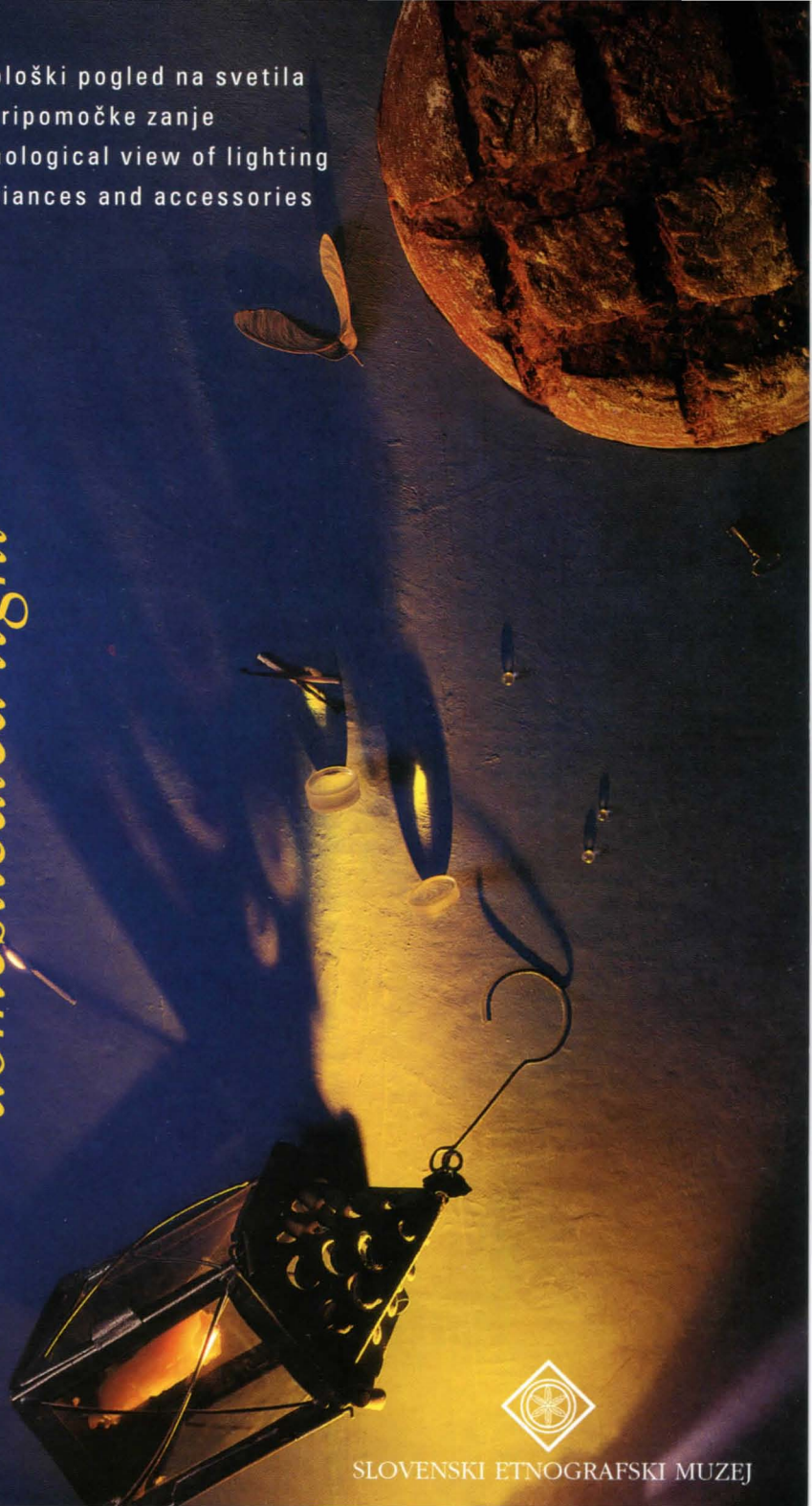


razstava / exhibition

idomačena svetloba
domesticated light

Etnološki pogled na svetila
in pripomočke zanje
Ethnological view of lighting
appliances and accessories



SLOVENSKI ETNOGRAFSKI MUZEJ

**SLOVENSKI ETNOGRAFSKI MUZEJ
SLOVENE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM**

Marec 1996 - Marec 1997

March 1996 - March 1997

Avtorica razstave in zloženke / Author of the exhibition and leaflet: Irena Keršič.

