



The National Gallery of Slovenia

The National Gallery of Slovenia is the main art museum in Slovenia and contains the country's largest fine art collection from the late medieval period to including the twentieth century.



Group visit

Public tours in English every summer
More at www.ng-slo.si

Book a tour in a foreign language

E: dejavnosti@ng-slo.si
T: +386 1 24 15 415

Library and Photo Library

Open Tuesday–Friday:
11am – 1pm

Library

E: knjiznica@ng-slo.si
T: +386 1 24 15 420

Photo Library

E: fototeka@ng-slo.si
T: +386 1 24 15 419

Host an event at the Gallery

E: info@ng-slo.si
T: +386 1 24 15 400

Friends of the National Gallery of Slovenia

Trips, lectures, free admission to the Gallery and many concessions.

E: info@ng-slo.si
T: +386 1 24 15 400

Gal's Club

Nine monthly creative workshops for children aged 5–12, free admission to other creative workshops and to the Gallery.

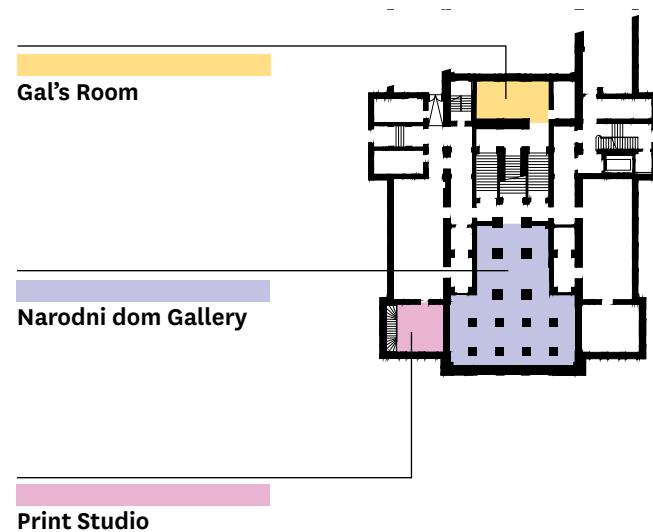
E: dejavnosti@ng-slo.si
T: +386 1 24 15 415

Gallery Shop

Open the same hours as the Gallery.

E: trgovina@ng-slo.si
T: +386 1 24 15 418

Basement



National Gallery of Slovenia

Prešernova 24
1000 Ljubljana
E: info@ng-slo.si
T: +386 1 24 15 418



Open

Tuesday–Sunday:
10am – 6pm
Thursday:
10am – 8pm
24 and 31 December:
10am – 3pm

Closed

Every Monday, 1 January,
1 May, 1 November and
25 December

Admission

General

Permanent Collection €7
Temporary Exhibition €5
Permanent Collection and
Temporary Exhibition €10
Family ticket, Permanent
Collection €10
Family ticket, Temporary
Exhibition €7

With concession

Permanent Collection €3
Temporary Exhibition €3
Permanent Collection and
Temporary Exhibition €5

