



**National Gallery of Slovenia**

Prešernova 24  
1000 Ljubljana  
E: [info@ng-slo.si](mailto:info@ng-slo.si)  
T: +386 1 24 15 424  
I: [www.ng-slo.si](http://www.ng-slo.si)



**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**

See [www.ng-slo.si](http://www.ng-slo.si)  
**Free admission**  
First Sunday of each month  
(Permanent Collection)

**Gallery Shop**

Open the same hours as the  
Gallery.  
E: [trgovina@ng-slo.si](mailto:trgovina@ng-slo.si)  
T: +386 1 24 15 424

**Library and Photo Library**

Open Tuesday–Friday:  
11am – 1pm  
**Library**  
E: [knjiznica@ng-slo.si](mailto:knjiznica@ng-slo.si)  
T: +386 1 24 15 420  
**Photo Library**  
E: [fototeka@ng-slo.si](mailto:fototeka@ng-slo.si)  
T: +386 1 24 15 419

**Group visit**

Public tours in English  
every summer  
More at [www.ng-slo.si](http://www.ng-slo.si)  
**Book a tour in a foreign  
language**  
E: [dejavnosti@ng-slo.si](mailto:dejavnosti@ng-slo.si)  
T: +386 1 24 15 415

**Digital Guides**

Free games and QR codes  
Audioguides available at the  
Gallery shop

**Host an event at the Gallery**

E: [info@ng-slo.si](mailto: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: [prijatelji@ng-slo.si](mailto:prijatelji@ng-slo.si)  
T: +386 1 24 15 404

**Other Programming**  
**Gal's Club**

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

**Teens to Museums**

Thematic workshops for youth

**Gallery Accessibility**

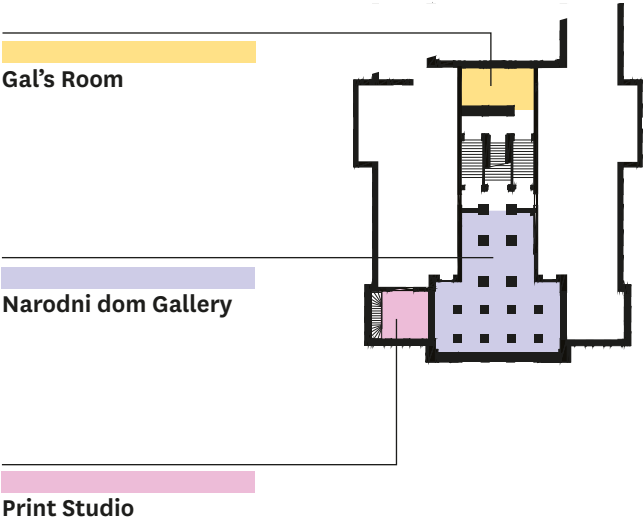
Free tours for vulnerable  
groups, Dementia-Friendly  
Point

**Contact**

E: [dejavnosti@ng-slo.si](mailto:dejavnosti@ng-slo.si)  
T: +386 1 24 15 415

**Basement**

Cankarjeva 20



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.



