technology. According to its primary interests, the Joanneum was initially primarily an educational institution with a scientific and technical focus. After the death of Archduke John in 1859, many anniversaries gave a reason to honour him on medals, including the Joanneum's fiftieth anniversary in 1861 and the centenary in 1911.

Emperor Franz Joseph I had the round anniversaries of his reign recorded on medals with the motifs of various events in which he was the sponsor of the event (shooting events and celebrations, economic exhibitions, award ceremonies, sports competitions, etc.) and also visits to the duchies of the dual monarchy, for example, a visit of Emperor Franz Joseph I in July and August 1883 to Slovenian Styria, Carniola and Carinthia).



Žarkasta medalja dunajske svetovne razstave, 1873.

Star-shaped medal commemorating the Vienna World's Fair, 1873.

PMPO, ZGO 757 ZM.



Spominska medalja ob
50. obletnici ustanovitve
Joanneuma, 1861.

Commemorative medal for the
50th anniversary of the founding
of the Joanneum, 1861.

PMPO, ZGO 742 ZM.



Odlikovanja habsburške monarhije



V habsburški monarhiji so podeljevali rede in medalje za zasluge ljudem na različnih področjih. Prvotno so bili odlikovani predvsem uspešni vojskovodje in diplomati, sčasoma pa tudi številne javne osebnosti. Medalj in odlikovanj je bilo mnogo, če štejemo vse stopnje (veliki križ, komturski križ, mali križec, križi), različice plaket itd. Najpomembnejši je bil red zlatega runa. Prejemnik tega reda je moral biti plemiškega rodu in katoliške vere. Podelili so ga le za izjemne zasluge za državo. Z redom je bil odlikovan tudi vojskovodja in diplomat Valter grof Leslie, lastnik gradu Ptuj v letih od 1656 do 1667. Med najvišje redove spadajo še vojaški red Marije Terezije (samo za častnike, podeljen za izjemno hrabrost in vojne zasluge), kraljevski ogrski red sv. Štefana (samo za civilne zasluge), avstrijskokesarski Leopoldov red (za civilne in vojaške zasluge), avstrijskokesarski red železne krone (za civilne in vojaške zasluge) in red Franca Jožefa (za zasluge za vse razrede državljanov); če so bili zadnji trije navedeni redi podeljeni za vojne zasluge, so imeli tako imenovano vojno okrasje, tj. zeleno emajliran venec na odlikovanju. Po smrti cesarice Elizabete je cesar Franc Jožef I. leta 1898 ustanovil Elizabetin red, edini red za zasluge v monarhiji, namenjen samo ženskam.

Obstajala so tudi priznanja nižjih stopenj (zaslužni in vojaški križi ter medalje itd.), ki so bila podeljena stotisočem posameznikom. Vsi državni uradniki in vojaške osebe so prejeli priznanja ob 50-letnici vladanja cesarja Franca Jožefa 1848–1898. Paleta civilnih in vojaških odlikovanj je bila zelo široka. Vojaki na bojiščih, še posebno v prvi svetovni vojni, so prejeli medalje za hrabrost, lahko tudi večkrat, in ranjeniško medaljo, ko so bili ranjeni. Redi, medalje, križi so bili pripeti na trakove v habsburških barvah. Najpogostejši so bili zlati in črni trakovi, lahko pa tudi enobarvni rdeči in progasti rdeče-belo-rdeči.

Na Slovenskem so bili v obdobju habsburške monarhije za zasluge za državo odlikovani številni župani, civilni in vojaški uradniki, sodniki, zdravniki, veterinarji, učitelji, cerkveni dostojanstveniki in častniki, med prvo svetovno vojno pa tudi vojaki na bojiščih s številnimi križci in medaljami za hrabrost. Odlikovanja monarhije za zasluge so prejeli tudi ptujski meščani; omenjamo župana Franca Eckla (viteški križ Franca Jožefa, podeljen 1894) in Josefa Orniga (oficirski viteški križ Franca Jožefa, podeljen 1908, in viteški križ Franca Jožefa, podeljen 1898) ter prošte Matijo Modrinjaka (vitez reda železne krone III. stopnje, podeljen 1883), Jakoba Standeggerja (zlati križ s krono, podeljen 1854) in Jožefa Flecka (vitez železne krone III. razreda in medalja za štirideset let dela, oba podeljena 1899).

Orders of the Habsburg monarchy

In the Habsburg monarchy, orders and medals were awarded to meritorious persons in various fields. Originally, mainly successful military leaders and diplomats were the ones awarded, but many public figures were eventually awarded as well. There were many medals and orders if we count all levels (Grand Cross, Commander's Cross, Small Cross, Crosses), versions of plaques, etc. The most important was the Order of the Golden Fleece. The recipient of this order had to be of noble descent and practice the Catholic faith. It was only awarded to persons for outstanding service to the country. Military leader and diplomat Count Walter Leslie, owner of Ptuj Castle between 1656 and 1667, was also decorated with this order. The highest orders include the Military Order of Maria Theresa (as a reward for outstanding bravery and merit for senior military officers), the Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen (for civil merit only), the Austrian Imperial Leopold Order (for civil and military merit), the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown (for civil and military merit) and the Order of Franz Joseph (for merit from all classes of citizens); in the event that the last three orders mentioned were awarded for war merit, they had the so-called war decoration, a green enamelled wreath on the decoration. After the death of Empress Elizabeth, Emperor Franz Joseph I founded the Order of Elizabeth in 1898; the only order for merit in the monarchy that was intended only for women.

There were also lower orders (meritorious and military crosses and medals, etc.) that were awarded to hundreds of thousands of individuals. All civil government employees and military personnel received medals on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the reign of Emperor Franz Joseph I 1848-1898. The range of civilian and military decorations was very wide. Soldiers on the battlefields, especially in World War I, received medals for bravery, sometimes several times, and the Wound Medal when they were wounded.

Orders, medals, and crosses were attached to ribbons in Habsburg colours, the most common were gold and black ribbons, plain red, and striped red-white-red.

In Slovenian areas, during the period of the Habsburg monarchy, many mayors, civil and military officials, judges, doctors, veterinarians, teachers, church dignitaries and officers were honoured for their services to the country; and during World War I, soldiers who fought on the battlefields were awarded many crosses and medals for bravery. The citizens of Ptuj also received orders from the monarchy for their merits; we mention the mayor Franz Eckl (Knight's Cross of Franz Joseph, awarded 1894) and Josef Ornig (Officer's Cross of Franz Joseph, awarded 1908; Knight's Cross of Franz Joseph, awarded 1898;) and provosts Matija Modrinjak (Order of the Iron Crown 3rd Class, awarded 1883), Jakob Standegger (Golden Cross of Merit with the Crown, awarded 1854) and Josef Fleck (Order of the Iron Crown 3rd Class, Medal for 40 years of service, both awarded 1899).



Valter grof Leslie je dal podeljeno prestižno odlikovanje red zlatega runa ovekovečiti tudi v grbu družine Leslie, vzidanem nad portalom v slavnostni dvorani ptujskega gradu.

Count Walter Leslie, who was inducted into the Distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, had the award immortalised onto the Leslie family coat of arms and added above the portal to the ceremonial hall of Ptuj Castle.



Leonardo Venetiis, portret Valterja grofa Leslieja z odlikovanjem zlatega runa na verigi okoli vratu, 17. stoletje.

Leonardo Venetiis, portrait of Count Walter Leslie with the Order of the Golden Fleece on a chain around his neck, 17th century.



Fotografija župana Jožefa Orniga v svečanem črnem sukniču z belo srajco z ovratnikom in z na prsih pripetim odlikovanjem oficirskega viteškega križa Franca Jožefa, 1908.

Photo of Mayor Josef Ornig in a formal black jacket with a white collared shirt and the order of the Officer's Cross of Franz Joseph pinned on his chest, 1908.

Franc Riml von Altrosenburg. Od kadeta do feldmaršala.

32



Franc Dominik Ludvik Riml se je rodil 4. avgusta 1867 v Vsetínu na Moravskem. Po končani Državni gimnaziji v Freibergu je šolanje nadaljeval na vojaški akademiji v Hainburgu, kjer so se izobraževali pionirji. Po opravljenem stažiranju je leta 1888 napredoval v čin poročnika, leta 1891 pa v nadporočnika. Ker se je že med šolanjem v Hainburgu in pri poznejšem službovanju v pionirskih enotah izkazal za zelo sposobnega, je bil leta 1892 poslan na dodatno izobraževanje na Dunaj in bil leta 1893 imenovan za generalštabnega oficirja. Leta 1894 je služboval kot generalštabni oficir pri 94. pehotni brigadi v Kotorju v današnji Črni gori. Poveljeval ji je generalmajor Karl Heyrowsky, s čigar hčerjo Olgo se je Franc Riml poročil leta 1897 v Celovcu. Leta 1896 je napredoval v čin stotnika prvega razreda. Po premestitvi v Innsbruck je bil v letih od 1897 do 1906 predavatelj v pehotni kadetnici; v tem času so se mu rodili vsi štirje otroci (Franc, Marjeta, Karl in Oto).

V vojaški karieri je kot generalštabni oficir zelo hitro napredoval: leta 1904 je bil povišan v majorja, leta 1908 v podpolkovnika in leta 1911 v polkovnika. Leta 1911 je bil imenovan za šefa generalštaba pri 11. korpusu avstro-ogrske armade s sedežem v Lvovu (Lemberg) v Galiciji (sedaj Ukrajina). Na tem položaju je dočkal začetek prve svetovne vojne. Kot poveljnik generalštaba 11. korpusa je bil leta 1914 na vzhodni fronti udeležen v številnih krvavih bitkah z Rusi. Leta 1915 je napredoval v čin generalmajorja, junija 1915 pa se je kot poveljnik 26. brambovske pehotne brigade še posebej izkazal, saj je s svojimi

enotami osvobodil Lvov, ki so ga leto dni prej zavzeli Rusi. Junija in julija 1915 je bil imenovan za prvega vojaškega poveljnika mesta Lvov, kjer se je še posebej izkazal s prepovedjo maltretiranja ruskih vojnih ujetnikov, a se je kmalu nato na lastno željo vrnil na fronto. V začetku februarja 1916 je bil ponovno imenovan za poveljnika mesta Lvov. Za vojaške uspehe je bil junija povzdignjen v dedni plemiški stan (von Altrosenburg). V vlogi poveljnika mesta je odločno skrbel za oskrbo prebivalcev s hrano in drugimi potrebščinami. Konec leta 1916 se je na božični večer zgodila družinska tragedija, saj je sin med igranjem s samokresom po nesreči ustrelil očeta in mater, ki sta stala ob božičnem drevesu. Oče je bil lažje ranjen v desno roko, mati pa je za posledicami rane umrla sredi januarja 1917. Riml je na lastno željo junija 1917 odstopil z mesta poveljnika Lvova in je bil premeščen v vojno poveljstvo na Dunaj. Marca 1918 se je vdovec Riml na Dunaju poročil z Marjeto, vdovo po prof. dr. Rambouseku, maja istega leta pa je napredoval v čin feldmaršala.

Po razpadu avstro-ogrske monarhije je bil Franc Riml von Altrosenburg kot češkoslovaški državljan upokojen 1. januarja 1919. Tega leta se je preselil v prvo Jugoslavijo, saj je v bližini Ptuja kupil posest v Zamušanih pri Gorišnici (dvorec Zamošak), na kateri je živel vse do svoje smrti. Umrli je 23. marca 1945 za posledicami kapi v starosti 78 let. V najožjem družinskem krogu so ga pokopali na pokopališču v Gorišnici, kjer počiva še danes.

Franz Riml von Altrosenburg. From cadet to vice-marshal



Franc Dominik Ludvik Riml was born on August 4th, 1867, in Vsetín in Moravia. After graduating from the state gymnasium in Freiberg, he continued his education at the military academy in Hainburg, where cadets were trained. After completing his internship, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1888, and First Lieutenant in 1891. Since he already proved to be very capable during his schooling in Hainburg, and later serving in the cadet units, he was sent to Vienna in 1892 for additional education and was appointed a general staff officer in 1893. In 1894, he served as a general staff officer in the 94th Infantry Brigade in Kotor in today's Montenegro. The brigade was commanded by Major General Karl Heyrowsky, whose daughter Olga, Riml married in Klagenfurt in 1897. In 1896, he was promoted to Captain of the first rank. After moving to Innsbruck, he was a lecturer at the infantry cadet school from 1897 to 1906, during which time all four of his children (Franc, Marjeta, Karl and Oto) were born.

He advanced in his military career as a general staff officer very quickly; in 1904, he was promoted to Major, in 1908 to Lieutenant Colonel, and to Colonel in 1911. In 1911, he was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the 11th Corps of the Austro-Hungarian Army based in Lviv (Lemberg) in Galicia (now Ukraine). In this position, he saw the beginning of World War I, whereas commander of the General Staff of the 11th Corps in 1914 on the Eastern Front, he participated in many bloody battles with the Russians. In 1915, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and, in June 1915, as the commander of the 26th Militia Infantry Brigade, he particularly distinguished himself as he and his units liberated Lviv, which had been captured by the

Russians a year earlier. In June and July 1915, he was appointed as the first military commander of the city of Lviv, where he particularly distinguished himself by prohibiting the mistreatment of Russian prisoners of war. Shortly afterwards, he returned to the front at his request. At the beginning of February 1916, he was again appointed commander of the city of Lviv. For his military successes, he was elevated to hereditary nobility (von Altrosenburg) in June. In his role as the city's commander, he resolutely ensured the supply of food and other necessities to the inhabitants. At the end of 1916, on Christmas Eve, a family tragedy occurred, as his son, playing with a pistol, accidentally shot his father and mother, who were standing by the Christmas tree. The father suffered minor injuries in the right arm, the mother died in mid-January 1917 as a result of her wound. At his request, Riml resigned from the position of commander of the city of Lviv in June 1917 and was transferred to Vienna military command. In March 1918, the widower Riml married Marjeta, widow of Professor Rambousek, PhD, and in May of the same year, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Marshal.

After the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Franz Riml von Altrosenburg retired as a Czechoslovak citizen on January 1st, 1919. That year, he moved to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, as he bought a property near Ptuj in Zamušani pri Gorišnica (Manor Zamošak), on which he lived until his death. He died on March 23rd, 1945, at 78, from a stroke. He was buried in the plot for his immediate family at the cemetery in Gorišnica, where he still rests today.



Slovesno odkritje kipa železnega vermana v Lvovu. Slavnostni govorec je generalmajor Franz Riml.

Ceremonial unveiling of the iron military recruit statue in Lviv. The keynote speaker is Major General Franz Riml.

Das interessante Blatt, 13. 4. 1916, str. 11. [elektr. vir].
Österreichische Nationalbibliothek. Dostopno na:
<https://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/> [28. 7. 2023].

Das interessante Blatt, April 13th, 1916, p. 11. [electr. source.]. Österreichische Nationalbibliothek. Available at: <https://anno.onb.ac.at/cgi-content/> [28. 7. 2023].

Seine k. und k. Apostolische Majestät haben mit
Allerhöchster Entschliebung vom 22. Juni d. J.
dem Generalmajor Franz Riml den Adelsstand und
mit Allerhöchster unterzeichnetem Diplome vom 24. Juli
1916 das Prädikat „Altrosenburg“ aller-
gnädigst zu verleihen geruht.

Informacija o povzdignjenju
generalmajorja Franca Rimla
v plemiški stan.

Information about the elevation
of Major General Franz Riml to
the nobility.

Wiener Zeitung. Uradni del. Nr. 204, 6. 9. 1916, str. 1.
[elektr. izd.]. Österreichisches Nationalbibliothek.
Dostopno na: [https://anno.onb.ac.at/pdfs/ONB_](https://anno.onb.ac.at/pdfs/ONB_wrz_19160906.pdf)
[wrz_19160906.pdf](https://anno.onb.ac.at/pdfs/ONB_wrz_19160906.pdf) [28. 7. 2023].

Wiener Zeitung. The official part. No. 204, September
6th, 1916, p. 1. [electr. source.].

Österreichisches Nationalbibliothek. Available at:
https://anno.onb.ac.at/pdfs/ONB_wrz_19160906.pdf
[28. 7. 2023].

V galerijski zbirki hranimo tudi nekaj oljnih portretov, ki izvirajo iz zapuščine rodbine Riml, med njimi dva portreta Franca Rimla von Altrosenburga v avstro-ogrski generalski uniformi s številnimi odlikovanji in portret najstarejšega sina Franca v uniformi avstro-ogrške mornarice. Obstajata še dve kiparski upodobitvi generala Rimla: njegov doprski portret in reliefna upodobitev, ki je vzdana v njegov nagrobni spomenik na pokopališču v Gorišnici.

Tričetrtinski reprezentančni portret generalmajorja Franca Rimla v svečani uniformi je naslikal poljski slikar Wladyslaw Jarocki (1879-1965) leta 1916, kmalu potem, ko je cesar Franc Jožef zaradi vojaških zaslug na bojnem polju Rimla povzdignil v dedni plemiški stan z atributom von Altrosenburg, o čemer priča v zgornjem levem kotu naslikani grb s stolpom in vrtnico.

In the gallery collection, we also keep some oil portraits from the legacy of the Riml family, among them are two portraits of Franz Riml von Altrosenburg in an Austro-Hungarian general uniform with several decorations and a portrait of his eldest son Franc in the uniform of the Austro-Hungarian navy. There are also two sculptural depictions of General Riml: his bust and a relief-like depiction built into Riml's gravestone at the cemetery in Gorišnica.

The three-quarter representative portrait of Major General Franz Riml in ceremonial uniform was painted by the Polish painter Wladyslaw Jarocki (1879-1965) in 1916, shortly after Emperor Franz Joseph elevated Riml to the hereditary nobility with the attribute of von Altrosenburg for his military merits on the battlefield; in the upper left corner of the painting, there is a coat of arms with a tower and a rose to commemorate his elevation.



Grb F. Rimla v. Altrosenburga,
detajl z reprezentančnega
portreta, 1916.

Coat of arms of F. Riml v.
Altrosenburg, detail from the
representative portrait, 1916.



Reliefna upodobitev Franca Rimla na nagrobni spominski plošči je delo kiparja Jana Juliusa Nalborczyka iz leta 1917. Pokopališče Gorišnica.

The relief depiction of Franz Riml on a memorial plaque is the work of sculptor Jan Julius Nalborczyk from 1917. Gorišnica Cemetery.



Nekoliko intimnejši je Rimlov dopasni sedeči portret v sivi bojni uniformi, ohlapno ogrnjeni s plaščem z rdečo podlogo, ki ga je leta 1917 naslikal poljski slikar Ludwik Kwiatkowski (1880–1953); ta portret so Rimlu podarili hvaležni Lemberžani potem, ko je bil na lastno željo z mesta vojaškega poveljnika Lvova premeščen v vojno poveljstvo na Dunaj.