Oblikovanje razstave / Exhibition designed by: Mojca Turk, Peter Rau. Oblikovanje zloženke / Leaflet designed by: Mojca Turk. Fotografija / Photography: Carmen Narobe, Boris Gaberščik. Lektoriranje / Proofreading by: Maja Cerar. Prevodi / Translation by: Marjan Pikelj. Tiskarna / Printed by: Grafos

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Slovenskemu verskemu muzeju / Slovene Religious
Museum, gospodu Andreju Krbavčiču / Mr. Andrej
Krbavčič

**RAZSTAVO SO OMOGOČILI / THE EXHIBITION HAS
BEEN MADE POSSIBLE BY**

Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije / The Ministry
of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia, Oddelek za kul-
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razsvetljava" / Public lightning enterprise, Mobitel

RAZSTAVA JE ODPRTA:
torek-sobota od 10. do 18. ure
nedelja od 10. do 13. ure
ponedeljek zaprto

THE EXHIBITION IS OPEN:
Tuesday till Saturday
from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.
Sundays from
10.00 a.m. to 13.00 p.m.
Mondays closed

INFORMACIJE / INFORMATION:
Slovenski etnografski muzej
Slovene Ethnographic Museum

Muzejska ulica 1, 1000 Ljubljana
Tel. / Phone: +386 61 / 126 31 58
Fax: +386 61 / 126 40 88

Čelešnik, 18. stol.
Splinter holder, 18th c.



Na razstavi so prikazani naslednji sklopi:

I. Naravna svetloba

II. Umetna svetloba

Ukradeni ogenj

Udomačitev in varovanje ognja

Kako ukresati ogenj

Luč doma

Razsvetljava z lesom in s smolo

Razsvetljava z rastlinskimi in živalskimi maščobami

Razsvetljava s svečami

Razvoj razsvetljave po letu 1860

Električna razsvetljava

Javna razsvetljava

Luč v prometu

Luč pri čaščenju, šegah in praznovanjih

Luč pri delu

Prikaz izdelave goriv za tradicionalna svetila in prikaz nekaj svetil

Uporaba tradicionalnih luči danes in njihovo preoblikovanje za današnjo rabo



a razstavi so prikazani naslednji sklopi:

Ljudi, ki so živeli ob svetlobi trsk in oljenk, že zdavnaj ni več, prav tako ni več njihovih zakajenih, s slabim zrakom napolnjenih domov. Ostala pa so muzejska materialna pričevanja o načinu razsvetljevanja naših prednikov. Ko gledamo ta pričevanja danes, marsikdo pomisli na melodramatiziran svet idiličnega posedanja ob svetlobi odprtega ognjišča ali na čarobno svetlobo prižgane lojenke ali lešcherbe. Včasih je težko doumeti, da je bilo subtilno življenje ob teh predmetih drugačno, prav nič čarobno in idilično. Koliko ljudi, zlasti mlajših, še nikoli ni hodilo po temnih prostorih stanovanja ali ponoči po nerazsvetljenih poteh! Te izkušnje teme mlada gene-

Vžigalice, 19. stol.

Matches, 19th c.



racija ne po-zna. Zdi se, kot da od nekdaj živimo v "razsvetljenem" svetu. Pa ni tako. Zlasti podeželje se je elektrificiralo relativno pozno. Večji del podeželja je dobil elektriko in s tem tudi električno luč šele po drugi svetovni vojni. Ko se je stemnilo, je bila luč ali njena odsotnost najmočnejši faktor, ki je določeval način življenja posameznika in njegove družine v določenem času in prostoru. Ljudje so vse do zgodnjega 19. stoletja uporabljali za razsvetljavo različna svetila glede na cenovno dostopnost. Večinsko prebivalstvo je uporabljalo za luč materiale, ki so jih imeli doma. Ta svetila so kadila, z njimi se je bilo potrebno neprestano ubadati, smrdela so, ustvarjala so umazanijo in dajala malo svetlobe. To velja za ognjišča, za razsvetljavo s trskami, z baklami, z rastlinskimi in živali-



Kresilo, 19. stol.

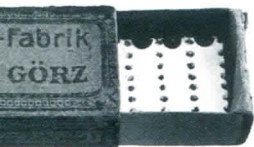
Tinder box, 19th c.

German tinder
Kresilna goba

Kresilni kamen

Flint





skimi maščobami, s svečami (predvsem lojenimi, manj voščenimi, ki so bile trikrat dražje). Takšne luči so razsvetljevale le prostor blizu svetilke in ker je bil v prostoru najpogostejše le en vir svetlobe, je luč ljudi ob večerih združevala.

