

MEDVEDGRADSKA GLEDJE MUZEJSKOGA MEDJE
Dobili se medvedjaci, sedjedi Alotci orja, na DIDZAGREDAŠTU budućemu Zagrebu upisan u Utoraj
Š ovih svojih rodnih gorjiah Medvednici ime pronaših, Medvedgradu nazivnik arcaih, Medvedkšku nazivnik naricaih!!!
Ne vilka i priitka medekn lik moč anda Muzej roši na muzejškič čekan vas adroši - i sve glode mede - u igri vas zovna, za razgleda.

SALIH ISAAC

Posjet Muzeju grada Zagreba pravi je doživljaj za upoznavanje baštine grada. Današnjim posjetiteljima, bilo stalnog postava ili brojnih izložbi koje priređuje, muzej nastoji prenijeti na zanimljiv i razumljiv način i sliku i poruku o tisućljetnoj i slojevitoj povijesti grada sve do današnjih dana, o tome po čemu je Zagreb osobit, po čemu se razlikuje od drugih gradova.

Tijekom sto godina postojanja Muzej grada Zagreba živi i djeluje u stalnom dijalogu s gradom, njegovim stanovnicima, korisnicima i posjetiteljima. Muzej je mjesto na kojemu se s jednakim uvažavanjem vrednuje individualna i kolektivna memorija grada. Deseci tisuća skupljenih predmeta svjedoci su brojnih sudbina osoba i slijeda događaja što su utjecali na formiranje identiteta grada koji naši suvremenici baštine, ali i sami stvaraju. Grad doista živi u svome muzeju. U prigodi obljetnice muzej prvi put okreće zrcalo prema sebi i predstavlja vlastitu povijest, ličnosti djelatnika i njihov rad, koji je ujedno i odraz svih promjena što su obilježile vrijeme u proteklih sto godina.

1907.

Gradski muzej u Zagrebu osnovala je Družba Braća hrvatskog zmaja (BHZ).

Jedanaestog svibnja Gradsko zastupstvo prihvatilo je njihovu ponudu da besplatno vode muzej te izdaje dekret koji se smatra utemeljiteljnim dokumentom muzeja.

Za prvog ravnatelja Gradskog muzeja imenovan je povjesničar i arhivist Emilije pl. Laszowski, Veliki meštar Družbe, koji je obavljao sve stručne poslove do 1926. godine.

Upućen je poziv građanima Zagreba za darivanjem predmeta novomu muzeju. Imena darovatelja i darovanih predmeta objavljuju se u dnevnom tisku.

Sedmoga prosinca u nazočnosti gradskih uglednika i članova BHZ-a gradski načelnik Milan Amruš svečano je otvorio Gradsku knjižnicu i Gradski muzej s arhivom u Kuli nad Kamenitim vratima.

Zbog malo prikupljenih predmeta muzej nije imao stalni postav, niti je bio otvoren za posjetitelje, nego se mogao razgledati isključivo uz prethodnu najavu.

1908.

Muzeju su predani povijesni predmeti grada, koji su se dotad čuvali u gradskoj blagajni.

1909.

Prva i jedina izložba održana u Gradskome muzeju u Kuli nad Kamenitim vratima bila je *Franjo barun Trenk i njegovi panduri*. U osam dana trajanja izložbu je posjetilo 2048 osoba.

1910.

U tisku je objavljen prvi detaljni opis Gradskog muzeja. Prikupljeni predmeti bili su inventirani i izloženi u prostorijama Muzeja.

muzej
grada
zagreba

the
zagreb
city
museum

STO GODINA, STO DOGAĐAJA...

A HUNDRED YEARS, A HUNDRED EVENTS...

Piše/By **Željka Kolveshi i Kristian Strukić**

Fotografije/Photos **Miljenko Gregl** i Zbirka fotografija Muzeja grada Zagreba

Muzej grada Zagreba najveći je gradski muzej u Republici Hrvatskoj. Muzej se nalazi u gornjogradskoj kulturno-povijesnoj jezgri, u spomeničkom kompleksu negdašnjeg samostana opatica klarisa iz 17. st., u ulici koja je po njima prozvana Opatička ulica.

The Zagreb City Museum is the largest city museum in the Republic of Croatia. It is located in the Upper Town, the cultural and historical nucleus of the City of Zagreb, in the memorial complex of the 17th century Convent of the Poor Clares, in the street named *Opatička* (Nuns') Street named after them.



Zbog mnogo prikupljenih predmeta i nedostatnog prostora za njihovo čuvanje i izlaganje, u javnost je prvi put odaslan apel za novim smještajem muzeja.

1911.

Gradsko poglavarstvo poziva građevinska poduzeća u Zagrebu da prilikom rušenja starih kuća ili kopanja temelja i kanala obrate pažnju na *starine* te da nalaze predaju Gradskom muzeju.