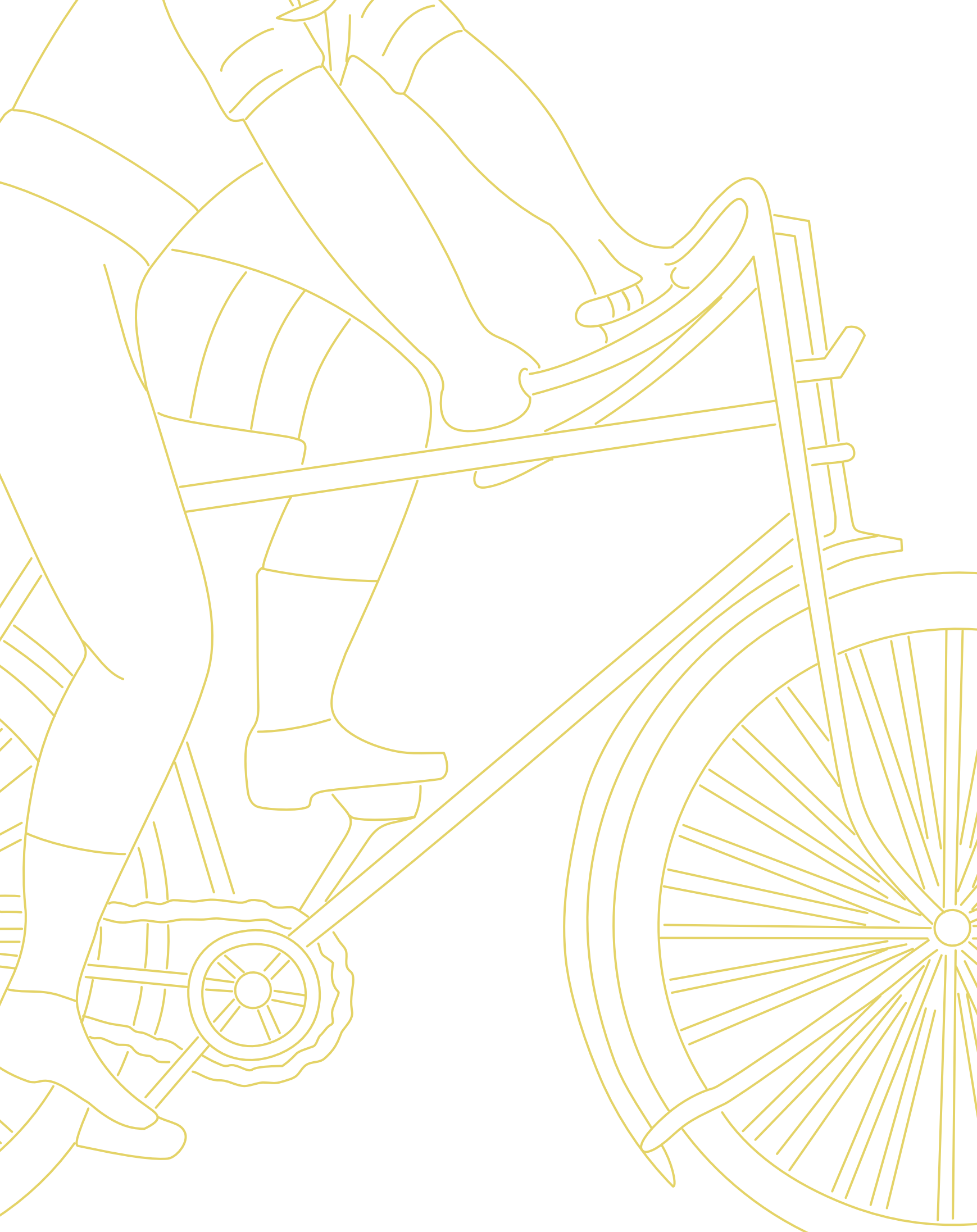
Obe kiparski upodobitvi sta delo poljskega kiparja Jana Juliusa Nalborczyka (1870–1940), ki je tako kot oba slikarja med prvo svetovno vojno deloval v Lvovu. Črno patiniran mavčni doprsni portret Rimla je nastal v letih 1916 in 1917, ko je bil drugič vojaški poveljnik mesta, reliefna upodobitev na Rimlovem nagrobniku pa je iz leta 1917. Na spominski plošči je na desni strani generalmajor upodobljen v profilu, na levi strani pa so vidne strehe gorečega Lvova, ki so ga pod njegovim poveljstvom v tretji bitki pri Lembergu 22. junija 1915 enote 26. pehotne brigade v silovitem napadu vnovič zavzele, sam pa je nato postal prvi vojaški poveljnik osvobojenega Lvova.

Vsi njegovi portreti so okrašeni z odlikovanji, ki jih je prejel ob napredovanjih v višji čin ter za vojaške zasluge v mirnem in vojnem času. Med njimi omenjamo: medaljo za vojaške zasluge, imenovano *Signum laudis* (1907), vojaški križ za zasluge (1909), avstrijski red železne krone III. stopnje z vojnim okrasjem (1914), pruski železni križec II. stopnje in bavarski vojaški zaslužni red II. stopnje z zvezdo in meči (slednja dva ob soglasju cesarja Franca Jožefa I.) ter avstrijski viteški križec Leopoldovega reda z vojnim okrasjem (1915), vojaški križ za zasluge III. stopnje z vojnim okrasjem (1916) ter še eno medaljo za vojaške zasluge z meči na traku (1917).

Somewhat more intimate is Riml's seated bust portrait painted in 1917 by the Polish painter Ludwik Kwiatkowski (1880–1953). On it, Riml is wearing a grey battle uniform, loosely wrapped in a red-lined coat. This portrait was given to Riml by the grateful people of Lemberg after he was transferred from the post of military commander of Lviv to the military command in Vienna at his request.

Both sculptural depictions are the work of the Polish sculptor Jan Julius Nalborczyk (1870–1940), who, like both painters, worked in Lviv during World War I. The black-patinated plaster bust portrait of Riml was created between 1916 and 1917, when he was military commander of the city for the second time, and the relief depiction on Riml's tombstone is from 1917. On the memorial plaque, on the right side, the major general is depicted in profile, and on the left, the roofs of the burning city of Lviv are visible, which was recaptured under his command in the third battle of Lemberg on June 22nd, 1915, by the units of the 26th Infantry Brigade in a vicious attack, and he became the first military commander of liberated Lviv after that.

All his portraits are decorated with the medals he received on promotion to a higher rank and for military services in peacetime and wartime. Among them, we mention: the Military Merit Medal referred to as *Signum laudis* (1907), the Military Merit Cross (1909), the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown 3rd class with war decoration (1914), the Prussian Iron Cross 2nd class and the Bavarian Military Merit Order 2nd class with star and swords (the latter two with consent from Emperor Franz Joseph I), the Austrian Knight's Cross of the Order of Leopold with war decoration (1915), the Military Merit Cross 3rd class with war decoration (1916), and he also received the Military Merit Medal with swords on the ribbon for the second time in 1917.



Katalog / Catalouge



Okrajšave / Abbreviations

PMPO = Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj - Ormož / Ptuj - Ormož Regional Museum

elektr. izd. = elektronska izdaja / electronic edition

elektr. vir = elektronski vir / electronic source

kat. št. = kataloška številka / catalogue number

lit. = literatura / literature

str. = stran / page

1.

1. Tolar s podobo svetega Jurija

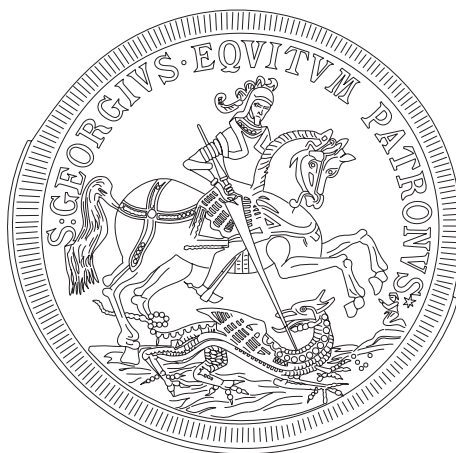
17. stoletje
srebro
premer 47,76 mm

Thaler with the image of St. George

17th century
Silver
Diameter 47.76 mm



PMPO, ZGO 1083 ZM



V srednji Evropi je bil tolar s podobo svetega Jurija kot kovanec, obesek ali broška del neuradne standardne opreme vseh vojsk od konca 17. do konca 19. stoletja. Ne glede na versko prepričanje vojakov je bil njihov najbolj zaželen zaščitni amulet. Kljub številnim verskim vojnjam je zavetnik sveti Jurij ostal najpomembnejši zaščitnik za jezdece, pešce in pomorščake vseh veroizpovedi. Na averzu je predstavljena podoba svetega Jurija na konju, ki s sulico ubija zmaja pod seboj. Na zgornjem robu kovanca je napis: S. GEORGIVS EQVITVM PATRONVS. Reverz namesto grba krasi motiv iz Nove zaveze: na ladji v viharju speči Kristus. Nad ladjo je na vrhu napis: INTEMPESTATE SECVRITAS. Od konca 17. do konca 19. stoletja je bil tolar s podobo svetega Jurija izdelek kovnice v Kremnici na Slovaškem. Kovanec je bil predelan v broško. Na reverzu ima z lotom zalito prečno iglo.

In Central Europe, the St. George silver coin, as a coin, pendant, or brooch, was an unofficial part of the standard equipment of all armies between the end of the 17th and 19th centuries. Regardless of a soldier's religious beliefs, it was considered their most desired protective amulet. Despite many religious wars, the patron Saint George remained the most important protector for horsemen, footmen, and sailors of all faiths. The obverse features an image of Saint George on horseback, slaying a dragon below him with a spear. On the upper edge is the inscription: S. GEORGIVS EQVITVM PATRONVS. Instead of a coat of arms, the reverse is decorated with a motif from the New Testament, a ship in a storm with a sleeping Christ. Above the ship at the top is the inscription INTEMPESTATE SECVRITAS. From the end of the 17th to the end of the 19th century, the St. George Thaler was a product of the Kremnica mint in Slovakia. The coin was reworked into a brooch. On the reverse, it has a diagonal needle attached with solder.

Lit.: Huszar, 1979, str. 5.

2.

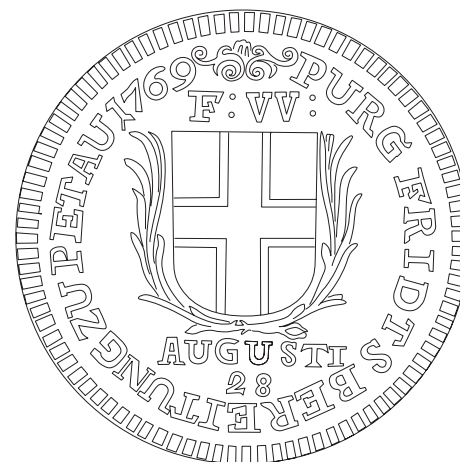
Novec ob svobodnem objezdu ptujskega mestnega pomirja

1769
baker
premer 21,76 mm
signatura: M

Commemorative coin for a mounted expedition around the extent of the Ptuj urban territory

1769
Copper
Diameter 21.76 mm
Signature: M

PMPO, ZGO 1073a ZM



Spominske novce ob tretjem objezdu meja mesta Ptuj 28. avgusta 1769 je pri medaljerju Matzenkopfu (M) dal izdelati mestni sodnik Franc Wasser. Na averzu je upodobljen sveti Jurij na konju s sulico v desni roki, ki ubija zmaja. Na desni kleči na skali kraljeva hči, ki ima k molitvi dvignjene roke, na vrhu je božje oko z žarki. Rob novca je označen s črtami. Na reverzu je ob robu napis PURG FRIDTS BEREITUNG ZU PETAU 1769 in obkroža ščit s ptujskim mestnim grbom, postavljen v sredino. Obdajata ga prekrizani palmovi vejici, nad njim je monogram F: W: (Franz Wasser), spodaj pa datum AVGUSTI 28.

The commemorative coins for the third mounted expedition around the extent of the Ptuj urban territory on August 28th, 1769, were produced on request of city judge Franc Wasser, and made by the medallist Matzenkopf (M). On the obverse, on the right Saint George is depicted on horseback, holding a spear in his right hand by which he is slaying a dragon. On the left kneeling on a rock is the king's little daughter, with her hands raised in prayer, at the top is the eye of God with rays. The edge of the coin is marked with lines. On the reverse around the edge, the inscription: PURG FRIDTS BEREITUNG ZU PETAU 1769 circles in the centre of a shield with the Ptuj coat of arms surrounded by crossed palm branches, above the coat of arms is the monogram F: W: (Franz Wasser), and below is the date AUGUSTI 28.

Lit.: Probszt, 1928, str. 148, kat. št. 202.

3.

Medalja ob 100-letnici svobodnega tržaškega pristanišča

1828
bron
premer 40,23 mm

Medal commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Free Port of Trieste

1828
Bronze
Diameter 40.23 mm

PMPO, ZGO 921 ZM



Na averzu je med zgornjim in spodnjim napisom EVCHARISTICON SAECVLARE / AN MDCCCXXVIII osrednji motiv, ki predstavlja Fortuno, Merkurja in Neptuna ob mestni personifikaciji Trsta in putta, nad skupino je v zraku lebdeči dvoglavi orel s certifikatom. Na reverzu je v hrastovem vencu le napis, ki kaže razlog izdaje spominske medalje, in sicer: TERGESTINO, PORTV / CLEMENTIA / AVGVSTI / LIBERTATE MERCATORIA / DONATA / IV. ID. SEPTEMBR. / AN M DCCCXXVIII. Izdelal jo je medaljer PVTINATI.

On the obverse, between the upper and lower inscriptions: EVCHARISTICON SAECVLARE/ AN MDCCCXXVIII, is the central motif representing Fortuna, Mercury, and Neptune next to the city personification of Trieste and putto, above the group is a double-headed eagle with a certificate floating in the air. The reverse contains only an inscription on an oak wreath indicating the reason for issuing the commemorative medal. Namely: TERGESTINO, PORTV / CLEMENTIA / AVGVSTI / LIBERTATE MERCATORIA / DONATA / IV. ID. SEPTEMBR. / AN M DCCCXXVIII. It was made by the medallist PVTINATI.

Lit.: *Österreichischer Beobachter*, 10. Juli 1829, Nr. 191, str. 862 [elektr. vir].
Österreichische Nationalbibliothek [6. 8. 2023].

4.

Spominska medalja osmega tabora v Ormožu

1869
cink
višina z osjo 33,16 mm
premer 29,62 mm

Commemorative medal for the eighth Tabori Movement event in Ormož

1869
Zinc
Height with axis 33.16 mm
diameter 29.62 mm

PMPO, ZG 3052



45



Taborsko gibanje je bilo slovensko politično gibanje v obdobju od 1868 do 1871. Peščici narodnozavednih ormoških Slovencev je 8. avgusta 1869 uspelo organizirati tabor, na katerem so se odločno izrekli za ideje Zedinjene Slovenije. V spomin na ta dogodek je bila izdana spominska medalja. Na averzu je ob robu lipov venec, ki obkroža osrednji napis: ŽIVELA SLOVENIJA / SLOŽIMO SE : ZEDINIMO SE : NE VDAMO SE. Na reverzu je štirivrstični napis: TABOR V ORMOŽU 8. AUGUSTA 1869.

The Tabori Movement was a Slovenian political movement in the period from 1868 to 1871. On August 8th, 1869, a handful of nationally conscious Slovenes from Ormož managed to organise a meeting, where they firmly spoke out for the ideas for Zedinjena Slovenija (United Slovenia). A commemorative medal was issued to commemorate this event. On the obverse, there is a linden wreath at the edge surrounding the central inscription: ŽIVELA SLOVENIJA / SLOŽIMO SE : ZEDINIMO SE : NE VDAMO SE. On the reverse, there is a four-line inscription: TABOR V ORMOŽU 8. AUGUSTA 1869.

Lit.: Švajncer, 2018, str. 201.



5.

Medalja s svetovne razstave na Dunaju

1873
cink
premer 52,64 mm
signatura: Th. Hansen INV., F Schmahlfeld
FEC, V. Christesen

Vienna World's Fair Medal

1873
Zinc
Diameter 52.64 mm
Signature: Th. Hansen INV., F Schmahlfeld
FEC, V. Christesen

PMPO, ZGO 759 ZM

Svetovna razstava na Dunaju je bila peta po londonski leta 1851. Razstavišče v dunajskem Pratru je bilo zgrajeno v velikem obsegu. Osrednja točka je bila veličastna zgradba rotunde, kot je upodobljena na spominski medalji. Rotunda je pogorela leta 1937. Na aversu je na levo obrnjena sedeča Atena v antični obleki s čelado na glavi, ki v iztegnjeni desnici drži krilato Viktorijo na zemeljski krogli z lovorovim vencem v roki. Atena drži v levici ščit z glavo Meduze. Ob njeni nogi je upodobljena sova, njen atribut. Podoba Atene z Viktorijo obdaja napis: DEM VERDIENSTE SEINE KRONE! Na reverzu sta nad rotundo upodobljena dva grifona s trakom z napisom VIRIBUS UNITIS. Nad napisom držita grifona grb s krono z napisom FJI. Pod rotundo je dvovrstični napis: WELTAUSSTELLUNG 1873 WIEN.

The Vienna World's Fair was the fifth after the one in London in 1851. The exhibition centre in Vienna's Prater was built on a large scale. The focal point of the fair was a magnificent rotunda building, which was depicted on the commemorative medal. The rotunda burned down in 1937. The obverse depicts a seated Athena facing left in an ancient dress with a helmet on her head holding a little winged Victoria in her extended right hand on a globe of the Earth with a laurel wreath in her hand. In her left-hand Athena is holding a shield depicting the head of Medusa. An owl, her attribute, is depicted at her feet. The image of Athena with the little Victoria is surrounded by the inscription: DEM VERDIENSTE SEINE KRONE! On the reverse, above the rotunda, two gryphons are depicted with a ribbon with the inscription VIRIBUS UNITIS. Above the inscription, two gryphons are holding a coat of arms with a crown and the inscription FJI. Below the rotunda is a two-line inscription: WELTAUSSTELLUNG 1873 WIEN.

Lit.: Augustin, 1985, str. 318, kat. št. 184.

6.

Medalja štajerskega obrtnega združenja v Gradcu z vgraviranim imenom nagrajenca Jos. Reicher

1880
bron
premer 60,40 mm
signatura: FRÜCHTL INV JAUNER FEC

Medal of the Styrian Trade Association Graz with the engraved name of the winner Jos. Reicher

1880
Bronze
Diameter 60.40 mm
Signature: FRÜCHTL INV JAUNER FEC

PMPO, ZGO 748 ZM



Na averzu je upodobljena sedeča ženska z lovorovim vencem v desni roki in palmovo vejico v levi ter z atributi. Na reverzu je na robu medalje napis: VOM STEIERMAERKISCHEN GEWERBEVEREIN GRAZ GESTIFTET IM JAHRE 1880. V sredini je štajerski grb s krono. Pod njim je v kartušastem okvirju vgravirano ime dobitnika medalje JOS. REICHER.

