



SUDANSKA MISIJA 1848 - 1858

IGNACIJ KNOBLEHAR - misijonar, raziskovalec
Belega Nila in zbiralec afriških predmetov

Razstava Slovenskega etnografskega muzeja
14. maj - oktober 2009

SUDAN MISSION 1848 - 1858

IGNACIJ KNOBLEHAR - Missionary, Explorer of
the White Nile and Collector of African Objects

Exhibition by the Slovene Ethnographic Museum
14. May - October 2009

Z razstavo SUDANSKA MISIJA 1848 - 1858, Ignacij Knoblehar - misijonar, raziskovalec Belega Nila in zbiralec afriških predmetov, SEM nadaljuje s sistematičnim študijem svojih afriških zbirk.

Predmeti z razstave sodijo med najstarejše afriške zbirke predmetov nilotskih ljudstev v Evropi. Zbral jih je slovenski misijonar Ignacij Knoblehar in jih leta 1850 pripeljal v Ljubljano. Njegova zbirka odseva materialno in duhovno kulturo različnih ljudstev, ki so sredi 19. stoletja živela ob Belem Nilu na jugu današnjega Sudana. Med razstavljenimi predmeti izstopajo nakit, različni amuleti, nenavadno orožje in zanimivi predmeti za vsakdanjo uporabo. Predmeti in redko arhivsko gradivo dokumentirajo Knobleharjevo zanimanje za afriške kulture, hkrati pa nas seznanjajo z njegovimi raziskavami reke Nil, saj sodi Knoblehar med pionirje na tem področju. Bil je prvi raziskovalec, ki je do 4° severne zemljepisne širine zelo sistematično opisal lastnosti reke. Zapisi o teh odkritjih so bili delno objavljeni v različnih evropskih časopisih in bili pomemben vir nadaljnjih raziskovanj, čeprav so po njegovi smrti večinoma skrivnostno izginili.

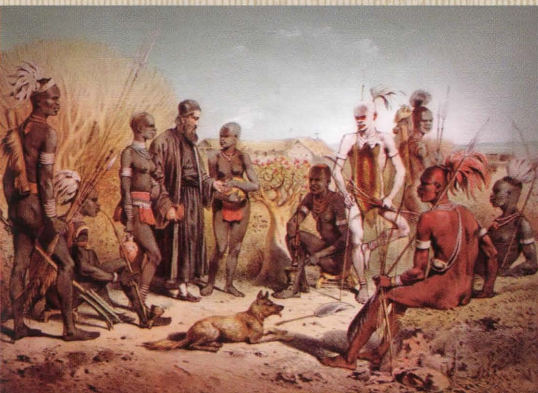


Ignacij Knoblehar (1819 - 1858) je bil rojen v Škocjanu na Dolenjskem. Po študiju teologije v Rimu je odpotoval v Aleksandrijo in leta 1849 postal vodja osrednjeafriškega vikariata. Središče misijona je bil Kartum, mesto na sotočju Belega in Modrega Nila, ki je slovelo daleč naokoli kot zbirališče trgovcev s sužnji in s slonovino. Knoblehar je s sodelavci misijonsko dejavnost usmeril v boj proti suženjstvu in v širjenje krščanstva med ljudstvi ob Belem Nilu. Zelo so ga podpirali rojaki v domovini, časopisi pa so skoraj desetletje redno objavljali novice iz misijona. V tem času je iz Afrike v Ljubljano pripotovalo tudi veliko otrok, ki so jih po samostanih vzgajali za misijonsko delo.

Razstava je pomemben prispevek k raziskovanju zgodovine prvih stikov med Evropejci in ljudstvi ob Belem Nilu v ekvatorialni Afriki.



The exhibition **SUDAN MISSION 1848 - 1858** Ignacij Knoblehar - Missionary, Explorer of the White Nile and Collector of African Objects is a continuation of the Slovene Ethnographic Museum's systematic presentation of its African collections.



The exhibited objects are among the oldest African collections from the Nilotic people in Europe. They were collected by the Slovene missionary Ignacij Knoblehar and brought to Ljubljana in 1850. Knoblehar's collection reflects the material and spiritual culture of various tribes that in the mid-19th century lived along the White Nile in the southern part of the present day Sudan. Among the exhibited objects, the most striking are the jewellery, various amulets, unusual weapons and interesting objects for every day use. The objects and rare archive materials document Knoblehar's interest in African cultures, whilst at the same time providing information about his exploration of the River Nile, in which he played a pioneering role. He was the first explorer to systematically describe the river as far as 4° latitude north. Notes on some of his findings were published in various European newspapers and served as an important resource for further research, even though after his death they mysteriously disappeared.



Ignacij Knoblehar (1819 - 1858) was born in Škocjan in the Dolenjska region. After studying theology in Rome he travelled to Alexandria and in 1849 became the head of the Central African vicariate. The mission's centre was Khartoum, a city lying at the confluence of the White and the Blue Niles, which had a reputation as a gathering place of slave and ivory hunters. Knoblehar and his colleagues focused their missionary activities on the fight against slavery and on spreading Christianity among the people living along the White Nile. He enjoyed strong support in his homeland and for nearly a decade newspapers regularly published news from the mission. During that time a large number of children travelled from Africa to Ljubljana to be educated in monasteries for missionary work.



The exhibition is an important contribution to the study of the history of the first contacts between Europeans and the people living along the White Nile in equatorial Africa.

PRIREDITVE ::

Razstavo bo spremljal pester program tematskih prireditev - predavanj, potopisov, filmskih predstavitev, ...

20. maja 2009 bo predaval profesor dr. Walter Sauer z Dunajske univerze o afriških otrocih v Ljubljani sredi devetnajstega stoletja.

10. septembra 2009 pa bo imel profesor dr. Clemens Gütl predavanje z naslovom „Govoreči stroj“ v severni Afriki: Zvočni posnetki v dunajskem fonografskem arhivu izpred 1. svetovne vojne.

EVENTS ::

The exhibition will be accompanied by a versatile programme of events of topical issues raised by the exhibition and Africa - lectures, discussions, film presentations,...

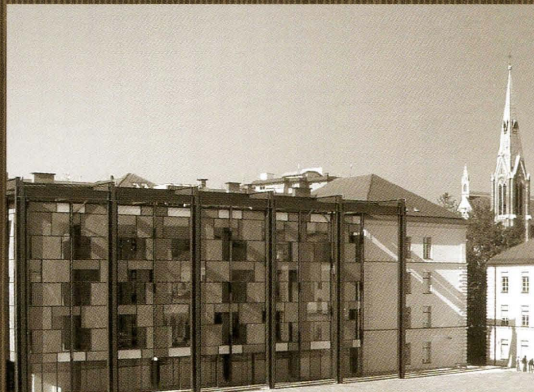
On 20 May 2009 a lecture by professor Dr. Walter Sauer from Vienna University on African children that were brought to Ljubljana in the mid-19th century will be held, and on 10 September 2009 a presentation by Dr. Clemens Gütl entitled *With the „Talking machine“ in North Africa: Sound recordings in the Vienna Phonogrammarchiv made before World War I* will be given.

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ODPRTO / OPEN ::

torek - nedelja / Tuesday - Sunday 10.00 - 18.00



RAZSTAVO SUDANSKA MISIJA 1848 - 1858

je pripravil:

Slovenski etnografski muzej,
zanj: Bojana Rogelj Škafar
Avtor in kustos razstave: dr. Marko Frelih
Koordinacija: Nina Zdravič Polič
Oblikovanje: Lidija Dragišič, Vladan Srdić, Studio 360
Prevod: Ljubica Klančar, David Limon

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