Različne osvetlitvene možnosti na razstavi niso obravnavane kronološko. Uporabe čelešnikov s trskami, bakel, enostavnih oljnih svetilk in sveč ni mogoče razvrstiti popolnoma v časovnem zaporedju. Ljudje so uporabljali različna svetila vzporedno, odvisno od materiala, ki je bil na razpolago v določenem kraju ter s tem povezanimi stroški in premoženjskim stanjem uporabnika. Ponekod so na primer preskočili obdobje petrolejk in so si svetili s trskami vse do uvedbe elektrike.

Provinca je novosti v razsvetljavi sprejemala z zamudo. Največkrat so vztrajali pri starem načinu razsvetljave tudi zato, ker je vse do srede našega stoletja veljalo, da je več kot ena luč v enem prostoru pri večinskem prebivalstvu potrata.

Večina predmetov, prikazanih na razstavi, je iz zbirke Slovenskega etnografskega muzeja. Uporabljali so jih predvsem v kmečkih okoljih, nekaj pa jih je tudi iz trških in mestnih sredin. Za osvetlitev določenih fenomenov smo si izposodili tudi nekaj eksponatov iz Belokranj-

Candle holder, 18th c.

Svečnik, 18. stol.



Lesen, poslikan svečnik, 19. stol.

Wooden, painted candlestick, 19th c.



Dipping vessel for making candles, 1703

Namakalnik za izdelavo sveč, 1703



Kalup za vlivanje sveč, 19. stol.

Candle mould, 19th c.



skega muzeja iz Metlike, Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana, Narodnega muzeja, Slovenskega verskega muzeja iz Stične, Avstrijskega etnografskega muzeja na Dunaju in iz privatne zbirke gospoda Andreja Krbavčiča.

Glavnina razstavljenih svetil je iz 18. in 19. stoletja. Najstarejši eksponat je srednjeveški čelešnik v podobi sedeče moške figure s Kranjske, ki ga sicer hrani etnografski muzej na Dunaju, najmlajši (električne stropne svetilke) pa so iz 60-ih let 20. stoletja. Verjetno so nekatera svetila starejša, le da enostavne

Dražalo za voščeni svitek, 18. stol.

Wax-coil holder, 18th c.



oblike niso časovno določljive, saj preproste stvari pogosto trajajo dolga obdobja.

Marsikaterega svetila iz zbirke Slovenskega etnografskega muzeja preprosto ni možno uvrstiti v regionalne ali nacionalne okvire, ker gre pri večini manufakturno izdelanih svetil za evropsko univerzalnost. Tisti, ki znajo dobro opazovati, lahko pri mnogih svetilih zaznajo mojstrsko ujete inovativne variante domačih izdelovalcev in uporabnikov.

Z razstavo želimo prikazati, kako pomemben korak je storil človek z udomačitvijo umetne svetlobe, ko je lahko po svoji volji uporabljal čas, nič več odvisen od svetlobe dneva in teme noči; in kako so različni načini razsvetljevanja v

življenju večinskega prebivalstva na Slovenskem vplivali na njegovo življenje doma, na cesti, v prometu in pri delu; nadalje na čaščenje, šege ter praznovanja nekaterih praznikov.

Na razstavi so prikazani tudi načini izdelovanja posameznih goriv za razsvetljavo; in nekaj svetil. Na koncu pa samo nakazujemo uporabo tradicionalnih svetil danes ter njihovo preoblikovanje za današnjo rabo.

Candle holder, 18th c.



Svečnik, 18. stol.



Kovan svečnik, 16. stol.

Wrought-iron candle holder, 16th c.

wood age, by skipping the paraffin lamp stage.

The countryside was late in accepting novelties in lighting.

People there most frequently stuck to the old lighting methods also because until the middle of our century the majority of them believed that more than one light per room was a sheer waste.

Most of the objects at the exhibition come from the collection of the Slovene Ethnographic Museum. The were mainly used in rural environments, and some of them also in borough and urban environments. Some of the exhibits have been borrowed from Bela Krajina

Museum from Metlika, the Municipal Museum Ljubljana, the National Museum, the Slovene Religious Museum from Stična, the Austrian Ethnographic Museum from Vienna and from the private collection of Mr. Andrej Krbavčič in order to shed light on some specific phenomena.

The majority of lighting appliances date from the 18th and the 19th centuries. The oldest exhibit is a medieval matchwood stand shaped as a sitting male figure from Carniola, which otherwise belongs to the Vienna Ethnographic Museum, and the most recent one (electric ceiling lights) date from the 1960s. Some lighting appliances are probably older, but their age cannot be determined with accuracy due to the simplicity of their shape: the age of simple-shaped objects is not easy to establish since such objects are usually used over longer periods of time.