The obverse depicts a seated female figure with a laurel wreath in her right hand and a palm branch in her left hand and attributes. On the reverse, the edge of the medal is surrounded by the inscription: VOM STEIERMAERKISCHEN GEWERBEVEREIN GRAZ GESTIFTET IM JAHRE 1880. In the centre is the Styrian coat of arms with a crown. Below it, in a cartouche frame, the name of the recipient of the medal is engraved, JOS. REICHER.

Lit.: Hauser, 2006, kat. št. 3539, 3565.

7.

Kovanec v spomin na prvi spodnještajerski obrtni dan na Ptuju

1887
medenina
višina z osjo 38,33 mm
premer 33,86 mm

Commemorative coin of the first Lower Styria trade day in Ptuj

1887
Brass
Height with axis 38.33 mm
Diameter 33.86 mm

PMPO, ZGO 744b ZM

48



Celjsko in mariborsko obrtno društvo ter odbor ptujskih obrtnikov so 7. avgusta 1887 na Ptuju organizirali prvi štajerski obrtni dan. Posveta o takratni problematiki obrtnikov se je udeležilo okoli 300 obrtnikov s Štajerske in Koroške. Za to priložnost so dali narediti spominski kovanec in nanj zapisali tudi vodilni moto posveta »Mala obrt bo uspela, če bomo enoten narod složnih bratov / *Der kleine Handwerk es gelingt wenn wir ein einig Volk von Brüdern sind*«. Na aversu je na zunanjem robu medalje napis ZUR ERINNERUNG AN D. 1. UNTERSTEIRISCHEN GEWERBETAG AM 7. AVGUST 1887 IN PETTAU. Na sredini je nad motivom stiska rok ptujski grb s križem in zvezdo. Na reverzu zunanji rob obroblja venec iz hrastove in lipove vejice, ki sta spodaj zvezani s pentljo. Na sredini je napis DAS KLEINE / HANDWERK ES GELINGT / WENN WIR EIN EINIG / VOLK VON BRÜDERN / SIND.

On August 7th, 1887, the Celje and Maribor Trade Association and the Ptuj Trade Committee organised the first Styrian trade day in Ptuj. About 300 craftsmen from Styria and Carinthia attended the consultation on the then-current issue of craftsmen and their activities in connection with legislation. For this occasion, a commemorative coin was made, and the guiding motto of the consultation was written on it: "Small-scale crafts will succeed if we are a united nation of united brothers / *Der kleine Handwerk es gelingt wenn wir ein einig Volk von Brüdern sind*". On the obverse, the outer edge of the medal surrounds the inscription ZUR ERINNERUNG AN D. 1. UNTERSTEIRISCHEN GEWERBETAG AM 7. AVGUST 1887 IN PETTAU. In the middle, above the handshake motif, there is the Ptuj coat of arms with a cross and a star. On the reverse, the outer edge is bordered by a wreath of oak and linden twigs, which are tied with a bow below. In the middle is the inscription DAS KLEINE / HANDWERK ES GELINGT / WENN WIR EIN EINIG / VOLK VON BRÜDERN / SIND.

Lit.: Kolar, 2019, str. 369. Žerič, 2019, str. 65.

8.

Medalja s Spodnještajerske pokrajinske razstave v Celju

1888
bron
premer 52,95 mm

Medal of the Lower Styrian Provincial Exhibition in Celje

1888
Bronze
Diameter 52.95 mm

PMPO, ZGO 828 ZM



Na averzu so upodobljene tri osebe: na sredini med sedečima ženskima figurama stoji krilati genij z lovorovim vencem v dvignjeni levi roki. Za desno roko, v kateri ima venec, ga drži na njegovi desni sedeča ženska figura, ob njenih nogah leži snop žita, za njo je upodobitev rala. Na mladeničevi levi strani sedi druga ženska figura s preslico v rokah (alegorija industrije), za njo sta vidna nakovalno in zobnik. Skupino obrobja napis UNTERSTEIRISCHE REGIONAL AUSSTELLUNG CILLI 1888. Na reverzu napis DEM / VERDIENSTE obrobjata lovorova in hrastova vejica, ki sta speti s pentljo.

The obverse depicts three figures: in the middle between two seated female figures stands a winged genius with a laurel wreath in his raised left hand. His right hand, in which he holds a wreath, is held by a seated female figure on the left, with a sheaf of grain at her feet, behind her is a depiction of a primitive plough. On the right side, next to the young man, another female figure is sitting with a distaff in her hands (an allegory for industry), an anvil and a cogwheel are visible behind her. The group is surrounded by the inscription UNTERSTEIRISCHE REGIONAL AUSSTELLUNG CILLI 1888. On the reverse, the inscription DEM / VERDIENSTE is bordered by laurel and oak branches tied with a bow.

Lit.: Kolar, 2019, str. 370. Žerič, 2019, str. 66.



9.

Medalja ptujskega kolesarskega društva za 3. mesto

1893
medenina
premer 32,50 mm
signatura: J. CHRISTLBAUER

Medal for finishing in 3rd place of Ptuj cycling association event

1893
Brass
Diameter 32.50 mm
Signature: J. CHRISTLBAUER

PMPO, ZGO 829 ZM



50

Ptujsko kolesarsko društvo je 22. 10. 1893 organiziralo prvo cestno kolesarsko dirko od Ptuja do St. Johanna. Iz napisa na medalji ne moremo natančno razbrati, kateri kraj je mišljen z imenom St. Johann. Lahko le uganemo, da gre za kraj Sankt Johann am Draufelde / Sveti Janez na Dravskem polju, danes Starše. Medalja je bila podeljena kolesarju za doseženo 3. mesto. Na averzu je reliefna podoba kolesarja, ki jo obrobja napis PETTAUER RADFAHR VEREIN. Na reverzu lovorov venec obkroža petvrstični napis: III. Preis / Strassenrennen / Pettau St. Johann / & retour / 22. 10. 93.

On October 22nd, 1893, the Ptuj cycling association organised the first cycling road race from Ptuj to St. Johann. From the inscription on the medal, we cannot make out exactly which place is meant by the name St. Johann. We can only guess that it is the place St. Johann am Draufelde / Sveti Janez na Dravskem polju, today Starše. It was awarded to the cyclist who finished in 3rd place. The obverse features a relief image of a cyclist surrounded by the inscription PETTAUER RADFAHR VEREIN. On the reverse, a five-line inscription surrounds a laurel wreath: III. Preis / Strassenrennen / Pettau St. Johann / & retour / 22. 10. 93.

Lit.: Kolar, 2019, str. 371.



10.

Medalja ob 100-letnici Avstrijske narodne banke

1916
bron
premer 65,26 mm
signatura: ST. SCHWARTZ

Medal commemorating the Centennial of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank

1916
Bronze
Diameter 65.26 mm
Signature: ST. SCHWARTZ

PMPO, ZGO 832 ZM

51



1. junija 1816 je cesar Franc I. ustanovil privilegirano Avstrijsko narodno banko. Njena najpomembnejša ugodnost je bila pravica, da je bila edina banka v Avstriji, ki je lahko izdajala avstrijske bankovce. Leta 1878 je postala avstro-ogrska banka. Ko je monarhija po prvi svetovni vojni razpadla, so leta 1919 banko zaprli. Na aversu je upodobljen cesar Franc I., ki predaja patent o ustanovitvi privilegirane Avstrijske narodne banke ministru grofu Stadionu. Nad osrednjim motivom je napis PRIVILEGIERTE OESTERREICHISCHE NATIONALBANK 1. JUNI 1816. Na reverzu je desetvrstični napis, obdan z lovorovim vencem: FRANCISCVS I. / KALENDIS IVNIIS / A MDCCCXVI CONDIDIT / FRANCISCO IOSEPHO I. / GLORIA REGNANTE / SAECVLARIA / ORIGINIS / ACTA SVNT / MCMXVI. Na spodnjem skrajnem desnem robu je na mestu, kjer sta prekržani lovorovi vejici, črka A (kovnica Dunaj).

On June 1st, 1816, Emperor Franz I founded the privileged Austrian National Bank. Their most important benefit was that they were the only bank in Austria that was allowed to issue Austrian banknotes. In 1878, it became the Austro-Hungarian bank. When the monarchy collapsed after World War I, the bank closed in 1919. On the obverse, Emperor Franz I is depicted handing over the patent for the establishment of the privileged Austrian National Bank to Minister count von Stadion. Above the central motif is the inscription PRIVILEGIERTE OESTERREICHISCHE NATIONALBANK 1. JUNI 1816. On the reverse is a ten-line inscription surrounded by a laurel wreath: FRANCISCVS I. / KALENDIS IVNIIS / A MDCCCXVI CONDIDIT / FRANCISCO IOSEPHO I. / GLORIA REGNANTE / SAECVLARIA / ORIGINIS / ACTA SVNT / MCMXVI. On the lower right edge, in the space between the two crossed laurel branches is the letter A (Mint Vienna).

Lit.: Žerič, 2019, str. 73.

11.

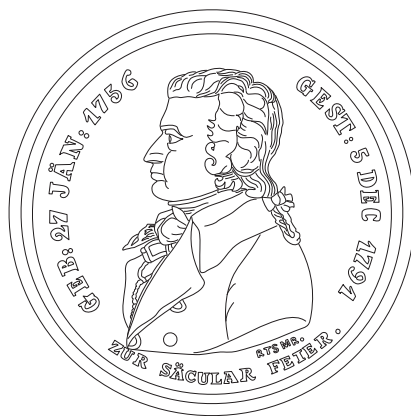
Medalja W. A. Mozarta

po 1791
cink
premer 38,72 mm

W. A. Mozart medal

After 1791
Zinc
Diameter 38.72 mm

PMPO, ZGO 617 ZM



Na averzu je v levem profilu upodobljen W. A. Mozart; na robu portret obdajata datum skladateljevega rojstva 27. 1. 1756 in datum smrti 5. 12. 1791. Na reverzu je prikazana Mozartova rojstna hiša v Salzburgu.

On the obverse, W. A. Mozart is depicted in the left profile; the dates of his birth 27. 1. 1756 and death 5. 12. 1791 surround the portrait. The reverse shows Mozart's birthplace of Salzburg.



12.

**Spominska medalja ob 100.
obletnici Beethovnevega rojstva**

1870
bron
premer 57,10 mm
signatura: C. RADNITZKY

**Commemorative medal
for the 100th anniversary
of Beethoven's birth**

1870
Bronze
Diameter 57.10 mm
Signature: C. RADNITZKY

PMPO, ZGO 917 ZM

53



Spominska medalja je nastala ob praznovanju 100. obletnice Beethovnevega rojstva na Dunaju. Na averzu je viden portret Ludwiga van Beethovna v desnem profilu; podlaga za portret je bil relief Josepha Daniela Böhma iz leta 1820. Na reverzu je z lovorovim vencem uokvirjen grb hiše Habsburg z dvojnimi orloma, nad njim pa labod z liro.

The commemorative medal was created to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Beethoven's birth in Vienna. On the obverse, a portrait of Ludwig van Beethoven can be seen in the right profile; the basis for the portrait was a relief by Joseph Daniel Böhm from 1820. On the reverse, the House of Habsburg coat of arms with a double eagle framed by a laurel wreath, and above it is a small swan with a lyre.

Lit.: Hauser, 2006, kat. št. 2045. Miller, 2022, str. 50, kat. št. 129 [elektr. vir].
Academia.edu. [13. 7. 2023].

13.

Spominski obesek s podobo S. Marie Cellensis Viennensium

1683
bron
višina z osjo 54,96 mm
širina 38 mm

Memorial pendant with the image of S. Maria Cellensis Viennensium

1683
Bronze
Height with axis 54.96 mm
Width 38 mm

PMPO, ZGO 1104 ZM



Nosilni spominski ovalni obesek z motivom obleganja Turkov pred Dunajem 12. septembra 1683 je izdelal Paul Seel. Na aversu je predstavljena reliefna podoba Dunaja s turškim taborom pred mestnim obzidjem in nad mestom podoba Svete trojice, ki gleda na oblegano mesto. Obe upodobitvi loči dvovrstični napis SS:TRIAS / REFVGIVM VIENNENSIVM. Ovalni obesek zaključa spodaj pod črto štirivrstični napis: VIENNA AVSTRIAE AB / OBSIDIONE TVRC: LI- / BERATA 12. SEPT: / 1683. Na reverzu je na sredini reliefna čudodelna podoba Marije Celjske / Maria Zell pod velikim turškim baldahinom; levo in desno od nje sta napisa PATRONA in VIENNENSIVM. Spodaj pod črto je dvovrstični napis S: MARIA CEL- LENSIS.

The accessory commemorative oval pendant with the motif of the Turkish siege of Vienna on September 12th, 1683, was made by Paul Seel. The obverse features a relief image of Vienna with a Turkish camp in front of the city walls and above the city an image of the Holy Trinity looking over the besieged city. The two depictions are separated by the two-line inscription SS:TRI AS / REFVGIVM VIENNENSIVM. The oval pendant ends with a four-line inscription below the line: VIENNA AVSTRIAE AB / OBSIDIONE TVRC: LI- / BERATA 12. SEPT: / 1683. On the reverse, in the middle, there is the miraculous relief image of Marija Celjska / Maria Zell under a large Turkish canopy; to the left and right of her are the inscriptions PATRONA and VIENNEN- SIVM. Below the line is a two-line inscription: S: MARIA CEL- LENSIS.

Lit.: Švajncer, 2001, str. 773–776.



14.

Spominska medalja ob osvojitvi Beograda

1789
srebro
višina z osjo 46,15 mm
premer 40,57 mm
signatura: I. DONNER. F

Commemorative medal for the conquest of Belgrade

1789
Silver
Height with axis 46.15 mm
Diameter 40.57 mm
Signature: I. DONNER. F

PMPO, ZGO 1078 ZM

55



Potem ko je avstrijska armada pod vodstvom feldmaršala Gideona Ernesta von Loudona 10. oktobra 1789 premagala Turke in zavzela Beograd, je medaljer Ignaz (I.) Donner izdelal spominsko medaljo. Na averzu je upodobljena na desno profilirana in z lovorovim vencem ovenčana glava cesarja Jožefa II., ki jo obroblja napis IOSEPHVS II AVGVSTVS. Na reverzu je upodobljena Klio, starogrška muza zgodovine, ki sedi pred stebrom s pozavno, s katero slavi novico; na vrhu stebra je orel s ščitom in dvovrstičnim napisom MARTINEST / BEOGRAD. Za stebrom so na tleh kot vojni plen položene turške vojaške zastave in cev zaplenjenega topa. Na robu je napis TVRCIS ACIE VICTIS TAVRVNO RECVPERATO. V razdelku pod Klio je trivrstični napis: X KAL OKTOBR / VIII ID OKTOBR / M DCC LXXXIX.

Medallist Ignaz (I.) Donner produced a medal for the capture of Belgrade on October 10, 1789, by the Austrian army under the leadership of Field-Marshal Gideon Ernest von Loudon and the victory against the Ottoman Empire. On the obverse, the right profile of Emperor Joseph II, crowned with a laurel wreath is depicted, surrounded by the inscription: IOSEPHVS II. AVGVSTVS. The reverse depicts Clio, the ancient Greek muse of history, seated in front of a column with a trombone, by which she is celebrating the news; at the top of the column is an eagle with a shield and a two-line inscription: MARTINEST / BELGRADE. Turkish military flags and the barrel of a confiscated cannon are laid on the ground behind the pillar as spoils of war. On the edge is the inscription TVRCIS ACIE VICTIS TAVRVNO RECVPERATO. In the section under Clio, there is a three-line inscription: X KAL OKTOBR / VIII ID OKTOBR / M DCC LXXXIX.

Lit.: Arneth, 1839, str. 88 [elektr. izd.]. Internet Archive [13. 6. 2023].



15.

Armadni križec 1813–1814

1814
bron
višina s trakom 148 mm
velikost 29,19 mm × 29,42 mm

Army Cross 1813–1814

1814
Bronze
Height with ribbon 148 mm
Size 29.19 mm × 29.42 mm

PMPO, ZGO 68 ZM

Cesar Franc I. je leta 1814 ustanovil civilni in vojaški križ. Vojaški križ z dvema razredoma (veliki vojaški križ in vojaški križ) je bil nagrada za tiste čete, ne glede na čin, ki so sodelovale v bitkah proti Francozom in njihovim zaveznikom v letih 1813 in 1814. Drugo ime za to odlikovanje je tudi topovski križ, saj je narejen iz bronu zaplenjenih francoskih topov. Razlika med vojaškim in civilnim križem je, da slednji med kraki ni imel lovorovega venca. Vojaški enakokraki križ ima na ozki rebrasti ovalni zanki obešen črno-rumeno-črn trak; krake križa na obeh straneh povezuje zlat lovorov venec. Na aversu je v krakih križa napis GRATI / PRINCEPS ET PATRIA / FRANC / IMP AVG. Na reverzu piše EUROPAE / LIBERTATAE ASSERTA / MDCCCXIII / MDCCCXIV.

In 1814, Emperor Franz I founded a civil and army cross. The Army Cross, which comes in two classes (Grand Army Cross and Army Cross), was a reward for those troops without regard to rank who had participated in the battles against the French and their allies in 1813 and 1814. Another name for this decoration is the Cannon Cross, as it was cast from the bronze of confiscated French cannons. The difference between the army and civilian cross is that the latter did not have a laurel wreath between its arms. The army equal-armed cross has a narrow ribbed oval loop suspension and a black-yellow-black ribbon; the arms of the cross are connected on both sides by a golden laurel wreath. On the obverse is the inscription GRATI / PRINCEPS ET PATRIA / FRANC / IMP AVG in the arms of the cross. On the reverse is written EUROPAE / LIBERTATAE ASSERTA / MDCCCXIII / MDCCCXIV.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 245. Car, 2017, str. 272.



16.

**Spominska medalja ob zmagah
J. Radetzkega v bitkah pri
Sommacampagni in Custozi**

1848
srebro
premer 40,85 mm

**Commemorative medal for the
victories of J. Radetzky in the
battles of Sommacampagna and
Custoza**

1848
Silver
Diameter 40.85 mm

PMPO, ZGO 1082 ZM

57



Medaljer August Neuss je leta 1848 naredil spominsko medaljo po zmagah feldmaršala Radetzkega v spopadih pri Sommacampagni in Custozi med vojaškimi enotami Avstrijskega cesarstva in enotami kraljevine Sardinije med prvo italijansko vojno za neodvisnost. Na averzu je upodobljen feldmaršal Radetzky, ki jezdi na čelu svojih čet; diagonalno za njim jezdi še drug poveljnik, v ozadju so predstavljeni bojna vihra in vojaki s praporom. Nad podobo feldmaršala je ob robu napis: GRAF RADETZKY / K. K. OEST. FELDMARSCHALL. Na zadnji strani so upodobitve vojnih trofej, nad njimi je okronan cesarski dvojni orel. Ob robu je napis DEN SIEGER V. SOMMACAMPAGNA U. CUSTOZZA U. SEINEM TAPFEREN HEERE; na spodnjem robu je vgrviran datum DEN 25. JULI 1848.