1912.

U dnevnome se tisku aktualizira problem skućenog prostora Gradskog muzeja koji, *premda ima liepih starina, gotovo je nalik prenatalnom magazinu.*

1913.

Gradski muzej imao je 842 inventirana predmeta.

1914.

Zbog skućenog prostora i množine građe muzej nije mogao uredno funkcionirati i biti otvoren posjetiteljima, nego se mogao razgledati isključivo uz prethodnu najavu.

Ratnih godina (1914. - 1918.) aktivnost Gradskog muzeja svedena je na minimum.

1919.

Marija Jurić Zagorka u članku *Svetinje grada Zagreba* u Jutarnjem listu opisuje Gradski muzej *...Kako su uske i malene te sobice, koje sadržavaju bezbroj svetih uspomena davne stare historije našega grada...*

1925.

Gradski muzej sudjeluje u pripremama i realizaciji *Kulturno-historijske izložbe grada Zagreba* u povodu obilježavanja 1000-godišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva.

1926.

Gradski muzej privremeno je smješten u prizemlju Umjetničkog paviljona na Trgu kralja Tomislava.

Četnaestoga kolovoza gradski načelnik Vjekoslav Heinzel svečano je otvorio stalni postav Gradskog muzeja. Postav je likovno oblikovao slikar Ljubo Babić.

Prvih 14 dana muzej je bio otvoren za posjetitelje svaki dan, a zatim dvaput na tjedan, četvrtkom i nedjeljom, kao i ostali muzeji u Zagrebu.

Prve poznate fotografije Gradskog muzeja donosi prilog objavljen u tjedniku *Svijet*, čiji je autor zagrebački fotograf Rudolf Firšt.

1927.

Troje zaposlenika vodilo je muzej od 1927. do 1941. godine: gradski činovnik Stjepan Pužar kao administrator, prof. Gjuro Szabo, jedini stručni djelatnik, i podvornik Mile Balenović.

1928.

Prof. Gjuro Szabo službeno je imenovan ravnateljem Gradskog muzeja. Osnovao je prvu fototeku te stručnu knjižnicu muzeja.



Grand Prix u kosi: Umijeće češljanja u frizerskom salonu Kinc!

MUSEJ GRADA ZAGREBA
26. LISTOPAD - 11. RUJN 2011

M.G.Z. Gloria



Prihvaćen je prvi statut muzeja, kojim je službeni naziv izmijenjen u Muzej grada Zagreba. Svrha je muzeja *čuvati sve što se odnosi na povijest grada Zagreba i njegovih građana te poraditi na tom kako bi se poznavanje prošlosti grada utvrdilo i proširilo.*

1929.

Muzej pokreće stručnu publikaciju *Edicije Muzeja grada Zagreba*; izlazila je do 1939. godine.

1930.

Muzej grada Zagreba dobio je telefon, broj 71 - 75.

1932.

Muzej na godinu posjećuje oko 3000 posjetitelja.

1941.

U muzeju su zaposleni prvi kustosi, povjesničari umjetnosti, Marija Hanževački i dr. Franjo Buntak.

1943.

Zbog ratne opasnosti najvrednije umjetnine iz zbirke muzeja sklonjene su u grobnicu kapelice na Mirogoju.

1944.

Muzej posjeduje 2998 predmeta, a stručna knjižnica 1010 knjiga.

1945./1946.

Muzeju je dodijeljena zgrada barokne palače u Opatičkoj ulici br. 8, u kojoj je 24. ožujka 1946. otvoren stalni postav.

1947.

U godini 40. obljetnice muzej se preselio u zgradu nekadašnjeg samostana klarisa u Opatičku br. 20, gdje se nalazi i danas. Dobio je na korištenje tek nekoliko prostorija; ostalim dijelom zgrade koristile su se druge ustanove.

Dr. Franjo Buntak imenovan je na dužnost direktora Muzeja grada Zagreba.

Nakon niza godina postavljena je prva izložba, *Razvoj zagrebačkog kazališta.*

1949.

Na Dan Republike 29. XI. svečano je otvoren stalni postav pod nazivom *Historijski razvitak Zagreba* (od razdoblja prapovijesti do kraja 18. stoljeća).

1950./1951.

Povjerenstvo za prosvjetu i kulturu Narodnog odbora grada Zagreba organizira svaki tjedan u Radničkom domu *Predavanja o historiji grada Zagreba* dr. Franje Buntaka, direktora muzeja.

1953.

Osnovana je vlastita stalna fotoslužba s prvim fotografom Vladimirom Gutešom. Guteša počinje sustavno snimati Zagreb, muzejske predmete i događanja u muzeju.

1954.

Kolektiv muzeja ima sedam zaposlenika: uz direktora tu su jedan kustos, knjižničar, fotograf, tajnik, podvornik i čistačica.