Free admission

First Sunday of each month
(Permanent Collection)
More at www.ng-slo.si

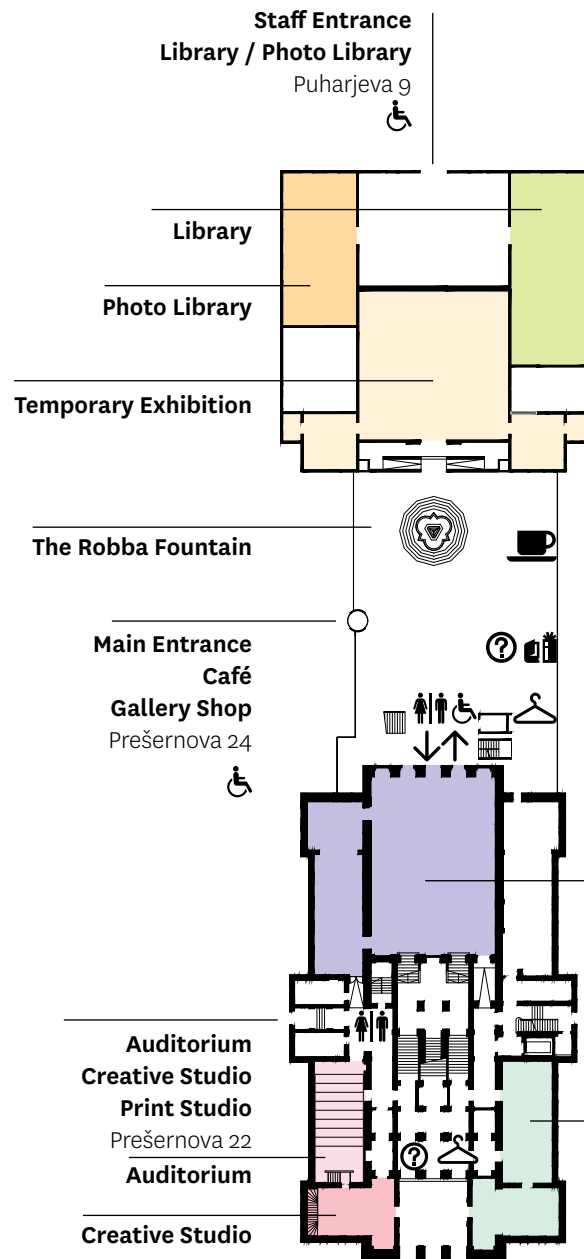
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2016



Information

National Gallery of Slovenia

Ground floor



1200–1600

Sacred art dominated the Middle Ages and spread through Slovenian lands from larger regional towns, castles and monasteries. Gothic art flourished even after the dawn of the Renaissance. In the 16th century the artistic production was brought to a standstill due to the compulsory deposit of Church treasures, wars, and natural disasters.



Zoran A. Mušič (1909–2005)

from May 2016

Permanent exhibition honours one of the most important Slovenian artists of the 20th century. The works of art are part of the Ljuban, Milada and Vanda Mušič Collection that were donated or loaned to the National Gallery of Slovenia.

Festive Entrance
Zoran A. Mušič (1909–2005)
Cankarjeva 20

First floor



From 1918 onwards

Still removed from the art epicentres, Slovenian artists used distilled versions of several art styles between the two wars and joined contemporary currents in later post-World War 2 years.

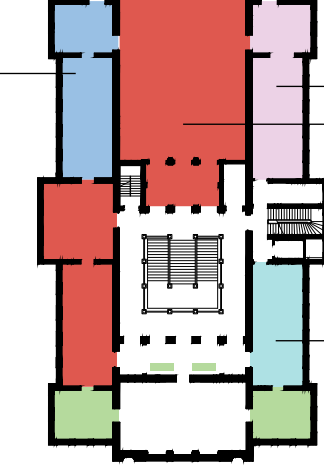
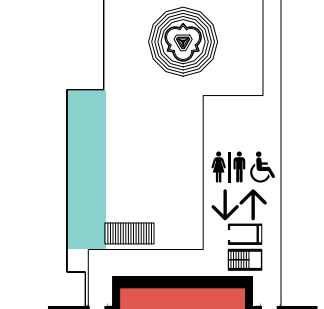


1600–1700

Although represented mainly by Early Baroque imports and the works of itinerant artists, the century paved the way for the future, mainly with the arrival of the Jesuits to Ljubljana, works by polymath Johann Weichard Valvasor and the foundation of the *Academia operosorum* in Ljubljana.

1900–1918

The deep longing for independence encouraged Slovenian artists to look for a national artistic expression. During Slovenian Early Modernism they found it in idealized folk realism and in a native version of Impressionism.



Beginnings of the Gallery



1820–1870

Heavily censored public life between the Congress of Vienna and the Spring of Nations, weak Church patronage, and the ascending middle class marked the era when Biedermeier art focused on the family and entwined with a Romantic view of nature.



1800–1820

Franc Kavčič was an important European Neoclassical artist. Although he painted Greco-Roman stories, his ethical message was completely contemporary and mirrors the time of profound sociopolitical change.



1870–1900

Weak and unambitious local demand and the absence of academies meant that most Realist and academically trained artists studied, worked and lived in foreign art capitals, including Vienna, Munich and Paris.



1700–1800

High Baroque is one of the greatest artistic periods in Slovenian lands and was made possible by Church and aristocratic patrons, a stable political environment, and a strong economy.