In 1848, the medallist August Neuss made a commemorative medal for the victories of Field-Marshal Radetzky in the battles of the Sommacampagna and Custoza between the military units of the Austrian Empire and the units of the Kingdom of Sardinia during the First Italian War for independence. The obverse shows Vice-Marshal Radetzky riding at the head of his troops; another commander rides diagonally behind him, in the background is represented the whirlwind of battle and soldiers with a banner. Above the image of the field marshal, there is an inscription on the edge: GRAF RADETZKY / K. K. OEST. FELDMARSCHALL. On the back are depictions of war trophies, above them is a crowned imperial double eagle. Along the edge is the inscription: DEN SIEGER V. SOMMACAMPAGNA U. CUSTOZZA U. SEINEM TAPFEREN HEERE; the date DEN 25. JULI 1848 is engraved on the lower edge.

Lit.: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, 1869. Vol. 6, str. 320, kat. št. 107 [elektr. izd.].
Internet Archive [13. 6. 2023].

**Dvodelna spominska plaketa,
posvečena pogumnim mornarjem
odprave Novarra**

1857–1859

cink

premer a) 46,36 mm

premer b) 46,57 mm

**Two-part commemorative plaque
dedicated to the brave sailors of
the Novarra expedition**

1857–1859

Zinc

Diameter: a) 46.36mm

Diameter: b) 46.57 mm

PMPO, ZGO 610 ZM



Raziskovalno potovanje avstrijske fregate Novarra okoli sveta (1861–1876) je organizirala cesarska akademija znanosti na Dunaju. Potovanje je prineslo mednarodno priznane rezultate, na osnovi katerih je postala oceanografija samostojna znanstvena veda. Z odprave so prinesli botanične in zoološke zbirke in etnološko gradivo; z zbirkami so obogatili avstrijske muzeje. Muzejski primer plakete je dvodelen. Na prvi okrogli plaketi je osrednji motiv ladja Novarra, ob robu je napis ERSTE OESTERREICHISCHE ERDUMSEGELUNG. Na drugi plaketi je napis DEN BRAVEN MATROSEN DER NOVARRA EXPEDITION DIE DANKBARE WISSENSCHAFT 1857–1859. Plaketo je izdelal medaljer Josef Tautenhayn.

The research voyage of the Austrian frigate Novarra around the world (1861–1876) was organised by the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna. The trip brought internationally recognised results, based on which oceanography became an independent science. The expedition brought back botanical and zoological collections and ethnological material; they enriched Austrian museums with their collections. The museum example of the plaque is a two-piece. The central motif of the first round plaque is the Novarra ship, along the edge is the inscription: ERSTE OESTERREICHISCHE ERDUMSEGELUNG. The second plaque bears the inscription: DEN BRAVEN MATROSEN DER NOVARRA EXPEDITION DIE DANKBARE WISSENSCHAFT 1857–1859. The plaque was made by medallist Josef Tautenhayn.

Lit.: Hauser, 2006, kat. št. 4727.



18.

Medalja v spomin na vojni pohod proti Dansk 1864

1864
bron
višina s trakom 103,96 mm
premer 29,34 mm

Commemorative medal for the military campaign against Denmark, 1864

1864
Bronze
Height with ribbon 103.9 mm
Diameter 29.34 mm

PMPO, ZGO 665 ZM

59



Cesar Franc Jožef I. je v dogovoru s pruskim kraljem Viljemom I. 10. novembra 1864 ustanovil spominsko medaljo za vojni pohod leta 1864 proti Dansk. Povod za ustanovitev skupne medalje je bila zmaga Prusije in Avstrije nad Dansk. Sprožilni dejavnik tega spora je bila združitev vojvodine Šlezije z Dansk. Medalja je narejena iz zaplenjenega materiala topov. Nosili so jo na traku belo-črno-rumene barve s tankima črnima progama na robu. Izdelal jo je medaljer Friederich Leisek.

Na sprednji strani sta prepletene monograma obeh vladarjev, na levi FJ, nad njim je avstrijska cesarska krona, na desni pa W, nad njim je dvignjena pruska kraljeva krona. Pruska inačica ima zamenjan vrstni red inicialk. Na zadnji strani je štirivrstični napis UNSEREN / TAPFERN / KRIGERN / 1864, ki ga obdaja lovorov venec, spet z dvojno pentljo. Rob medalje ima graviran napis AUS EROBERTEN GESCHÜTZ. V muzeju hranimo avstrijsko različico spomenice.

On November 10th, 1864, Emperor Franz Joseph I, in agreement with King Wilhelm I of Prussia, established a commemorative medal for the 1864 war campaign against Denmark. The reason for establishing a joint medal was the victory of Prussia and Austria over Denmark. The triggering moment of this conflict was the unification of the Duchy of Schleswig with Denmark.

The bronze commemorative medal is made from confiscated cannon material. It was worn on a white-black-yellow ribbon with two thin black stripes on the edge. It was made by the medallist Friederich Leisek.

The obverse features the interlaced monograms of the two rulers, FJ on the left, above it the Austrian Imperial Crown, and W on the right side, with the Prussian Royal Crown above it. The Prussian version has the order of the initials reversed. On the reverse is the four-line inscription UNSEREN / TAPFERN / KRIGERN / 1864, surrounded by a laurel wreath, again with a double bow. The edge of the medal has an engraved inscription: AUS EROBERTEN GESCHÜTZ. The Austrian version of the memorandum is kept at the museum.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 251–252. Car, 2017, 273.



19.

**Spominska medalja za veliki
manever v Günsu (Köszeg),
Madžarska**

1893
cink
premer 29,20 mm

**Commemorative medal of
the great manoeuvre at Güns
(Köszeg), Hungary**

1893
Zinc
Diameter 29.20 mm

PMPO, ZGO 1081 ZM

Na averzu so portreti dveh cesarjev, Viljema Pruskega in Franca Jožefa I., ter kralja Alberta Saškega, obdani s stremi hrastovimi vejicami. Na reverzu so na sredini vladarski grbi: pruski, avstro-ogrski in saški, pod njimi dve prekržani hrastovi vejici. Obdaja jih napis ZUR ERRINERUNG AN DAS GROSSE KEISER MANÖVER IN GÜNS 1893.

On the obverse, there are portraits of two emperors, Wilhelm of Prussia and Franz Joseph I, and King Albert of Saxony, surrounded by three oak branches. On the reverse, in the middle, there are the royal coats of arms: Prussian, Austro-Hungarian and Saxon, with two crossed oak branches below them. They are surrounded by the inscription ZUR ERRINERUNG AN DAS GROSSE KEISER MANÖVER IN GÜNS 1893.

Lit.: Hauser, 2006, kat. št. 1232. Ferk Museum. *Pettauer Zeitung*, 1. 10. 1899, str. 4 [elektr. vir]. Digitalna knjižnica Slovenije [5. 8. 2023].



20.

**Spominski dvojni tolar ob
dokončanju Južne železnice
Dunaj-Trst**

1857
srebro
premer 41,30 mm
signatura: C R

**Commemorative double thaler on
the completion of the Southern
Railway Vienna-Trieste**

1857
Silver
Diameter 41.30 mm
Signature: C R

PMPO, ZGO 830 ZM

61



Spominski dvojni tolar je bil izdan ob dokončanju Južne železnice Dunaj-Trst leta 1857. Na averzu je v desnem profilu portret cesarja Franca Jožefa I. Cesarjevo glavo krasi lovorov venec. Na robu je napis FRANZ JOSEPH I / V / G / G / KAISER V OESTERREICH. Reverz obroblja napis VOLLENDUNG DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SÜDBAHN 1857. Osrednji motiv je svetilnik med lokomotivo in parnikom, nad temi motivi je napis 2. VEREINS – THALER, spodaj sta še grba Trsta in Dunaja.

The commemorative double thaler was issued on the completion of the Southern Railway Vienna - Trieste in 1857. The obverse features the right profile of Emperor Franz Joseph I. The emperor's head is decorated with a laurel wreath. On the edge is the inscription FRANZ JOSEPH I / V / G / G / KAISER V OESTERREICH. The reverse is edged by the inscription VOLLENDUNG DER OESTERREICHISCHEN SÜDBAHN 1857. The central motif is a lighthouse placed between a locomotive and a steamboat, above these motifs is the inscription 2. VEREINS – THALER, below are the coats of arms for Trieste and Vienna.

Lit.: Glaser in Stermitz, 2019, str. 35, kat. št. 28 [elektr. izd.]. Academia.edu [20. 7. 2023].

21.

Spominska medalja ob 600-letnici dežele Kranjske pod Habsburžani

1883
medenina
višina z osjo 48 mm
premer 33,98 mm

On the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the Carniola region under the Habsburgs

1883
Brass
Height with axis 48 mm
Diameter 33.98 mm

PMPO, ZGO 1119 ZM



Spominska medalja je bila izdana ob obisku cesarja Franca Jožefa I. na Kranjskem od 11. do 17. julija 1883. Na aversu je v desnem profilu portret ženske z grbom dežele Kranjske na prsih in s krono na glavi. Rob medalje obrobja napis HRAST SE OMAJA IN HRIB, ZVESTOBA SLOVENCEV NE GANE. Pod portretom je napis DEŽELNA SVEČANOST / 11. - 17. JULIJA 1883. Na reverzu je pod grbom dežele Kranjske napis V SPOMIN / ŠESTOLETNE ZVEZE / DEŽELE KRANJSKE / S PRESVETLO / VLADARSKO RODOVINO / HABSBURŠKO / 1283.

The commemorative medal was issued during the visit of Emperor Franz Joseph I to Carniola from July 11th to July 17th, 1883. The obverse features a right profile portrait of a woman with the coat of arms of Carniola on her chest and a crown on her head. The edge of the medal is bordered by the inscription HRAST SE OMAJA IN HRIB, ZVESTOBA SLOVENCEV NE GANE. Below the portrait is the inscription DEŽELNA SVEČANOST / 11. - 17. JULIJA 1883. On the reverse, under the coat of arms of the Carniola region, there is the inscription V SPOMIN / ŠESTOLETNE ZVEZE / DEŽELE KRANJSKE / S PRESVETLO / VLADARSKO RODOVINO / HABSBURŠKO / 1283.

Lit.: Švajncer, 2018, str. 266. Žerič, 2019, str. 64.



22.

Spominska medalja z romanja papeža Pija IX. v Mariazell

pred 1878
cink
višina z osjo 46,13 mm
premer 41,71 mm

Commemorative medal for the pilgrimage of Pope Pius IX. to Mariazell

Before 1878
Zinc
Height with axis 46.13 mm
Diameter 41.71 mm

PMPO, ZGO 1117 ZM



Na averzu je motiv romarske bazilike Mariazell (Marijino Celje) z zahoda, ob robu je napis ERBAUT SEIT DEM JAHRE 1157. Na reverzu čudodelno podobo Marije Celjske, ki lebdi nad oblakom, obdajata dva angela z zvezdnim vencem. Ob robu je napis ZUM GEDENKEN AN DIE WALLEFAHRT NACH MARIAZELL UNTER PAPST PIUS IX UND DER REGIERUNG VON KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I. V. ÖSTERREICH.

On the obverse is the motif of the pilgrimage basilica Mariazell from the west, and on the edge is the inscription: ERBAUT SEIT DEM JAHRE 1157. On the reverse, the miraculous image of Marija Celjska (Maria Zell) floating above a cloud, surrounded by two angels with a star wreath. Along the edge is the inscription UM GEDENKEN AN DIE WALLEFAHRT NACH MARIAZELL UNTER PAPST PIUS IX UND DER REGIERUNG VON KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I. V. ÖSTERREICH.

23.

Medalja ob ustanovitvi Joanneuma – nagradna medalja za štajerske raziskovalce zgodovine

16. julij 1811
srebro
premer 47,39 mm
signatura: DETLER

Medal for the occasion of the founding of the Joanneum - Prize medal for Styrian history researchers

July 16th, 1811
Silver
Diameter 47.39 mm
Signature: DETLER

64

PMPO, ZGO 741 ZM



Srebrno medaljo so štajerski deželni stanovi podeljevali zgodovinarjem do razpada dvojne monarhije. V posodobljeni različici jo avstrijska dežela Štajerska podeljuje raziskovalcem zgodovine od leta 1954 dalje. Na aversu osrednji motiv predstavlja matično hišo Joanneuma; nad stavbo je ovalni portret nadvojvode Janeza v oblakih, nad njim pa napis E: H: IOHANN V: OEST; pod hišo je napis IOANNEUM / GESTIFTET D: 16 IUL. /. Na reverzu pod drevesom, na katero je naslonjen štajerski grb, stoji muza zgodovine Klio, ki v roki drži pergament z napisom GE / SCHICH / TE DER / STEIER / MARK in opozarja bližajočega se mladeniča na napis na grbu. Pod njima je napis SIE LEHRE DICH / DER VAETER WERTH / ZU SEYN.

The Styrian country estates awarded the silver medal to historians until the dissolution of the dual monarchy. In its updated version, the Austrian state of Styria has been awarding it to history researchers since 1954. On the obverse, the central motif represents the Joanneum headquarters; above the building is an oval portrait of Archduke Johann in clouds, and above the portrait the inscription E: H: IOHANN V: OEST; under the house is the inscription IOANNEUM / GESTIFTET D: 16 IUL. /. On the reverse, under the tree against which the Styrian coat of arms rests, Clio, the muse of history, stands holding in her hand a parchment with the inscription GE / SCHICH / TE DER / STEIER / MARK and warns the approaching young man of the inscription on the coat of arms. Below them is the inscription: SIE LEHRE DICH / DER VAETER WERTH / ZU SEYN.

Lit.: *Erzherzog Johann der Ausgezeichnete: Orden und Medaillen*, 2009, str. 30.



24.

Tolar nadvojvode Maksimiljana I. Avstrijskega

1603
srebro
premer 40,41 mm
kovnica: Schwäbisch Hall, Nemčija

Archduke Maximilian I of Austria Thaler

1603
Silver
Diameter 40.41 mm
Mint: Schwäbisch Hall, Germany

PMPO, ZGO 1120 ZM



Na averzu je celopostavna figura Maksimiljana I. Avstrijskega z nadvojvodskim klobukom in v oklepu s križem velikega mojstra nemškega viteškega reda na prsih ter s plaščem in mečem v desni roki; na desni lev drži grb Avstrije; na levi je okronana avstrijska čelada z okrasjem. Na robu je napis MAX / D G / ARCH / AUSTR / DVX BVR / MAG / PRVSS / ADMINIST. Na reverzu je Maksimilijan upodobljen kot turnirski vitez na konju z avstrijsko čelado. Obdan je s 15 grbi dežel, katerih nazive ima v svojem imenu, in križem velikega mojstra nemškega viteškega reda v enostavnem ščitu. Nad ščitom je letnica 1603.

On the obverse is a full-length figure of Maximilian I of Austria wearing an archduke's hat and in armour with the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order cross on his chest and a cloak and sword in his right hand; on the right, a lion holds the Austrian coat of arms; on the left is a crowned Austrian helmet with decoration. On the edge is the inscription MAX / D G / ARCH / AUSTR / DVX BVR / MAG / PRVSS / ADMINIST. On the reverse, Maximilian is depicted as a tournament knight on horseback with an Austrian helmet. He is surrounded by the coats of arms of the 15 countries whose names are in his title and the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order cross in a simple shield. Above the shield is the year 1603.

Lit.: Landesmuseum Württemberg. "MK 27842: Taler des Deutschen Ordens, 1603" [elektr. vir.]. Landesmuseum Württemberg [30. 6. 2023].



25.

Tolar Ferdinanda II. Habsburškega

1624
srebro
premer 43,72 mm

Ferdinand II, House of Habsburg Thaler

1624
Silver
Diameter 43.72 mm

PMPO, ZGO 1097 ZM



67



Na averzu je na desno obrnjena stoječa reliefna podoba cesarja Ferdinanda II. v oklepu, z žezlom v levi in kroglo v desni roki. Ob robu je napis: FERDINANDVS : IIDG R I S A G HV BO REX. Na reverzu je od desne proti levi ob robu napis ARCHID AVST DVX BURG MAR MO 1624; v sredini je dvojni orel s krono in češkim grbom. Tolar s podobo cesarja Ferdinanda II. so kovali v kovnicah na Češkem: Praga (1623–1637), Kutna Gora (1623–1634) in Jachymov (1623–1628).

On the obverse, a standing relief image of Emperor Ferdinand II in armour, with a sceptre in his left hand and an orb in his right. Along the edge is the inscription: FERDINANDVS : IIDG R I S A G HV BO REX. On the reverse from left to right along the edge is the inscription ARCHID AVST DVX BURG MAR . MO 1624; in the centre is a double eagle with a crown and the Czech coat of arms. The thalers with the image of Emperor Ferdinand II were minted in mints located in Czech: Prague (1623-1637), Kutna gora (1623-1634) and Jachymov (1623-1628).

Lit.: MACHO&CHLAPOVIČ, 2019, eLive Auction #20, kat. št. 2202 [elektr. vir].
Docplayer.cz [1. 7. 2023].

26.

Spominski žeton ob kronanju cesarja Leopolda II. za kralja Madžarske, Bratislava

1790
srebro
premer 20,39 mm

Commemorative token for the coronation of Emperor Leopold II as King of Hungary, Bratislava

1790
Silver
Diameter 20.39 mm

PMPO, ZGO 1084 ZM



Na averzu je nad v levo obrnjenim okronanim levom s križem in ščitom napis PIETATE IN CONCORDIA. Na reverzu je pod krono napis LEOPOLDVS II / D G ROM IMP S A / GER HNV BOH REX / ARHID AVSTRIAE / CORONATVS / POSONII XV NOV / MDCCXC. Žeton je izdelal dunajski graver in medaljer Johann Nepomuk Würth.

On the obverse above a crowned lion facing left with a cross and a shield is the inscription: PIETATE IN CONCORDIA. The reverse has the inscription LEOPOLDVS II / D G ROM IMP S A / GER HNV BOH REX / ARHID AVSTRIAE / CORONATVS / POSONII XV NOV / MDCCXC under the crown. The token was made by Viennese engraver and medallist Johann Nepomuk Würth.

Lit.: MACHO&CHLAPOVIČ, 2019, eLive Auction #20, kat. št. 2359 [elektr. vir].
Docplayer.cz [1. 7. 2023].



27.

Spominski kovanec ob obisku vladarskega para Franca Jožefa I. in Elizabete Bavarske v Pragi

1854
cink
premer 37,11 mm
signatura: SEIDAN F

Commemorative coin for the visit of the royal couple Franz Joseph I and Elizabeth of Bavaria in Prague

1854
Zinc
Diameter 37.11 mm
Signature: SEIDAN F

PMPO, ZGO 667 ZM



Na povzdignjenem robu averza je napis: ZUM GEDÄCHTNISS DER ANWESENHEIT DER GELIEBTEN HERRSCHERPARES IN PRAG. V bisernem krogu drugi napis: FRANZ JOSEPH-ELISABETH. Mladostna portreta vladarskega para sta oba obrnjena v levo. Na povzdignjenem robu reverza je napis SLAVA A ŠTĚSTI VAM, pod tem napisom je v sredini veduta Prage s Hradčani in cerkvijo svetega Štefana; spredaj pred veduto leži češki lev, ob njem na levi strani stoji angel, ki v levi roki drži palmovo vejico, v desni pa lovorov venec. Spodaj je še trivrstični napis v češčini: NA PAMATKU RADOSTNEHO POBYTU / JEJICH C. K. VELIČENSTVI / V PRAZE 1854.