1955.

U prizemlju muzeja otvorena je izložbena dvorana za povremene izložbe.

1957.

Održana je prigodna proslava 50. godišnjice osnutka muzeja pod pokroviteljstvom predsjednika GNO-a Većeslava Holjevca.

Objavljen je prvi broj *Zbornika iz starog i novog Zagreba.*

1959.

Otvorena je velika izložba *Borbeni put KPJ u Zagrebu 1919. - 1959.*, zbog čega je uklonjen stalni postav do završetka trajanja 1963. godine.

1964.

U Arhivu HTV-a sačuvan je prvi zapis o MGZ-u: prilog je emitiran 24. siječnja u sklopu emisije *Zagrebački tjednik.*

1967.

U povodu proslave 60. godišnjice predstavljen je novi zaštitni znak muzeja, koji je dizajnirao Joža Ladović.

1968.

Muzej poziva vlasnike starih ura da ih posude za izložbu *Satovi zagrebačkih urara 18. i 19. stoljeća*, koja se otvorila 27. prosinca.

Počelo je preuređenje stalnog postava otvaranjem dviju novih dvorana, koje će trajati do 1977. godine.

1969.

Održana je izložba *50 godina Zagrebačkog kvarteta*, a njihovi koncertni nastupi postaju sastavni dio kulturnog programa MGZ-a.

1974.

Zatvoren je stalni postav radi preuređenja muzeja i uvođenja centralnoga grijanja. *Uvođenje plinskog grijanja pokazalo je mnoge prednosti jer je za zimskih mjeseci hladnoća odbijala posjetioce. Velika je dobit i u tome što će se vrijedni izložci moći držati na propisanoj temperaturi i tako osigurati od propadanja*

(Večernji list, 11.9.1974.).

1977.

U godini 70. obljetnice muzeja otvoren je novi stalni postav, izdana je ploča *Orkestrion vam svira*, a tijekom prosinca ulaz je za posjetitelje bio besplatan.

1979.

Predstavljen je prvi vodič stalnog postava *Muzej grada Zagreba* dr. Franje Buntaka.

Nakon 32 godine na mjestu ravnatelja umirovljen je dr. F. Buntak. Naslijedio ga je Zdenko Kuzmić.

1980.

Muzej se proširio na zgradu bivše OŠ Augusta Šenoae u Opatičkoj 22.

1982.

Muzej je preuzeo dio Zbirke glumice Tille Durioux, darovane gradu Zagrebu; izloženo u stalnom postavu 1997. godine.

1983.

Muzej sudjeluje u provođenju eksperimentalnog informacijsko-dokumentacijskog sustava u korištenju muzejske građe.

1984.

Početak obnove cijeloga arhitektonskog kompleksa muzeja u Opatičkoj 20 i 22.

1985.

U suradnji s Povijesnim muzejom Hrvatske i Muzejom za umjetnost i obrt realizirana je izložba *Hrvatski narodni preporod 1790. - 1848.*

1987.

Za 80. obljetnicu muzeja izdan je vodič *Muzej grada Zagreba* na hrvatskome, engleskome i njemačkom jeziku.

U Vodiču je najavljen *Muzej u budućnosti*, proširenje i obnova muzeja, što će se realizirati 1997./98. godine.

1991.

Ostvareni su preduvjeti za sveobuhvatnu obnovu urbanističko-arhitektonskog kompleksa muzeja, kojoj prethode arheološka i konzervatorska istraživanja.

Novi arheološki nalazi potvrđuju kontinuitet naseljenosti na Gradecu od prapovijesti do 17. st.; veći dio arheoloških nalaza uvršten je *in situ* u stalni postav 1998. godine.

Zbog ratnih okolnosti i opasnosti od granatiranja grada muzej je prisiljen skloniti predmete


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u zaštićene prostore. Odgovornost vođenja muzeja u ratnim uvjetima preuzima Nada Premerl kao v.d. ravnateljica.

Nakon raketiranja Gornjega grada 7. listopada muzej priređuje izložbu *Zagrebački Grič, još jedna žrtva bezumnog rata*, s artefaktima stradanja, već 13. listopada.

Tijekom 1991. i 1992. godine izložba je postavljena u nekoliko europskih gradova.

1992.

Vinko Ivić postavljen je na mjesto ravnatelja MGZ-a.

Uz 750. obljetnicu grada održana je izložba *Zlatna bula 1242. - 1992.*, u organizaciji Državnog arhiva u Zagrebu i MGZ-a.

1993.

Projekt obnove muzeja i novoga stalnog postava vodi ravnatelj Vinko Ivić. Nakon pripremnih radova na izradi muzeološkog programa, Nada Premerl predlaže autorsku koncepciju i sinopsis scenarija stalnog postava. Koautori su scenarija Željka Kolveshi, Nada Premerl, Ivan Ružić, Slavko Šterk, Želimir Škoberne i Aleksandar Durman, uz koje su oko 3500 predmeta obrađivali svi stručni djelatnici muzeja.