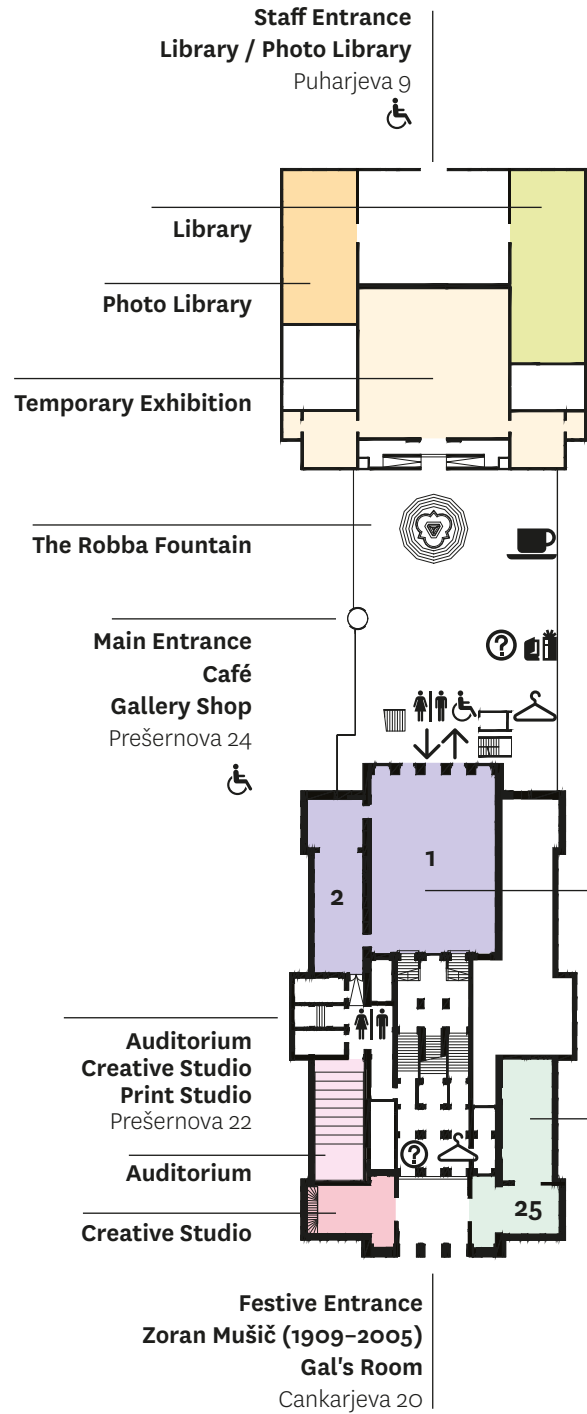
**ENGLISH**  
**Information**

National Gallery of Slovenia

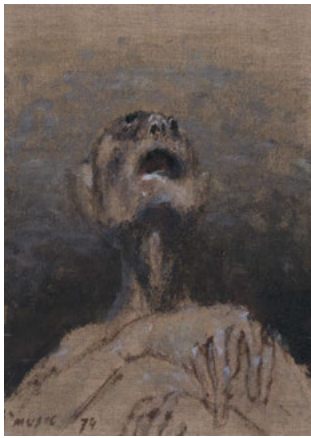
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2022



Ground floor



**1200–1600 / 1, 2**  
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 16<sup>th</sup> century the artistic production was brought to a standstill due to the compulsory deposit of Church treasures, wars, and natural disasters.



**Zoran Mušič (1909–2005) / 25**  
Permanent exhibition honours one of the most important Slovenian artists of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

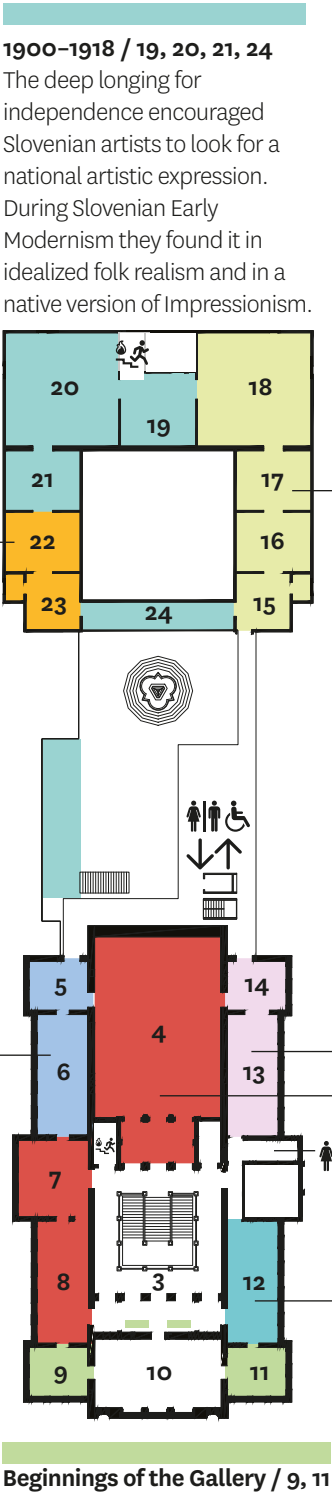
First floor



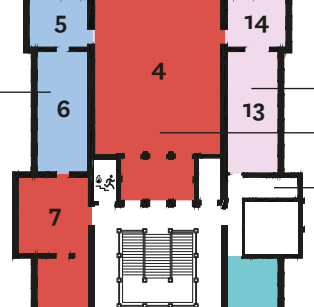
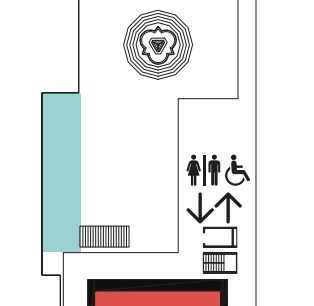
**From 1918 onwards / 22, 23**  
Still removed from the art epicentres, Slovenian artists used distilled versions of several art styles between the two wars and joined contemporary currents in later post-World War 2 years.



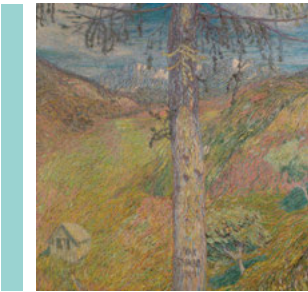
**1600–1700 / 5, 6**  
Although represented mainly by Early Baroque imports and the works of itinerant artists, the century paved the way for the future, mainly with the arrival of the Jesuits to Ljubljana, works by polymath Johann Weichard Valvasor and the foundation of the *Academia operosorum* in Ljubljana.



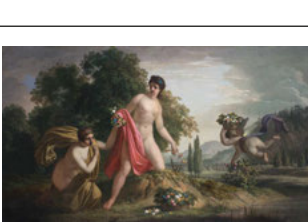
**1900–1918 / 19, 20, 21, 24**  
The deep longing for independence encouraged Slovenian artists to look for a national artistic expression. During Slovenian Early Modernism they found it in idealized folk realism and in a native version of Impressionism.



**1800–1820 / 12**  
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.



**1820–1870 / 13, 14**  
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.



**1870–1900 / 15, 16, 17, 18**  
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 / 4, 7, 8**  
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.