On the raised edge of the obverse is the inscription: ZUM GEDÄCHTNISS DER ANWESENHEIT DER GELIEBTEN HERRSCHERPARES IN PRAG. In a circle of pearls another inscription: FRANZ JOSEPH-ELISABETH. The youthful portraits of the ruling couple are both facing left. On the raised edge of the reverse is the inscription SLAVA A ŠTĚSTI VAM, below this inscription in the centre is a veduta of Prague with Hradčany (Historic Centre of Prague) and the St. Stephen's Church; in front of the veduta lies a Czech lion, next to it on the left side stands an angel holding a palm branch in his left hand and a laurel wreath in his right. Below is a three-line inscription in Czech: NA PAMATKU RADOSTNEHO POBYTU / JEJICH C. K. VELIČENSTVI / V PRAZE 1854.

Lit.: Fiala, 1889, str. 569, 570; tabela LXXIX, kat. št. 4885 [elektr. izd.]. Google books [30. 6. 2023].

28.

Spominski kovanec ob 25. obletnici poroke cesarskega para Franca Jožefa I. in Elizabete

1879
srebro
premer 36,08 mm

Commemorative coin for the 25th anniversary of the wedding of the imperial couple Franz Joseph I and Elizabeth

1879
Silver
Diameter 36.08 mm

PMPO, ZGO 1085 ZM



Spominski kovanec v vrednosti dveh goldinarjev je bil izdan ob 25. obletnici poroke cesarja Franca Jožefa I. in cesarice Elizabete 24. aprila 1879. Na averzu sta na sredini kovanca portreta vladarskega para, na robu je v polkrogu izpeljan napis FRANC IOS I D G AUSTR IMP ET HUNG REX AP ELISABETHA IMP ET REG. Na reverzu je upodobljena boginja Fortuna z rogom izobilja; na robu je v polkrogu izpeljan napis QUINTUM MATRIMONII LUSTRUM CELEBRANT XXIV APRILIS MDCCCLXXIX. Na okroglem robu je vgravirana vrednost kovanca: ZWEI GULDEN XLV KET FORINT. Kovanec sta izdelala Friedrich Leisek (avr.) in Anton Scharff (rev.). Kovan je bil v 275.000 kosih.

The commemorative coin, worth two Gulden, was issued on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of Emperor Franz Joseph I and Empress Elizabeth, on April 24th, 1879. On the obverse, there are portraits of the royal couple in the middle of the coin, and the inscription is written in a semicircle on the edge: FRANC IOS I. D G AUSTR IMP ET HUNG REX AP ELISABETHA IMP ET REG. The reverse depicts the goddess Fortuna with a cornucopia; on the edge is the inscription QUINTUM MATRIMONII LUSTRUM CELEBRANT XXIV APRILIS MDCCCLXXIX in a semicircle. The coin value is engraved on the round edge: ZWEI GULDEN XLV KET FORINT. The coin was made by Friedrich Leisek (obv.) and Anton Scharff (rev.). 275,000 pieces were minted.

Lit.: Hauser, 2006, kat. št. 332.



29.

Spominska medalja ob 50-letnici vladanja cesarja Franca Jožefa I.

1898
bron
višina z osjo 32,58 mm
premer 29,44 mm
signatura: R. MARSCHALL

Commemorative medal for the 50th anniversary of the reign of Emperor Franz Joseph I.

1898
Bronze
Height with axis 32.58 mm
Diameter 29.44 mm
Signature: R. MARSCHALL

PMPO, ZGO 831 ZM

71



Spominska medalja je bila izdana ob 50-letnici vladanja cesarja Franca Jožefa I. Na averzu je portret cesarja. Na reverzu je podoba deklice, ki v roki drži spleteno girlando in napis HEIL FRANZ JOSEF / HEIL ELISEN / SEGEN HABSBURGS GANZEM HAUS JUNI 1898. Napisani verz je vzet iz petega verza cesarske himne Johanna Gabriela Seidla iz leta 1854.

The commemorative medal was issued on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Emperor Franz Joseph I's reign. The obverse features a portrait of the emperor. On the reverse is an image of a girl holding a braided garland and the inscription HEIL FRANZ JOSEF / HEIL ELISEN / SEGEN HABSBURGS GANZEM HAUS JUNI 1898. The inscribed verse is taken from the fifth verse of the Austrian Imperial Anthem by Johann Gabriel Seidl, 1854.

30.

Medalja ob jubilejnem streljanju na Dunaju

1898
bron
premer 29,37 mm
signatura: W. PITTNER, WIEN

Jubilee Shooting Festival in Vienna Medal

1898
Bronze
Diameter 29.37 mm
Signature: W. PITTNER, WIEN

PMPO, ZGO 1118 ZM



V počastitev 50-letnice vladanja Franca Jožefa I. so bile organizirane številne prireditve, med njimi je bilo tudi jubilejno streljanje. Na averzu je podoba cesarja z napisom FRANZ JOSEF. Na reverzu je sedeča ženska podoba z orožjem v roki, v ozadju del mesta Dunaj. Nad motivom je zgoraj polkrožni napis JUBILÄUM SCHIESSEN WIEN 1898.

The commemorative medal was issued on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Emperor Franz Joseph I's reign. The obverse features a portrait of the emperor. On the reverse is an image of a girl holding a braided garland and the inscription HEIL FRANZ JOSEF / HEIL ELISEN / SEGEN HABSBURGS GANZEM HAUS JUNI 1898. The inscribed verse is taken from the fifth verse of the Austrian Imperial Anthem by Johann Gabriel Seidl, 1854.

Lit.: Hauser, 2006, kat. št. 5220



31.

Spominska medalja ob 100-letnici ustanovitve muzeja Joanneum

1911
bron
premer 69,44 mm
signatura: T STUNDL

Commemorative medal for the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Joanneum Museum

1911
Bronze
Diameter 69.44 mm
Signature: T STUNDL

PMPO, ZGO 743 ZM

73

Ob 100-letnici delovanja prvega javnega muzeja v Avstriji, muzeja Joanneum, je bila izdana spominska medalja. Na zunanem robu averza je napis ERZHERZOG JOHANN VON ÖSTERREICH. Na sredini je v levem profilu doprsni portret nadvojvode Janeza z redom zlatega runa, pod njim je letnica 1811. Čisto spodaj sta hrastovi vejici. Na reverzu je upodobljena na desno obrnjena sedeča grška boginja Atena s scepterjem v levici, v desnici, naslonjeni na steber, ki je okrašen s štajerskim panterjem, drži kroglo s stoječo Viktorijo z lovorovim vencem, ob njenih nogah stoji sova z razprtimi krili, za njo je pogled na muzejsko stavbo v Gradcu. Nad stavbo je napis ZUR ERINNERUNG / AN DIE JAHR= / HUNDERTFEIER / DES JOANNEUMS / 1911.

A commemorative medal was issued on the 100th anniversary of the first public museum in Austria, the Universalmuseum Joanneum. On the outer edge of the obverse is the inscription ERZHERZOG JOHANN VON ÖSTERREICH. In the middle is the left bust portrait of Archduke Johann with the Order of the Golden Fleece, below it is the year 1811. On the bottom are two oak twigs. The reverse depicts the Greek goddess Athena seated facing right with a sceptre in her left hand, in her right hand, leaning on a pillar decorated with a Styrian panther she is holding a globe with a Victoria standing on it wearing a laurel wreath, at her feet an owl with spread wings is standing, behind her is a view of the museum building in Graz. Above the building is the inscription ZUR ERINNERUNG / AN DIE JAHR= / HUNDERTFEIER / DES JOANNEUMS / 1911.

Lit.: *Erzherzog Johann der Ausgezeichnete*, 2009, str. 38 in 39, kat. št. 23. Žerič, 2019, str. 72.



32.

Plaketa za najboljšega strelca terezijanske vojaške akademije

začetek 20. stoletja

bron

velikost 58,64 mm × 37,61 mm

signatura: J. SCHWERDTNER

Plaque for best shot at Theresian Military Academy

The beginning of the 20th century

Bronze

Size 58.64mm × 37.61mm

Signature: J. SCHWERDTNER

PMPO, ZGO 717 ZM

Pravokotna bronasta plaketa je dvostranska. Na eni strani je v medaljonu, ki ga na spodnji strani ovija rastlinski venec, v reliefu upodobljen doprski portret cesarice Marije Terezije, ki gleda v desno. Pod portretom je reliefna upodobitev stavbe vojaške akademije v Dunajskem Novem mestu (Wiener Neustadt). Na drugi strani je nad stoječo podobo vojaka, ki v roki drži prapor, napis BESTSCHIESSEN DER K. U. K. THERESIANISCHEN MILITÄRAKADEMIE.

The rectangular bronze plaque is two-sided. On one side, in a medallion, which is surrounded by a vegetal wreath on the lower side, a bust portrait of Empress Maria Theresa is depicted in relief, looking to the right. Beneath the portrait is a relief depiction of the military academy building in Vienna's New Town (Wiener Neustadt). On the other side, above a standing figure of a soldier holding a banner, is the inscription: BESTSCHIESSEN DER K. U. K. THERESIANISCHEN MILITÄRAKADEMIE.

Lit.: Hauser, 2006, kat. št. 5375. *Živeti z vojno*, 2014, str. 100, kat. št. 153



33.

Plaketa Štajerskega kmetijskega društva za poljedelske zasluge Cajetanu Schroeßlu

1835–1839

lito železo, lipov les, usnje, papir, svilen pliš, kovinska nit

velikost 260 mm × 170 mm

železarna: »Eisengußwerk nächst Mariazell«
Gußwerk, Avstrija

Plaque to Cajetan Schroeßl from the Styrian Agricultural Association for agricultural merits

1835–1839

Cast iron, linden wood, leather, paper, silk plush, metal thread.

Size 260 mm × 170mm

Ironworks: "Eisengußwerk nächst Mariazell"
Gußwerk, Austria

PMPO, ZGO 1107 ZM

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Plaketa je sestavljena iz petih delov, ovalnega z osjo in štirih kotnih plošč z napisom. Položena je v pravokotno ohišje s podstavkom. Reverz osrednje ovalne plošče je okrašen z rastlinskim motivom in z imenom nagrajenca. Averz osrednje ovalne plošče obroblja hrastov venec. Pod portretom cesarja Ferdinanda I. je napis: LANDWIRTSCHAFTS=GESELLSCHAFT IN DER STEYERMARK. Obkroža ga venec s prekržanimi vejicama, iz katerih po robu poteka tudi večji ovalni venec. Ob portretu je monogram F I. Na spodnji strani ju zaključujeta žitni snop in delovno orodje. V treh vrsticah je napis: DIE DANKBARE STEYERMARK DEM LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN VERDIENSTE DES CAJETAN SCHROEßL. Vsaka od štirih kotnih plošč je nepravilne geometrične oblike. Napis v sredini obrobljata hrastov venec in deželna krona. Napisi na ploščah so: levo zgoraj AUFMUNTERUNG, desno zgoraj UNTERRICHT, levo spodaj BEISPIEL in desno spodaj IM GARTENBAU.

The plaque consists of five parts, an oval with an axis and four corner plates with an inscription. It is housed in a rectangular case with a base that lacks a lid. The back of the central oval panel is decorated with a plant motif and the inscription Cajetan Schroeßl. The obverse of the central oval panel is edged by an oak wreath. Below the portrait of Emperor Ferdinand I, is the inscription: ANDWIRTSCHAFTS=GESELLSCHAFT IN DER STEYERMARK. It is surrounded by a wreath with crossed twigs, from which a larger oval wreath runs along the edge. Next to the portrait are the initials F I. On the lower side, they are completed by a grain sheaf and work tools. In three lines is the inscription: DIE DANKBARE STEYERMARK DEM LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN VERDIENSTE DES CAJETAN SCHROEßL. Each of the four corner panels has an irregular geometric shape. The inscription in the centre is surrounded by an oak wreath and a provincial crown. The inscriptions on the four corner panels: top left AUFMUNTERUNG; upper right UNTERRICHT; lower left BEISPIEL; bottom right IM GARTENBAU.

Lit.: Probst –Ohstorff, 1967, str. 49, kat. št. 761.

34.

Red zlatega runa

pred 1918
 pozlačeno srebro, emajl, blago
 višina obeska s trakom 350 mm
 višina obeska 136 mm
 zasebna last

Order of the Golden Fleece

before 1918
 Gilded silver, enamel, fabric
 Height of the pendant with ribbon 350 mm
 Height of the pendant 136 mm
 Private property



Red zlatega runa je 10. januarja 1430 ustanovil burgundski vojvoda Filip Dobri. Uvrščamo ga med zgodovinsko najvplivnejše posvetne evropske dinastične rede. Namenjen je bil za nagrajevanje članov habsburške hiše in pripadnikov najvišjega plemstva ter državnih voditeljev. Glavni namen reda je bila obramba Rimskokatoliške cerkve. Simbol reda je zlato ovnovo runo (volna), ki visi z modro emajliranega kremenca. Tako je izražena povezava s starogrško zgodbo o Jazonu in argonavtih, vendar so v srednjem veku mitološkega junaka Jazona zamenjali s svetim Jurijem, ki ubija zmaja.

Med avstrijsko plemiško elito je članstvo v redu veljalo za vrhunec kariere. Del te plemiške elite je bil tudi diplomat Valter grof Leslie, lastnik ptujske gospoščine med letoma 1656 in 1667. Pred odhodom na diplomatsko odpravo v Istanbul v letih 1665 in 1666 je od cesarja Leopolda I. zahteval, da mu podeli red zlatega runa. Podeljeno prestižno odlikovanje je dal ovekovečiti tudi v grbu družine Leslie, vzdanim nad portalom v slavnostni dvorani ptujskega gradu.

V 18. stoletju sta bila ustanovljena dva med seboj neodvisna reda zlatega runa, avstrijski in španski. Avstrijski je bil ukinjen z razpadom Avstro-Ogrske leta 1918, kot najvišje odlikovanje kraljevine Španije pa ga podeljujejo še v 21. stoletju.

Red sestavljata obesek z zlatim runom in črno emajliran kremenec v sredini posutimi belimi pikami in rdeče emajliranimi plameni. Nad njim je zlato in temnomodro emajlirano kresilo z geslom PRETIUM LABORUM NON VILE; na reverzu je napis NON ALUID. Del kresila je tudi zlata ploščica v obliki krone z reliefom viteza, ko s kopjem na gozdni jasi prebada zmaja. Zlato okrašena in modro emajlirana zaponka, imenovana *coulant*, drži nad kresilom v obročku rdeč trak. Nosilec je red nosil na rdečem traku okoli vratu na sredini ovratnika srajce. Red zlatega runa je imel prednost pred vsemi drugimi insignijami činov in odlikovanj.

The Order of the Golden Fleece was founded on January 10th, 1430, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. We rank it among the historically most influential secular European dynastic orders. It was intended to reward members of the House of Habsburg and members of the highest nobility and state leaders. The principal purpose of the order was the defence of the Roman Catholic Church. The symbol of the order is a golden ram's fleece (wool) hanging from a blue-enamelled flint. In this way, the connection with the ancient Greek hero tale of Jason and the Argonauts is expressed, but in the Middle Ages, the mythological hero Jason was replaced by St. George, who slays the dragon.

Among the Austrian noble elite, membership in the order was considered the pinnacle of their career. Part of this noble elite was also Count Walter Leslie, diplomat, and owner of the Ptuj estate between 1656 and 1667. Before leaving for a diplomatic expedition to Istanbul in 1665 and 1666, he asked Emperor Leopold I to award him the Order of the Golden Fleece. He also had the prestigious award immortalised on the coat of arms of the Leslie family, erected above the portal in the ceremonial hall of Ptuj Castle.

In the 18th century, two independent orders of the Golden Fleece (Austrian and Spanish) were founded. The Austrian one was abolished with the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918, but it is still awarded as the highest decoration of the Kingdom of Spain in the 21st century.

The order consists of a gold fleece pendant and black-enamelled flint with white dots sprinkled in the centre and red-enamelled flames. Above it is gold and dark blue enamel firesteels with the motto: PRETIUM LABORUM NON VILE; on the reverse is the inscription NON ALUID. A golden tile in the shape of a crown with a relief of a knight impaling a dragon with a spear in a forest glade is also part of the fire striker. A gold-decorated and blue-enamelled clasp, called a *coulant*, holds a red ribbon above the firesteels in a ring. The bearer wore the order on a red ribbon around his neck in the middle of his shirt collar. The Order of the Golden Fleece took precedence over all other insignia of ranks and decorations.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 68–89.



35.

Avstrijskocesarški Leopoldov red, zvezda k velikemu križu

po 1901
zlato, srebro, emajl
velikost 87 mm × 87 mm
zasebna last

The Austrian Imperial Order of Leopold, Grand Cross Breast Star

After 1901
Gold, silver, enamel
Size 87 mm × 87 mm
Private property

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Avstrijski cesar Franc I. je 14. julija 1808 ustanovil avstrijskocesarško odlikovanje Leopoldovega reda. Visoko odlikovanje je bilo posvečeno njegovemu očetu Leopoldu II., zato je poimenovano po njem. Namenjeno je bilo ljudem, zaslužnim za civilne in vojaške uspehe za cesarski dom in državo. Red je imel štiri stopnje. V 19. stoletju so bile v uporabi tri stopnje: veliki križ, komturski in mali (viteški) križ. Prva stopnja reda z zvezdo je bila uvedena leta 1901. Sestavljena je iz zlatega, rdeče emajliranega križa z belo emajliranimi robovi in osmimi kraki žarkov. Na sprednji strani Leopoldovega križa, katerega kraki so rahlo vbočeni navznoter, je v sredini medaljon s prepletenimi črkami F.I.A.; medaljon obkroža belo emajliran prstan z napisom INTEGRITATI ET MERITO.

On July 14th, 1808, the Austrian Emperor Franz I established the Austrian Imperial Order of Leopold. The high award was dedicated to his father, Leopold II, and is therefore named after him. It was intended for persons deserving of civil and military merit for the imperial house and country. The order had four ranks. In the 19th century, three grades were in use: the Grand Cross, the Commander's Cross and the Small (Knight's) Cross. The First Class Star of the Order was introduced in 1901. It consists of a gold, red-enamelled cross with white-enamelled edges and eight arms of rays. On the obverse of the Leopold cross, the arms of which are slightly concave inwards, there is a medallion in the centre with the interlaced letters F.I.A., surrounded by a white enamel ring inscribed: INTEGRITATI ET MERITO.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 135–145.

36.