Many lighting appliances from the Slovene Ethnographic Museum can simply not be attributed a regional or national character, for most of them are manufactured articles marked by European universality. In many lighting appliances a trained eye

may spot masterfully crafted variants of local manufacturers and users.

The purpose of this exhibition is to show the important step made by man in domesticating artificial light, which enabled him to freely dispose of his time regardless of the light of the day or the dark of the night, and how the different lighting methods in the life of the majority of the population in the Slovene ethnic territory influenced its way of life at home, in the street, in traffic and at

work; moreover, it is intended to show the role of light in ritual ceremonies, customs and celebration of some holidays. The exhibition also shows methods of making individual types of lighting fuels and some lighting appliances.

At the end, the exhibition only points out the use of traditional lighting appliances today and their adaptation for modern use.



Stable lantern, 19th c.

Hlevska laterna, 19. stol.



Električna stropna svetilka na utež, 1. pol. 20. stol.

Electric ceiling lamp with counter-weight, 1st half 19th c.

the most powerful determinant of the life of an individual and his family in a specific time and space. As long as until the beginning of the 19th century, people used different lighting appliances, depending on how much they could afford. The majority of the population used for lighting materials available at home. Such lighting appliances smoked, they need-

Laterna iz perforirane pločevine, 18. stol.



Perforated sheet-metal lantern, 18th c.



Pogrebna laterna, 19. stol.

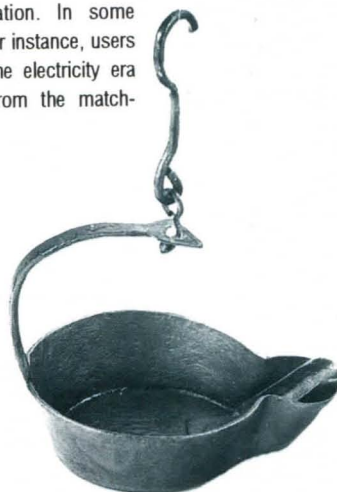
Funeral lantern, 19th c.



Prenosna laterna, 2. pol. 19. stol.

mal fat, candles (especially by tallow candles and less so by wax candles which were three times more expensive). These devices cast light only on the immediate surrounding area, and since there was most often only one light source in a room, light used to bring people together in the evening.

time, depending on the material they had at hand in a specific environment and related costs and depending on their financial situation. In some places, for instance, users entered the electricity era directly from the match-



Leščerba na loj, 19. stol.

Tallow lamp, 19th c.

ed permanent attention, they stank, produced a lot of soot and yielded little light. It was typical of the light provided by the hearth, torches, matchwood, vegetable and ani-

Different lighting possibilities are not exhibited in a chronological order. The use of matchwood, torches, simple oil lamps and candles cannot be classified according to a strict chronological order. People used different lighting devices at the same



he exhibition includes
the following thematic units

- I. Natural light
- II. Artificial light

Stolen fire

Domestication and maintenance of the fire

How to strike a fire

Light at home

Lighting by vegetable and animal fat

Lighting by candles

Development of lighting after 1860

Electric lighting

Public lighting

Light in traffic

Light in ritual ceremonies, customs and celebrations

Light at work

Presentation of the making of fuels and traditional lighting appliances

Use of traditional lamps today and their transformation for modern use



Škarjice za prirezovanje stenja, 18. stol.

Snuffers, 18th c.



Eternal light, 19th c.

Večna luč, 19. stol.

People who used to live by the light of matchwood and oil lamps are long gone, and so are their smoke and stale air-filled dwellings. But material evidence that makes up museum collections about the method of lighting homes of our ancestors has been preserved. Looking at these artefacts today, many people think of the melodramatic world of idyllic sitting leisurely by the light of the open hearth or of the magic light of a lit oil lamp or small glittering lamps. Sometimes it is difficult to comprehend that the subtle life by these lighting appliances was different and entirely devoid of the magic and the idyllic. How many people, especially young ones, have never walked through the dark rooms of their home or down the unlit streets at night?

This experience is unknown to the young generation. It seems as if

we have been living in a "lighted" world for ages. But it is not true. Especially in the countryside, electricity was introduced relatively late. In much of the countryside electrification did not take place and the first electric lights were not turned on until after World War II.

When it grew dark, the light or the absence of light was



Table paraffin lamp, 2nd half 19th c.

Namizna petrolejka, 2. pol. 19. stol.