Avstrijskocesariski red železne krone III. stopnje

1815–1918
pozlačen bron, emajl, blago
višina s trakom 110,93 mm
višina znaka 76,70 mm
zasebna last

Austrian Imperial Order of the Iron Crown 3rd Class

1815–1918
Gilded bronze, enamel, fabric
Height with ribbon: 110.93 mm
Sign height 76.70 mm
Private property



Francoski vladar Napoleon Bonaparte je ob kronanju za italijanskega kralja leta 1805 ustanovil prvotni red železne krone. Na dunajskem kongresu so po končanih vojnah z Napoleonom v Evropi določili nove meje; sestavni del Avstrijskega cesarstva je tako postalo Lombardsko-beneško kraljestvo. V počastitev dogodka je avstrijski cesar Franc I. 7. aprila 1815 obnovil odlikovanje. Podeljevali so ga za vojne in civilne zasluge, v 19. stoletju pa se je razvilo v eno najvišjih odlikovanj habsburške monarhije. Red je imel tri viteške stopnje. Ima obliko zlatega dvoglavega avstrijskega orla s kronama na glavah. Pod orlom je langobardska železna krona, nad orlom pa z rdečim emajlom okrašena rudolfska krona. Orel z mečem in kroglo nosi na aversu na obeh straneh oprsja temno modro emajliran ščit z monogramom F, na reverzu pa letnico ustanovitve 1815. Odličje so nosili na zlatorumenem traku z modrima progama ob strani.

French ruler Napoleon Bonaparte founded the original Order of the Iron Crown upon his coronation as King of Italy in 1805. At the Congress of Vienna, after the end of the Napoleonic Wars, new borders in Europe were determined; the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia became a constituent land of the Austrian Empire. In honour of the event, the Austrian Emperor Franz I re-established the order on April 7th, 1815. It was awarded for military and civilian merit, and during the 19th century, it developed into one of the highest orders of merit of the Habsburg monarchy. The order had three classes of knighthood. It has the shape of a golden double-headed Austrian eagle with crowns on its heads. Below the eagle is the Iron Crown of Lombardy, and above the eagle is the Rudolphian crown decorated with red enamel. On the obverse, an eagle with a sword and orb carries on both sides of its breast a dark-blue-enamelled shield with the imperial initial F, and on the shield's reverse the year of establishment 1815. The decoration was worn on a golden-yellow ribbon with blue stripes on the side.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 146–162. Car, 2017, str. 200–201.



37.

Viteški križ reda Franca Jožefa

1849–1914
zlato, emajl
višina 63 mm
širina 32 mm

Knight's Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph

1849–1914
Gold, enamel
Height 63 mm
Width 32 mm

PMPO, ZG 3054

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Cesar Franc Jožef I. je 2. decembra 1849 ustanovil medaljo avstrijskicesarski red Franca Jožefa, s katero je obeležil prvo obletnico prihoda na oblast. Podeljevali so jo v miru in vojni za posebno zasluge v javnem življenju, gospodarstvu, znanosti, kulturi in humanitarnosti. Red je imel na začetku tri, od leta 1901 pa štiri stopnje: veliki križ, komturški križ, oficirski križ (1901) in viteški križec. Za geslo odlikovanja je bilo uporabljeno osebno vodilo cesarja: VIRIBUS UNITIS. Odličje sestavljata rdeče emajliran zlat enakokraki križ in črno emajliran zlat dvoglavi orel. Na vrhu križa je pritrjena rudolfska krona. V belo emajliranem polju je na aversu zlat monogram FJ, na reverzu pa z zlatom izpisana letnica 1849. Med avstrijskimi redovi za zasluge je bil v družbi ta red najbolj množičen. Upoštevani so bili predvsem pripadniki srednjega družbenega sloja. Red je bil ukinjen z zakonom 3. aprila 1919.

On December 2nd, 1849, Emperor Franz Joseph I established the Imperial Austrian Order of Franz Joseph medal, with which he marked the first anniversary of his coming to power. It was awarded in peace and war for special merits in public life, economy, science, culture and humanitarianism. The order was originally awarded in three classes, but from 1901 it had four classes: Grand Cross, Commander's Cross, Officer's Cross (1901), and Knight's Cross. The personal motto of the emperor was used for the motto of the award: VIRIBUS UNITIS. The decoration consists of a red-enamelled gold equal-armed cross and a black-enamelled gold double-headed eagle. At the top of the cross is a Rudolphian crown. On the obverse, in a white enamel field is the gold monogram FJ and on the reverse the year 1849 is written in gold. Among the Imperial Austrian orders of merit, this order was the most numerous in society. Members of the middle social class were mainly considered. The order was abolished by law on April 3rd, 1919.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 170–182.

38.

Oficirski križ reda Franca Jožefa z vojnim okrasjem

1915
zlato, pozlačeno srebro, email
višina s krono 74,24 mm
širina 38,73 mm
signatura: VINV. MAYER'S SÖHNE WIEN
zasebna last

An Order of Franz Joseph Officers Cross with War Decoration

1915
Gold, gilded silver, enamel
Height with crown 74.24 mm
Width 38.73 mm
Signature: VINV. MAYER'S SÖHNE WIEN
Private property



Oficirski križ reda Franca Jožefa je bil po rangu med komturskim križem in viteškim križcem. Od septembra 1914 so bili lahko z redom Franca Jožefa odlikovani tudi častniki iz podpornih služb (vojaški uradniki, zdravniki), ki so odlikovanje nosili na vojnem traku. Z vojnim okrasjem so oficirski križ podeljevali od 10. januarja 1915 do konca prve svetovne vojne; namesto vojnega traku so med križ in krono vstavili zeleno emajlirane trakce. Napis VIRIBUS UNITIS je sestavni del verige, ki je vidna nad monogramom FJ.

The Officer's Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph was ranked between the Commander's Cross and the Knight's Cross. From September 1914, officers from the support services (military officials, doctors) could also be awarded the Order of Franz Joseph, they wore the decoration on the military ribbon. With the war decoration, the Officer's Cross was awarded from January 10th, 1915, until the end of World War I; instead of the military ribbon, green-enamelled ribbons were inserted between the cross and the crown. The inscription VIRIBUS UNITIS is an integral part of the chain visible above the FJ monogram.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 176.



39.

Zlati zaslužni križ s krono na rdečem traku

po 1849
zlato, emajl, blago
višina s trakom 90 mm
velikost križa 54,08 mm × 36,25 mm
zasebna last

The Golden Cross of Merit with the Crown on a red ribbon

After 1849
Gold, enamel, fabric
Height with ribbon 90 mm
Size 54.08 mm × 36.25 mm
Private property

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Zaslužni križ je spadal med najpomembnejša avstrijska odličja. Podeljevali so ga za civilne, pozneje pa tudi za vojaške zasluge. Cesar Franc Jožef I. ga je ustanovil ob prvi obletnici vladanja 2. decembra 1849. Priznanje so podelili ljudem, zaslužnim za marljivo in zvesto službo cesarju in domovini ter za dolgoletno predano delo v javnih službah. Križ ima navzven razširjene rdeče emajlirane krake in zaokrožene zaključke, končuje pa se s krono. Na sprednji strani je na belo emajlirani okrogli ploskvi cesarjev monogram FJ, obkrožen z napisom VIRIBUS UNITIS. Na reverzu križa je na belo emajlirani okrogli ploskvi letnica ustanovitve 1849.

The Cross of Merit was one of the most important decorations of the Empire of Austria. It was awarded for civilian, and later for military, merits. It was founded by Emperor Franz Joseph I on the first anniversary of his reign on December 2nd, 1849. The award was given to deserving persons of diligent and loyal service to the emperor and the country, as well as long-term dedicated work in public service. The cross has outwardly extended red-enamelled arms and rounded finials, ending in a crown. On the obverse, there is the emperor's monogram FJ on a white-enamelled round surface, surrounded by the inscription VIRIBUS UNITIS. The reverse of the cross on a white enamel round surface bears the year of foundation 1849.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 231–233.

40.

Zaslužni križ na rdečem traku

po 1849
zlato, emajl
višina s trakom 73,28 mm
velikost križa 36,76 mm × 29,90 mm
zasebna last

Golden Cross of Merit on the red ribbon

After 1849
Gold, enamel
Height with ribbon 73.28 mm
Size 36.76 mm × 29.90 mm
Private property



Zaslužni križ je bil ustanovljen v štirih stopnjah: zlati zaslužni križec s krono, zlati zaslužni križec, srebrni zaslužni križec s krono in srebrni zaslužni križec. Razlika med zlatim in srebrnim križcem je v medaljonu – ta pri srebrnem ni emajliran. Krona je bila v rdeči emajlirani podloženi in neobloženi obliki. Nosili so ga na rdečem trikotnem traku.

The Cross of Merit came in four classes: the Golden Cross of Merit with a Crown, the Golden Cross of Merit, the Silver Cross of Merit with a Crown and the Silver Cross of Merit. The difference between the gold and silver cross is in the medallion, on the silver cross the medallion is not enamelled. The crown came in red enamel, lined and unlined, form. It was worn on a red triangular ribbon.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 294. Car, 2017, str. 290.



41.

Železni zaslužni križ s krono

1916–1918
železo, blago
višina s trakom 99,48 mm
velikost 57,57 mm × 35,37 mm

Iron Cross of Merit with a Crown

1916–1918
Iron, fabric
Height with ribbon 99.48 mm
Size: 57.57 mm × 35.37 mm

PMPO, ZGO 708 ZM



Med prvo svetovno vojno so zaslužni križ podeljevali aktivnim vojnim uslužbencem, medicinskemu in vojaškemu osebju. Nosili so ga na vojnem traku. 1. aprila 1916 je bilo priznanje razširjeno še na železni križec za zasluge s krono in železni zaslužni križec. Cesar Karel I. je 13. decembra 1916 odredil, da se zaslužni križci podeljujejo tudi z meči v znak hrabrosti v boju s sovražnikom. V tem primeru so na vojni trak pritrtili dva prekrižana meča. Za razliko od zlatega in srebrnega križca za zasluge sta različici, izdelani iz železa, brez emajla, na hrbtni strani pa je letnica 1916.

During World War I, the Cross of Merit was awarded to active military officials, medical, and military personnel. It was worn on a war ribbon. On April 1st, 1916, the award was extended to include the Iron Cross of Merit with a Crown and the Iron Cross of Merit. On December 13th, 1916, Emperor Karl I ordered that Meritorious Crosses with swords should also be awarded to persons as a sign of bravery in the face of the enemy. In this case, two crossed swords were attached to the war ribbon. Unlike the Golden and Silver Crosses of Merit, these versions are made of unenamelled iron and bear the date 1916 on the reverse.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 296. Car, 2017, str. 291.

Medalja za hrabrost I. stopnje cesarja Franca Jožefa I.

1849–1859
srebro
višina s trakom 87,53 mm
premer 40,73 mm

Emperor Franz Joseph I Bravery Medal 1st Class.

1849–1859
Silver
Height with ribbon 87.53 mm
Diameter 40.73 mm

PMPO, ZGO 656 ZM



Medalja za hrabrost je bila visoko vojaško priznanje habsburške monarhije. Odličje je 19. julija 1789 ustanovil cesar Jožef II. Z njim je želel odlikovati nižje oficirje in moštva, ki so se hrabro odrezala na bojišču. 18. maja 1809 so odlikovanje preimenovali v medaljo za hrabrost. Cesar Franc Jožef I. je 14. februarja 1915 dodal še bronasto medaljo za hrabrost v velikosti srebrne medalje za hrabrost II. stopnje. Bronasto medaljo za hrabrost so kot najvišjo stopnjo medalje lahko podelili tudi pripadnikom armad zaveznic Avstrije. Na aversu je v levem profilu mladostni portret cesarja Franca Jožefa I. Na reverzu je medalja obdana z lovorovim vencem in podložena s šestimi prekrizanimi prapori. V sredini je napis DER TAPFERKEIT. Prvi model je izdelal medaljer K. Lange. Medaljo so podeljevali na vojnem traku trikotne oblike s svetlo rdeče-belimi črtami ter rdečo in belo progno na robu. Častniki so odlikovanje nosili na žebličku na levi strani oprsja.

The Bravery Medal was the highest military award of the Habsburg Monarchy. The medal was established on July 19th, 1789, by Emperor Joseph II. With it, he wanted to honour the courage of junior officers and regiments on the battlefield. On May 18th, 1809, the award was renamed the Medal for Bravery. On February 14th, 1915, Emperor Franz Joseph I added a Bronze Medal for Bravery in the size of a Silver Medal for Bravery 2nd Class. The Bronze Medal for Bravery was the highest level of the medal that could be awarded to members of the armies allied with Austria. On the obverse is the youthful left-profile portrait of Emperor Franz Joseph I. On the reverse, the medal is surrounded by a laurel wreath and lined with six crossed banners. In the middle is the inscription DER TAPFERKEIT. The first model was made by medallist K. Lange. It was awarded on a triangular military ribbon with bright red and white stripes and a red and white stripe on the edge. Officers wore the decoration on a pin on the left side of the breast.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 240–243. Car, 2017, str. 114.

43.

Medalja za hrabrost II. stopnje cesarja Karla I.

1917–1918
srebro
višina z osjo 35,00 mm
premer 31,18 mm

Emperor Karl I Bravery medal 2nd Class.

1917–1918
Silver
Height with axis 35.00 mm
Diameter 31.18 mm

PMPO, ZGO 725 ZM



Srebrno medaljo za hrabrost II. stopnje cesarja Karla I. so podeljevali vojakom in nižjim častnikom, od 15. septembra 1917 tudi častnikom, s črko K na traku z vojnim okrasjem. Na averzu je v desnem profilu podoba cesarja Karla I., ki jo na robu obkroža napis CAROLUS D G IMPAVST REX BOH ETC ET REX APOST HUNG. Reverz obrobja lovorov venec. Na sredini je napis FORTITVDINI, pod njim je odloženih šest prekržanih praporov. Latinski napis FORTITVDINI je po 128 letih obstoja medalje za hrabrost na reverzu zamenjal nemški napis DER TAPFERKEIT.

The Emperor Karl I Silver Bravery Medal 2nd class was awarded to soldiers and junior officers, and, from September 15th, 1917, to officers as well. It had the letter K on the ribbon with a war decoration. On the obverse, there is an image of Emperor Karl I in the right profile, surrounded by the inscription: CAROLUS D G IMP AVST REX BOH ETC ET REX APOST HUNG. The reverse is edged by a laurel wreath. In the centre is the inscription FORTITVDINI, below which are six lined crossed banners. The Latin inscription Fortitvdini was replaced by the German inscription DER TAPFERKEIT on the reverse after 128 years of the medal for bravery's existence.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 241. Car, 2017, str. 153.

44.

Medalja ranjenemu vojaku

1918
cink
višina z osjo 49,59 mm
premer 37,72 mm,

Medal for a wounded soldier

1918
Zinc
Height with axis 49,59 mm
Diameter 37,72mm

PMPO, ZGO 707 ZM



Medaljo ranjenemu vojaku je cesar Karel I. začel podeljevati 12. avgusta 1917. Dobili so jo oboleli in ranjeni na bojišču. Vojaki s težkimi obolenji so nosili medaljo na trikotnem traku vojaško sivozelene barve. Ranjeni so medaljo nosili na enakem traku, ki pa je bil po sredini označen z eno ali več ozkimi črno obrobljenimi rdečimi progami. Na traku je bilo lahko največ pet prog za pet ali več ran. Na averzu je prikazan v desnem profilu portret cesarja Karla I. z napisom CAROLVS, pod njim sta prekržani lovorovi vejici. Na reverzu je napis LAESO / MILITI / MCMXVIII. Medaljo je ustvaril Richard Placht.

Emperor Karl I began awarding the medal to wounded soldiers on August 12th, 1917. It was given to the sick and wounded as a result of combat operations. Soldiers with serious damage to their health wore the medal on a military grey-green triangular ribbon. The wounded wore the medal on the same ribbon, which was marked down the centre with one or more red stripes, edged in black. A ribbon could have a maximum of five stripes for five or more wounds. The obverse of the medal featured a bust of Emperor Karl with the inscription CAROLVS, with two crossed laurel branches below it. On the reverse is the inscription: LAESO / MILITI / MCMXVIII. The medal was created by Richard Placht.

Literatura: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 248. Car, 2017, str. 309.



45.

Častna medalja Rdečega križa z vojnim okrasjem

1914
pozlačen bron, emajl manjka
višina z osjo 60,05 mm
velikost 49,15 mm × 36,71 mm

Red Cross medal of honour with war decoration

1914
Gilded bronze, without enamel
Height with axis 60,05 mm
Size 49,15 mm × 36,71 mm

PMPO, ZGO 728 ZM



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Častni znak za zasluge pri Rdečem križu je 17. avgusta 1914 ustanovil cesar Franc Jožef I. Odličje je imelo najprej pet, po letu 1915 pa šest stopenj. Peta in šesta stopnja sta bili srebrna in bronasta častna medalja. Ovalna oblika častne medalje ima na averzu dva angela, ki držita belo emajliran ščit z rdečim enakokrakim križem v sredini; v muzejskem primeru znak rdečega križa manjka. Nad ščitom je peterokraka zvezda, pod ščitom pa napis PATRIAE / AC / HUMANITATI; na vrhu med angeloma je upodobljena zvezda. Medalja je obdana z vojnim okrasjem v obliki zelenega lovorovega venca. Na reverzu sta letnici 1864/1914. Medaljo so podelili vsem v monarhiji, ki so s prostovoljnim delom pomagali pri Rdečem križu v miru ali vojni. Med vojno je bila častna medalja podeljena s trakom vojnega okrasja, v miru pa z belim trakom s po dvema rdečima progama na robovih.

The Decoration for Services to the Red Cross was established on August 17th, 1914, by Emperor Franz Joseph I. The award first had five classes and six classes after 1915. The fifth and sixth classes were silver and bronze medals of honour. The oval shape of the medal of honour has two angels on the obverse holding a white-enamelled shield with a red isosceles cross in the centre; the red cross sign is missing in the museum example; above the shield is a five-pointed star, and below the shield is the inscription PATRIAE / AC / HUMANITATI; a star is depicted at the top between the two angels. The medal is surrounded by a war decoration in the form of a green laurel wreath. The years 1864/1914 are inscribed on the reverse. The medal was awarded to everyone in the monarchy who had worked in the voluntary emergency services of the Red Cross, either in peacetime or in war. During the war, the medal of honour was awarded with a war decoration ribbon, and in peacetime with a white ribbon with two red stripes on each of the edges.

Literatura: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 316. Car, 2017, str. 302–305.

46.

Vojna medalja

1873
bron
višina z osjo 40,99 mm
premer 36,14 mm

War Medal

1873
Bronze
Height with axis 40.99 mm
Diameter 36.14 mm

PMPO, ZGO 666 ZM



Cesar Franc Jožef I. je ob 25-letnici vladanja 2. decembra 1873 ustanovil posebno vojaško priznanje avstro-ogrske monarhije. Namenjeno je bilo vsem, ne glede na njihov družbeni, socialni in vojaški položaj, ki so se med letoma 1848 in 1869 udeležili vsaj enega ali tudi več vojaških pohodov. Medaljo so nosili na trikotnem traku, ki je imel na sredini široko progo s poševnimi črno-rumenimi črtami in na robovih široko črno in rumeno progo. Averz medalje je oblikoval Josef Tautenhayn st., reverz pa Johann Pfeiffer. Na averzu je desni profil portreta cesarja Franca Jožefa I., obkrožen z napisom FRANZ JOSEPH I. KAISER V. ÖSTERREICH KÖNIG V. BÖHMEN ETC. APOST. KÖNIG V. UNGARN. Reverz obdajata na vsaki strani od spodaj proti vrhu odprti lovorova in hrastova vejica, ki sta spodaj speti s pentljo, na sredini je trivrstični napis 2. / DECEMBER / 1873.

On December 2nd 1873, Emperor Franz Joseph I established a special military award from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his reign. It was intended for all those persons, regardless of their social and military status, who took part in one or more military campaigns in the years between 1848 and 1869. It was worn on a ribbon that had a wide stripe with narrower diagonal black and yellow stripes in the middle, bordered by a black side stripe and finished with a yellow edge strip. The obverse of the medal was designed by Josef Tautenhayn Sr., and the reverse by Johann Pfeiffer. On the obverse, the right-facing profile of Emperor Franz Joseph I is surrounded by the inscription FRANZ JOSEPH I. KAISER V. ÖSTERREICH KÖNIG V. BÖHMEN ETC. APOST. KÖNIG V. UNGARN. The reverse is surrounded on each side, from the bottom to the top, by open laurel and oak branches, which are tied at the bottom with a bow, in the middle is the three-line inscription 2. / DECEMBER / 1873.

Lit.: Ferk Museum. *Pettauer Zeitung*, 1. 10. 1899, str. 4 [elektr. vir]. Digitalna knjižnica Slovenije [5. 8. 2023]. *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 249–250. Car, 2017, str. 274–275.

47.

Jubilejni križ 1848–1908

1908
pozlačen bron
velikost 41,30 mm × 36,13 mm
signatura: R. MARSCHALL

Jubilee Cross 1848–1908

1908
Gilded bronze
Size 41.30 mm × 36.13 mm
Signature: R. MARSCHALL

PMPO, ZGO 662 ZM



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Cesar Franc Jožef I. je v spomin na svoje 60-letno vladanje leta 1908 ustanovil jubilejni križ v treh različicah (vojaški, civilni in dvorni križ), razlikovali so se le po traku. Upravičenci do civilnega jubilejnega križa so bili vsi državljani, ne glede na stan in spol, ki so bili na dan njegove ustanovitve aktivni v državni službi. Jubilejni vojaški križ so dobili vsi, ki so bili do ustanovitve tega odličja aktivni v vojaški službi vseh rodov vojske in žandarmerije, pa tudi navadni vojaki. Pogoj je bil le, da so bili na dan ustanovitve odlikovanja v vojski prisotni dve leti. Odlikovanje so podelili tudi vojakom ne glede na vojaški čin in mesto v vojski, ki so se skupaj s cesarjem in feldmaršalom Radetzkyem udeležili vojnega pohoda v Italiji in sodelovali v boju. Na aversu je na sredini križa medaljon, na katerem je upodobljen v desnem profilu cesar. Zadaj, na levi strani portretne glave cesarja, je majhen napis FRANC IOS I. Krake križa, ki se ožijo proti sečišču, povezuje lovorov venec. Reverz križa je gladek in ima na okroglem delu letnici 1848/1908.

In 1908, Emperor Franz Joseph I established the jubilee cross in three versions (military, civil, and court cross) to mark the 60th anniversary of his reign, only differing in the ribbon. Beneficiaries of the Civil Jubilee Cross were all citizens, regardless of status and gender, who were active in the civil service on the day of its establishment. The Military Jubilee Cross was awarded to all who were active in the military service of all branches of the army, gendarmerie, and ordinary soldiers until the establishment of this award. The only condition was that they were present in the army for two years prior to the establishment of the award. The decoration was also awarded to soldiers, regardless of military rank and position, in the army, who together with the emperor and Field Marshal Radetzky took part in the military campaign in Italy and participated in the battle. On the obverse, in the middle of the cross, there is a medallion depicting the right profile of the emperor. In the back, on the left side of the portrait of the emperor, there is a small inscription FRANC IOS I. The arms of the cross, which narrow towards the intersection, are connected by a laurel wreath. The reverse of the cross is smooth and has the year 1848/1908 on its round part.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 260 in 261. Car, 2017, str. 282–283.

48.

Viteški križ Leopoldovega reda z vojnim okrasjem in prekrižanima mečema na traku

1916–1918
pozlačeno srebro, emajl, blago
višina s trakom 97,80 mm
velikost križa 59,01 mm × 29,20 mm
zasebna last

Knight Cross of the Order of Leopold with war decoration and crossed swords on the ribbon

1916–1918
Gilded silver, enamel, fabric
Height with ribbon 97.80 mm
Cross size 59.01 mm × 29.20 mm
Private property



Vojno okrasje je bilo na Leopoldovem redu uvedeno s cesarskim odlokom 1. marca 1860. Oznaka vojnega okrasja sta zeleno emajlirani lovorovi vejici oziroma venec. Odličje je bilo sestavljeno iz zlatega, rdeče emajliranega križa z belo emajliranimi robovi in zlate rdeče emajlirane rudolfske krone na vrhu križa; zeleno emajlirani vejici sta pritrjeni pod krono. Na aversu Leopoldovega križa je medaljon, obkrožen z belo emajliranim prstanom z napisom INTEGRITATI ET MERITO. Na reverzu je v belo emajliranem in z zlatim lovorovim vencem uokvirjenem medaljonu napis OPES REGUM CORDA SUBDITORIUM. Med prvo svetovno vojno so leta 1916 vsem avstro-ogrskim odlikovanjem dodali meče za zasluge v bitki, od leta 1917 pa so poveljniki na službenih uniformah lahko nosili majhne dekoracije.

The Order of Leopold military decoration was introduced by an imperial decree on March 1st, 1860. The symbol of the military decoration is green-enamelled laurel branches or a wreath. The decoration consists of a red-enamelled gold cross with white enamel edging and a red-enamelled gold Rudolphian crown on top of the cross; green-enamelled twigs are attached under the crown. On the obverse of the Leopold Cross, the medallion is surrounded by a white enamel ring with the inscription: INTEGRITATI ET MERITO. On the reverse, in a white enamelled medallion framed by a golden laurel wreath, is the inscription: OPES REGUM CORDA SUBDITORIUM. During World War I, in 1916, crossed swords were added to all Austro-Hungarian decorations for meritorious service in battle, and, from 1917 on, commanders could wear small decorations on their service uniforms.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 135–145. Car, 2017, str. 164.



49.

Avstrijskocesarski red železne krone III. stopnje z vojnim okrasjem s prekrižanima mečema na traku

1916
pozlačen bron, emajl, blago
višina s trakom 109,37 mm
velikost 78,96 mm × 31,37 mm
zasebna last

Austrian Imperial Order of the Iron Crown 3rd Class with war decoration and crossed swords on the ribbon

1916
Gilded bronze, enamel, fabric
Height with ribbon 109.37 mm
Size 78.96 mm x 31.37 mm
Private property

91



V primerjavi z drugimi avstrijskimi redovi ta red nima oblike križa, ampak obliko zlatega dvoglavega avstrijskega orla s krono na vsaki glavi. Pod orlom je emajlirana langobardska železna krona, nad orlom pa rudolfinska krona. Orel nosi na averzu temno modro emajliran ščit z monogramom F, na reverzu pa letnico ustanovitve 1815. Leta 1860 je bilo za vse stopnje uvedeno vojno okrasje; zeleno emajlirani lovorovi vejici sta bili položeni na orlova krila. Vitezi III. stopnje so nosili znak reda na trikotno prepognjenem traku na levi strani prsnega koša.

Compared to other Austrian orders, this order does not have the shape of a cross, but the shape of a golden double-headed Austrian eagle with crowns on its heads. Below the eagle is an enamelled Iron Crown of Lombardy, and above the eagle is a Rudolphian crown. On the obverse, the eagle bears a dark blue-enamelled shield with the imperial initial F, and on the reverse the year of establishment 1815. In 1860, war decorations were introduced for all ranks; green-enamelled laurel branches were placed on the eagle's wings. Third Class knights wore the insignia of the order on a triangular folded ribbon on the left side of the chest.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 146–161. Car, 2017, str. 200–201.

50.

Vojaški križ za zasluge III. stopnje na vojnem traku s prekrizanimi mečema

1916–1918
pozlačen bron, emajl, blago
višina s trakom 75,65 mm
velikost 33,36 mm × 30,47 mm
zasebna last

Military Merit Cross 3rd Class on a war ribbon with crossed swords

1916–1918
Gilded bronze, enamel, fabric
Height with ribbon 75.65 mm
Size 33.36 mm × 30.47 mm
Private property



Vojaški križ za zasluge je 22. oktobra 1849 ustanovil cesar Franc Jožef I. Predlog za ustanovitev odlikovanja je dal avstrijski feldmaršal grof Radetzky; hotel je odlikovati svoje zveste častnike, ki so se izkazali v avstrijsko-italijanskih bitkah v letih 1848 in 1849. Po statutu o vojaškem križu je bilo odlikovanje lahko podeljeno na predlog vojnega ministrstva. Prejeli so ga lahko oficirji za izjemne zasluge v vojni in tudi v miru. Odlikovanje je bilo izdelano v obliki srebrnega Leopoldovega križa z rdeče in belo emajliranimi kraki v premeru 30 mm. V osrednjem polju križa je bil srebrn napis VER / DIENST. Reverz je bil gladek in brez napisa. Križ so nosili na rdeče-belem črtastem traku. Odlikovanje je imelo do leta 1914 le eno stopnjo, nato sta bili dodani še dve, skupaj so torej bile tri stopnje: veliki zlati križ, komturški srebrni križ, mali srebrni križ. Za vojaške zasluge so posameznikom med prvo svetovno vojno odlikovanje lahko podelili največ trikrat, označili pa so ga z do tremi pozlačenimi prečnimi ploščicami na traku. V primeru ponovne podelitve vojnega križa za zasluge III. stopnje z mečema bi na zgornjo ploščico pritrdili prekrizana meča.

The Military Merit Cross was established on October 22nd, 1849, by Emperor Franz Joseph I, based on the recommendation of Field Marshal Count Radetzky, who wanted to honour his loyal officers who had distinguished themselves in the Austro-Italian battles in the years 1848 and 1849. It was to be awarded to officers for outstanding service in wartime as well as in peacetime. The decoration was made in the form of a silver Leopold cross with red-and-white-enamelled arms with a diameter of 30 mm. In the central field of the cross was a silver inscription: VER / DIENST. The reverse was smooth, without inscription. The cross was worn on a red and white striped ribbon. The award only had one class until 1914, then two more classes were added; there were three classes in total: large gold cross, commander's silver cross, and small silver cross. For military merit, individuals could be awarded up to three times during World War I; decorations were marked with up to three gilded cross tiles on the ribbon. In the case of re-awarding the Military Merit Cross 3rd class with swords, they would attach crossed swords to the top tile.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 231–233. Car, 2017, str. 230.



51.

Vojaška medalja za zasluge na vojnem traku in s prekrizanimi mečema

1916/1917
pozlačen bron
višina s trakom 89,63 mm
velikost 50,76 mm × 30,23 mm
zasebna last

Military Merit Medal on a war ribbon with crossed swords

1916/1917
Gilded bronze
Height with ribbon 89.63 mm
Size 50.76 mm × 30.23 mm
Private property

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Vojaška medalja za zasluge, imenovana tudi Signum laudis, na vojnem traku in s prekrizanimi mečema je bila ustanovljena 13. decembra 1916. Podeljena je bila vojaškim osebam za zasluge v boju s sovražnikom. Po smrti cesarja Franca Jožefa I. 21. novembra 1916 so odličje z njegovim portretom podeljevali do aprila 1917, ko so njegov portret na averzu medalje vseh stopenj na ukaz cesarja Karla I. zamenjali s portretom aktualnega vladarja. Na averzu je prikazan desni profil cesarja Franca Jožefa I. z lovorovim vencem na glavi. Na robu ga obkroža napis FRANCISCVS JOS I D G IMP AVST REX BOH ETC ET REX APOST HVNG. Reverz medalje ima na sredini napis SIGNUM / LAVDIS. Napis je obdan z dvodelnim obročem, sestavljenim iz lovorovih in hrastovih vejic. Medalja je izdelek zlatarne Rothe & Neffe, Wien.

The Military Merit Medal, often referred to as the "Signum laudis", on a war ribbon and with crossed swords was established on December 13th, 1916. It was awarded to military personnel for meritorious service in combat with the enemy. After the death of Emperor Franz Joseph I on November 21st, 1916, the medal with his portrait was awarded until April 1917, when his portrait on the obverse of the medal of all ranks was replaced by the portrait of the current ruler by order of Emperor Karl I. On the obverse, the medal shows the right profile of Emperor Franz Joseph I with a laurel wreath on his head. It is surrounded by the inscription FRANCISCVS JOS I D G IMP AVST REX BOH ETC ET REX APOST HVNG. The reverse of the medal has the inscription SIGNUM / LAVDIS in the centre. The inscription is surrounded by a two-part ring composed of laurel and oak branches. The medal is a product of the jeweller Rothe & Neffe, Wien.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 238–239. Car, 2017, str. 261. Žerič, 2019, str. 21.

52.

Vojaška medalja za zasluge

1890–1918
pozlačen bron, blago
višina s trakom 92,70 mm
velikost 51,10 mm × 30,75 mm

Military Merit Medal

1890–1918
Gilt bronze, fabric
Height with ribbon 92.70 mm
Size 51.10 mm × 30.75 mm

PMPO, ZGO 651 ZM



Vojaška medalja za zasluge v več stopnjah je bila ustanovljena 12. marca 1890 za oficirje, ki so se jim z najvišjega mesta želeli zahvaliti za vidne uspehe v vojni. Za izjemno služenje je bilo v mirnodobnem času priznanje podeljeno z najvišjim sklepom in z izrazom »najvišjega zadovoljstva«. Medalje, ki so bile podeljene v vojnem času, so nosili na traku vojaškega zaslužnega križa, v mirnodobnem času pa na rdečem trikotnem traku. 26. marca 1911 je bila ustanovljena še srebrna medalja za vojne zasluge; oblika traku in pomen te medalje sta ostala enaka kot pri bronasti medalji. Od aprila 1916 so lahko posamezniku srebrno in bronasto vojno medaljo za zasluge podelili dvakrat ali trikrat. Na medaljah, ki so jih podeljevali od aprila 1917, je bila glava cesarja Karla I., naslednika Franca Jožefa I. Prvo obliko medalje sta oblikovala medaljerja Anton Scharff (averz) in Andreas Neudech (reverz); poznejša različica se razlikuje od Scharffovega modela po stiliziranem obrobem vencu na sprednji strani.

The Military Merit Medal was established on March 12th, 1890, for officers in several ranks whom they wanted to thank from the highest position for their outstanding achievements in the war. For outstanding service in peacetime, recognition was given with the highest decree and with the expression of "the highest satisfaction". Medals awarded in wartime were worn on the ribbon of the Military Merit Cross, and in peacetime on a red triangular ribbon. On March 26th, 1911, the Silver Military Merit Medal was established; the shape of the ribbon and its meaning remained the same as for the Bronze Military Merit Medal. From April 1916, an individual could be awarded the Silver and Bronze Military Merit Medal twice or thrice. The medals, which were awarded from April 1917 on, showed the image of Emperor Karl I, the successor of Franz Joseph I. The first design of the medal was designed by the medallists Anton Scharff (obverse) and Andreas Neudech (reverse); the later version is distinguished from the Scharff model by the stylised surrounding wreath on the obverse.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 238–240. Car, 2017, str. 260.



53.

Oznaka za vojaško službo III. stopnje za častnike

1890–1918
pozlačen bron, biserovina
višina s trakom 91,64 mm
velikost 34,65 mm × 34,23 mm

Officer's Military Service Decoration, 3rd Class

1890–1918
Gilded bronze, mother-of-pearl
Height with ribbon 91.64 mm
Size 34.65 × 34.23 mm

PMPO, ZGO 663 ZM

95



Oznaka za vojaško službo je priznanje za oficirje in moštvo. Cesar Franc Jožef I. ga je 19. septembra 1849 razdelil v dve skupini (za oficirje in za moštvo). Leta 1890 so bili razredi preoblikovani: medalje oficirske skupine so bile razdeljene na tri skupine (za 50, za 40 in za 25 let služenja v vojski), nižji oficirji in moštvo pa so še naprej dobivali medalje z dvema razredoma (za 24 in za 12 službenih let). Oznaka za vojaško službo III. stopnje ima na aversu srebrnega dvojnega orla, ki je obložen z grbom kraljevske hiše. Znak ima obliko bronastega šapastega križa, rob križa je gladek in padajoč. Globlje ležeča mrežasta površina je obdana s bisernim venčkom. Na reverzu je biserni vložek.

The decoration for military service is recognition for officers and regiments. On September 19th, 1849, Emperor Franz Joseph I divided it into two groups (for officers and regiments). In 1890, the classes of decoration were reorganised. Medals for the officers were divided into three groups (for 50, 40 and 25 years of service in the army); junior officers and regiments continued to receive medals of two classes (for 24 and 12 years of service). The obverse of the Officer's Military Service Decoration, 3rd Class has a silver double eagle, on the breast of the eagle is the Habsburg coat of arms. The decoration has the form of a bronze cross pattée (clawed cross), the edge of the cross is smooth and descending. The deeper finely granulated area is surrounded by a mother-of-pearl edge. There is a mother-of-pearl insert on the reverse.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 255–258. Žerič, 2019, str. 15.

54.

Jubilejna spominska medalja za vojsko in žandarmerijo

1898
bron
višina s trakom 81,79 mm
velikost 46,43 mm × 34,25 mm

Armed Forces and Gendarmerie Jubilee Commemorative Medal

1898
Bronze
Height with ribbon 81.79 mm
Size 46.43mm × 34.25mm

PMPO, ZGO 652 ZM



V počastitev 50-letnice vladanja je cesar Franc Jožef I. 18. avgusta 1898 ustanovil zlato in bronasto spominsko medaljo za oboroženo silo in žandarmerijo. Bronasto medaljo so podeljevali tistim, ki so med 2. decembrom 1848 in 2. decembrom 1898 aktivno služili v vojski ali žandarmeriji. Na aversu medalje je cesar Franc Jožef I. upodobljen v doprsnem portretu. Desni profil cesarja je na robu obdan z napisom FRANC IOS I D G IMP AVSTR REX BOH ETC C AP REX HVNG. Na reverzu je na sredini pravokotnik z dvovrstičnim napisom SIGNVM / MEMORIAE, ki je do ene polovice obdan s hrastovim in do druge polovice z lovorovim vencem, na zgornji polovici medalje sta napisani še letnici MDCCCXLLVIII–MDCCCXCVIII (1848–1898). Vse izdaje jubilejne spominske medalje so se nosile na trikotnem rdečem traku.

In honour of the 50th anniversary of his accession to the throne, on August 18th, 1898, Emperor Franz Joseph I established a gold and bronze commemorative medal for the armed forces and the gendarmerie. The bronze medal was awarded to persons who actively served in the army or gendarmerie between December 2nd, 1848, and December 2nd, 1898. On the obverse of the medal, a bust portrait of Emperor Franz Joseph I is depicted. The right profile of the emperor is surrounded by the inscription: FRANC IOS I D G IMP AVSTR REX BOH ETC C AP REX HVNG. On the reverse, there is a rectangle in the middle with the two-line inscription SIGNVM / MEMORIAE, which is halfway surrounded by an oak wreath and halfway by a laurel wreath, on the upper half of the medal the years are written MDCCCXLLVIII-MDCCCXCVIII (1848-1898). All editions of the Jubilee Commemorative Medal were worn on a triangular red ribbon.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 259–260. Car, 2017, str. 278–279.



55.

Spominski križ ob mobilizaciji 1912/1913

1913
bronziran tombak, blago
višina s trakom 84,28 mm
velikost 34,87 mm × 34,87 mm

Memorial Mobilization Cross 1912/1913

1913
Bronzed tombak, fabric
Height with ribbon 84.28 mm
Size 34.87 mm × 34.87 mm

PMPO, ZGO 653 ZM

97



Cesar Franc Jožef I. je spominski križ 1912/1913 ustanovil 9. julija 1913; podelili so ga lahko vsem vojaškim osebam, ki so najmanj štiri tedne opravljale vojaško službo in branile mejo med Avstro-Ogrsko in Srbijo v času krize na Balkanu septembra 1912. Priznanje ima obliko Leopoldovega križa, katerega kraki so rahlo vbočeni navznoter, rob je rahlo poudarjen. V medaljonu sta na aversu napisani letnici 1912/1913. Reverz je gladek. Spominski križ so nosili na rumenem trikotnem traku s po dvema črnima progama ob robu.

Emperor Franz Joseph I established the Mobilization Cross 1912/1913 on July 9th, 1913; it could be awarded to all members of the Austro-Hungarian Armed Forces who performed military service for at least four weeks and defended the border between Austria-Hungary and Serbia during the crisis in the Balkans, in September 1912. The award has the form of a Leopold cross, the arms of which are slightly concave inwards, and the edge is slightly emphasised. The years 1912/1913 are written in the medallion on the obverse. The reverse is smooth. The memorial cross was worn on a yellow triangular ribbon with two black stripes along each edge.

Lit.: *Österreichs Orden*, 1996, str. 264–265. Car, 2017, str. 285.

56.

Marijanski križ nemškega viteškega reda Avstrije

1871–1919
srebro, emajl, blago
višina s trakom 85,92 mm
velikost 45,04 mm × 34,67 mm
zasebna last

The Marian Cross of the Order of the Teutonic Knights of Austria

1871–1919
Silver, enamel, fabric
Height with ribbon: 85.92 mm
Size 45.04mm × 34.67 mm
Private property



Ob ustanovitvi Marijanskega inštituta leta 1871 je veliki mojster nemškega reda 26. marca 1871 ustanovil marijanski križ v dveh razredih, kot ovratni križ oziroma prsni križ na trikotnem traku za gospode in na pentlji za dame. Križ ima obliko duhovnikovega ovratnega križa. V presečišču prečk averza je okrogel ščit z insignijami ženevske konvencije Rdečega križa in z napisom ORDO TEUT(ONICUS) HUMANITATI. Na okroglem ščitu je na reverzu letnica ustanovitve 1871. Na vrhu je pritrjen obroček z ušescem za vrvico ali trak.

On the occasion of the founding of the Marian Institute in 1871, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order founded the Marian Cross in two classes on March 26th, 1871, as a collar cross or pectoral cross on a triangular ribbon for gentlemen and on a bow for ladies. It has the shape of a priest's neck cross. In the intersection of the arms of the obverse, there is a round shield with the insignia of the Geneva Convention of the Red Cross and the inscription ORDO TEUT (ONICUS) HUMANITATI. On the round shield, on the reverse, the year of establishment 1871 is written. At the top is attached a ring with an eyelet for a string or ribbon.

Lit.: 800 Jahre Deutscher Ordnung, 1990, str. 362.



Umetniška dela / **Works of art**

57.

Portret generalmajorja Franca Rimla v. Altrosenburga

črno patiniran mavec

velikost 670 mm × 480 mm × 310 mm

signatura levo spodaj: J. Nalborczyk / Lwów / 1916 ali 1917

Jan Julian Nalborczyk

(* 1870, Krakow – † 1940, Lvov)

Portrait of Major General Franz Riml v. Altrosenburg

Black-patinated plaster

Size 670 mm × 48 mm × 310 mm

Signature bottom left: J. Nalborczyk / Lwów / 1916 or 1917

Jan Julian Nalborczyk

(*1870, Krakow – †1940, Lviv)

PMPO, G 2210 pl.



Črno patiniran reprezentančni doprni portret predstavlja generalmajorja Rimla, odetega v razprt plašč s privzdignjenim ovratnikom in suknjič z visoko krojenim ovratnikom, na katerem je vidna oznaka generalmajorskega čina (šestrogeljna zvezdica), v katerega je bil Riml povišan leta 1915. Na prsih in ovratniku ima pripeta številna vojna odlikovanja, ki jih je prejel za vojaške zasluge na bojnem polju.

Provenienca: Dvorec Zamošak v Zamušanih pri Gorišnici, zapuščina Riml. Poškodovani kip je bil pred nekaj leti najden zavržen na podstrešju ptujskega gradu.

The black-patinated representational bust portrait represents Major General Riml enwrapped in an open coat with a raised collar and a jacket with a high-cut collar, on which the insignia of the rank of Major General (six-pointed star) is visible, which Riml was elevated to in 1915. On his chest and collar, he has attached numerous war decorations he received for his military merits on the battlefield.

Provenance: Manor Zamošak in Zamušani near Gorišnica, legacy of the Riml Family. A few years ago, the damaged statue was found abandoned in the attic of the Ptuj castle.



58.

Portret generalmajorja Franca Rimla v. Altrosenburga

1917
 olje, platno
 velikost 956 mm × 848 mm
 signatura levo spodaj: Ludwik Kwiatkowski /
 Lwow / 1917
 Ludwik Kwiatkowski
 (* 1880, Krakov – † 1953, Krakov)

Portrait of Major General Franz Riml v. Altrosenburg

1917
 Oil, canvas
 Size 956 mm × 848 mm
 Signature bottom right: Ludwik Kwiatkowski /
 Lwow / 1917
 Ludwik Kwiatkowski
 (*1880, Krakow – †1953, Krakow)

101



PMPO, G 920 s

Nekoliko intimnejši dopasni portret sedečega generalmajorja Rimla v sivi uniformi s številnimi odlikovanji, ohlapno ogrnjene s plaščem z rdečo podlogo, so generalu podarili hvaležni Lemberžani, potem ko je bil leta 1917 z mesta vojaškega poveljnika Lvova na lastno željo premeščen v vojno poveljstvo na Dunaj. V naročju z levico drži vojaško čelado s poveljniškimi oznakami. Levo zgoraj je naslikan Rimlov grb na nevtralnem rjavkastem ozadju.

Provenienca: Dvorec Zamošak v Zamušanih pri Gorišnici, zapuščina Riml. FZC je sliko predal muzeju leta 1948. Na podokvirju je bila levo zgoraj z modro kredo napisana številka 85, ki se nanaša na primopredajni seznam FZC: T. št. 85, Predmet Rimml generalmajor (oče), okvir brez, material olje, velikost 86/94, lastnik NI, cena 500 din.

A somewhat more intimate portrait of Major General Riml in a grey uniform with many decorations, loosely wrapped in a red-lined coat, given to the general by the grateful people of Lemberg after he was transferred from his post as military commander of Lviv to the military command in Vienna at his request. In his left arm, he is holding a military helmet with the commander's insignia. Riml's coat of arms is painted on a neutral brownish background in the upper left corner.

Provenance: Manor Zamošak in Zamušani near Gorišnica, legacy of the Riml Family. The FZC handed over the painting to the museum in 1948. On the subframe, the number 85 was written in blue chalk on the upper left, which refers to the FZC handover list: T. no. 85, Item Rimml major general (father), frame: without, material: oil, size 86/94, owner NO, price 500 dinars.

59.

Portret generalmajorja Franca Rimla v. Altrosenburga

1916

olja, platno

velikost 1305 mm × 975 mm

signatura desno spodaj:

Władysław Jarocki / 1916

Władysław Jarocki

(* 1879, Podhajczyki – † 1965, Krakov)

Portrait of Major General Franz Riml v. Altrosenburg

1916

Oil, canvas

Size 1305mm × 975mm

Signature bottom right:

Władysław Jarocki / 1916

Władysław Jarocki

(*1879, Podhajczyki – †1965, Krakow)

PMPO, G 989 s.



Tričetrtinski reprezentančni portret generalmajorja Franca Rimla v svečani uniformi, na katero so pripeta številna visoka vojaška odlikovanja, je nastal kmalu potem, ko je cesar Franc Jožef zaradi vojaških zaslug na bojnem polju Rimla leta 1916 povzdignil v dedni plemiški stan z atributom von Altrosenburg, o čemer priča v zgornjem levem kotu naslikan grb s stolpom in vrtnico.

Provenienca: Dvorec Zamošak v Zamušanih pri Gorišnici, zapuščina Riml.

The three-quarter representative portrait of Major General Franz Riml in a ceremonial uniform, to which many high military decorations are pinned, was created shortly after Emperor Franz Joseph elevated Riml to hereditary nobility with the attribute of von Altrosenburg for his military merits on the battlefield; in the upper left corner of the painting, there is a coat of arms with a tower and a rose to commemorate his elevation.

Provenance: Manor Zamošak in Zamušani near Gorišnica, legacy of the Riml Family.



60.

Portret Franca Rimla mlajšega v. Altrosenburga v mornariški uniformi

1919
 olje, platno
 velikost 850 mm × 622 mm
 signatura levo spodaj: Franz Novák / 1919
 Franz Novák / Franz Nowak
 (* 1885, Dunaj – † 1973, Dunaj)

Portrait of Franz Riml Jr. v. Altrosenburg in navy uniform

1919
 Oil, canvas
 Size 850 mm × 622 mm
 Signature bottom left: Franz Novák / 1919
 Franz Novák / Franz Nowak
 (*1885, Vienna – †1973, Vienna)

103

PMPO, G 338 s

Dopasni portret mladega moža v avstro-ogrski temnomodri oficirski mornariški uniformi, odlikovanega s Karlovim križem in bronasto medaljo za hrabrost, predstavlja najstarejšega sina generalmajorja Franca Rimla, Franca mlajšega, ki se je rodil leta 1898 v Innsbrucku. Med prvo svetovno vojno je bil leta 1916 imenovan za mornariškega aspiranta, podatki o njegovi nadaljnji vojaški karieri pa za zdaj niso znani. Portret je nastal na osnovi fotografije kmalu po razpadu avstro-ogrške monarhije.

Provenienca: Dvorec Zamošak v Zamušanih pri Gorišnici, zapuščina Riml. FZC je sliko predal muzeju leta 1948. Na podokvirju je bila levo zgoraj z modro kredo napisana številka 84, ki se nanaša na primopredajni seznam FZC: T. št. 84, Predmet Pomorski oficir Rimml (sin), okvir brez, material olje, velikost 63/84, lastnik NI, cena 250 din.

The waist-up portrait of a young man in an Austro-Hungarian dark blue officer's navy uniform, who was awarded the Karl Cross and the Bronze Medal for Bravery, represents the eldest son of Major General Franz Riml, Franz Jr., who was born in 1898 in Innsbruck. During World War I, he was appointed as a naval aspirant in 1916, further information about his military career is currently unknown. The portrait was created based on a photograph shortly after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Provenance: Manor Zamošak in Zamušani near Gorišnica, legacy of the Riml Family. The FZC handed over the painting to the museum in 1948. On the subframe, the number 84 was written in blue chalk on the upper left, which refers to the FZC handover list: T. no. 84, item Naval officer Rimml (son), frame: without, material: oil, size 63/84, owner NO, price 250 dinars.

Portret dr. Pavla Krechta

1855

olje, platno

velikost 445 mm × 345 mm

signatura levo spodaj: C VOGL 1855

Carl Vogel / Karl Vogl (* 1820)

Portrait of Dr Pavel Krecht

1855

Oil, canvas

Size 445 mm × 345 mm

Signature bottom left: C VOGL 1855

Carl Vogel / Karl Vogl (*1820)



Dokolenski portret dr. Pavla Krechta, višjega zdravnika Invalidske uprave na Ptuj, oblečenega v svečano uniformo uradnikov iz sredine 19. stoletja temno modre barve. Uniforma je okrašena z rdečimi obrobami, dvorednimi zlatimi gumbi in pasom. Na visoko krojenem ovratniku ima dr. Krecht štiri zlate šestrogeljne zvezde. Na levi strani prsi ima pripeto zlato medaljo za zasluge v zdravstveni službi (podeljeno 1845); v orokavičeni levici drži dvorogeljnik, kakršne so v prvi polovici 19. stoletja k uniformi nosili državni uradniki, v desnici ob telesu pa drži drugo rokavico. Ob levi nogi ima pripeto uradniško sabljo, okrašeno z zlato kito. Upodobljenec stoji ob ograji s stebrom v ozadju. Za njim je sivo oblačno nebo.

Provenienca: Muzejsko društvo Ptuj. Na platnu zadaj napis: *Samstag d. 25. August 1855 in 71 Jahr des Alters von Herrn Karl Vogel gegen 20 f 6 H portretirt worden. Pettau, am obiger Tag Krecht.* Na pozlačenem okvirju spodaj napis: *Dr. Paul Krecht Invaliden Oberarzt in Pettau.*

A knee-length portrait of Dr Pavel Krecht, senior doctor of the Invalidity Administration in Ptuj, wearing a mid-19th-century ceremonial official uniform of dark blue, decorated with red trim, double-row golden buttons and a belt. On the high-cut collar, he is wearing four golden six-pointed stars. On the left side of the chest, he has a Gold Medal for Merit in the Medical Service (awarded in 1845) attached, in his gloved left hand he holds a bicorne (two-cornered hat), such as those worn by state officials in the first half of the 19th century, and in his right hand, he holds the other glove close to his body. Attached to his left leg is an official sabre decorated with a gold braid. The figure is standing by a fence with a pillar in the background. Behind him is a cloudy grey sky.

Provenance: Ptuj Museum Association. There is an inscription on the back of the canvas: *»Samstag d. 25. August 1855 in 71 Jahr des Alters von Herrn Karl Vogel gegen 20 f 6 H portretirt worden. Pettau, am obiger Tag Krecht.«* On the gilded frame below is the inscription: *»Dr. Paul Krecht Invaliden Oberarzt in Pettau.«*



62.

Portret ptujskega župana Ernesta Eckla

1895

olja, platno

velikost 755 mm × 398 mm

signatura levo spodaj: A. Oswatitsch / 1895

Alois Oswatitsch

(* 1874, Slovenske Konjice – † 1959, Linz)

Portrait of Ptuj mayor Ernest Eckl

1895

Oil, canvas

Size 755mm × 398mm,

Signature bottom left: A. Oswatitsch / 1895

Alois Oswatitsch

(* 1874, Slovenske Konjice – † 1959, Linz)

PMPO, G 199 s

105



Reprezentančni portret Ernesta Eckla, ki je bil ptujski župan v letih od 1885 do 1894, je bil verjetno naslikan po naročilu ptujskega magistrata. Dopasni portret osivelega, na videz dobrodušnega moža, s skrbno urejeno belo brado in brki, v tričetrtinskem zasuku v desno, oblečenega v črno obleko in belo srajco s črnim metuljčkom, je dobra karakterna študija posestnika in trgovca, čigar županski mandat je bil zaznamovan z zmerno in popustljivo politiko. Na levi strani prsi ima pripeto odlikovanje, red cesarja Franca Jožefa, ki ga je prejel za opravljeno delo in zasluge leta 1894.

Provenienca: Magistrat Ptuj. Razstava: 1895 – Ptuj, Samostojna razstava Alojza Oswatitscha, Lokalni muzej Ptuj, Prešernova ulica 31. Literatura: CIGLENEČKI 1998, str. 247, op. 35; HERNJA MASTEN – MAJERIČ KEKEC 2006, str. 32–33; SCHMUTZER 2020a, s. p.; SCHMUTZER 2020b, str. 10, 73; VNUK 2022, str. 219, 226, op. 29, 229–230.

The representative portrait of Ernest Eckl, who was the mayor of Ptuj between 1885 and 1894, was probably painted on the order of the Ptuj magistrate. The waist-up portrait of a grey-haired, and, from the appearance, good-natured man, with a carefully trimmed white beard and moustache, turned three-quarters to the right, wearing a black suit and white shirt with a black bow tie, is a good character study of the landowner and merchant, whose term as mayor was marked by moderate and permissive policy. On the left side of his chest, he has a decoration, the Order of Emperor Franz Joseph, which he received for his work and merits in 1894.

Provenance: Ptuj Magistrate. Exhibition: 1895 – Ptuj, Solo exhibition of Alojz Oswatitsch, Local Museum Ptuj, Prešernova ulica 31. Literature: CIGLENEČKI 1998, p. 247 op. 35; HERNJA MASTEN – MAJERIČ KEKEC 2006, p. 32–33; SCHMUTZER 2020a, s.p.; SCHMUTZER 2020b, p. 10, 73; VNUK 2022, p. 219, 226 op. 29, 229–230.

63.

Portret cesarja Jožefa II.

ok. 1790

olja, platno

velikost 555 mm × 430 mm

Anton von Maron

(* 1733, Dunaj – † 1808, Rim)

Portrait of Emperor Joseph II

Ca. 1790

Oil, canvas

Size 555 mm × 430 mm

Anton von Maron

(*1733, Vienna – †1808, Rome)



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PMPO, G 63 s.

Na doprsem portretu je cesar Jožef II. upodobljen v tričetrtinskem zasuku v desno, oblečen v belo uniformo z ešarpo in lento na prsih. Glavo prekriva modna bela lasulja. Portret je vpjet v zelo bogat pozlačen okvir, okrašen z girlandami in trakovi.

Provenienca: Grad Hrastovec, zapuščina Herberstein. Na spodnjem delu okvirja se nahaja na zadnji strani žig GUTENHAAG. Vpis v Herbstov cenilni zapisnik iz leta 1965: 143/81 a) Anton Maron 1733–1808, Kaiser Joseph II., Öl, Leinwand, gerahmt, 15.000 RM.

The waist-up portrait shows Emperor Joseph II. depicted in a three-quarter turn to the right, wearing a white uniform with a long scarf worn over one shoulder and breast sash. A fashionable white wig covers his head. The portrait is fastened upon a very rich gilded frame, decorated with garlands and ribbons.

Provenance: Hrastovec Castle, Herberstein legacy.

On the back of the lower part of the frame, there is the stamp GUTENHAAG.

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MEDALS, SMALL WORKS OF ART FROM THE HABSBUURG MONARCHY**

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Jezikovni pregled / Slovene language editor:

Darja Gabrovšek Homšak

Prevod / Translation:

Tanja Ostrman Renault, Suzana Lara Krause, Matthew Krause

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