1994.

Memorijalna Zbirka - stan arhitekta Viktora Kovačića u Masarykovoju ulici 21 - uređena je kao ambijentalna zbirka i otvorena za javnost.

Zbirka glazbenih mehaničkih automata Ivana Gerersdorfera predana na upravljanje muzeju; izložena je u stalnom postavu 1997. godine.

Muzej sudjeluje u realizaciji izložbe *Zagreb star, lijep i živ* u povodu 900. obljetnice Zagreba.

Izložba *Zagreb prije Zagreba / arheološka baština Zagreba od pretpovijesti do osnutka biskupije 1094. godine* postavljena je u suradnji s Arheološkim muzejom u Zagrebu i muzejima zagrebačke županije.

1996.

Muzej sudjeluje u realizaciji međunarodne izložbe u povodu tisućljetne obljetnice Austrijske Monarhije *Translokal / 9 gradova u mreži 1848. - 1918.* (Bratislava, Brno, Graz, Krakow, Ljubljana, München, Pečuh, Trst, Zagreb) u organizaciji Gradskog muzeja u Grazu.

1997.

Desetog lipnja svečano je otvoren prvi dio obnovljenog Muzeja grada Zagreba.

Raznovrsnošću sadržaja i predmeta ostvaren je koncepcijski i likovno zanimljiv stalni postav o povijesti grada do 20. st., znanstveno i povijesno utemeljen, edukativan i nadasve pristupačan stručnoj i najširoj javnosti.

Stručnjaci Arheološkog odjela muzeja otpočeli su niz istraživanja na lokalitetima unutar povijesne urbane jezgre Zagreba.

1998.

Predstavljen je novi zaštitni znak muzeja, koji je dizajnirao arhitekt Željko Kovačić.

Šesnaestoga studenoga, na Dan grada Zagreba, svečano je otvoren drugi dio obnovljenog Muzeja grada Zagreba.

Stalni postav dovršen je prezentacijom arheoloških nalaza *in situ Zagreb prije Zagreba* i temama razdoblja Zagreb 20. stoljeća.

Muzej grada Zagreba nagrađen je Nagradom grada Zagreba za realizaciju stalnog postava (za 1997. g.).

Arhitekt Željko Kovačić dobio je za oblikovanje stalnog postava MGZ-a Nagradu Bernarda Bernardija Udruženja hrvatskih arhitekata (za 1997. g.).

2000.

Muzej grada Zagreba nominiran je za Nagradu Europski muzej godine / *European Museum of the Year Award* za 2000. godinu.

Prvi put održano je događanje *Žive slike* kad kostimirani djelatnici muzeja oživljavaju povijesne ličnosti Zagreba; tradicionalno se održava svake godine posljednji vikend prije pokladnog utorka.

Objavljen je *Vodič - Muzej grada Zagreba* na hrvatskome i engleskom jeziku.

2001.

Memorijalna zbirka Miroslav i Bela Krleža, Gvozd 23, uređena je i otvorena za javnost.

2002.

Zbirka stare ambalaže dr. Ante Rodina, donacija gradu Zagrebu 2001. godine, izložena je u stalnom postavu muzeja.

2004.

Izdana prva elektronička publikacija muzeja CD-ROM *Zvonimir Faist, Diktati vremena: Plakati od kasnih 1930-ih do ranih 1960-ih*, autorice mr.sc. Maje Šojat-Bikić.

2005.

Muzej je organizirao, u suradnji s MDC-om, održavanje godišnje konferencije CIDOC (International Committee for Documentation) svjetske muzejske organizacije ICOM (International Council of Museums).

Izdan je *Vodič za slijepe i slabovidne osobe po Muzeju grada Zagreba*, prvi muzejski vodič na Brailleovu pismu u Hrvatskoj, autorice Vesne Leiner.

Predstavljen je audiovodič mobitelom, hrvatsko/engleski, kroz stalni postav MGZ-a, prvi muzejski vodič toga tipa u Hrvatskoj.

2006.

Izložbom *Dobro mi došiel prijatelj - Viki Glovac* početa serija izložbi *Zagrebačke glazbene legende*.

Izložba *Milka Trnina i Royal Opera House* održana u The Royal Opera House u Londonu.

Muzej je posjetilo oko 50.000 posjetitelja.

2007.

Muzej grada Zagreba obilježava 100. obljetnicu nizom događanja:

Odlukom Poglavarstva grada Zagreba 11.

svibnja muzeju je predana palača u Demetrovoj 7 za budući Muzej donacija.

Svaki mjesec izmjenjuju se informativne izložbe *Izložbena atrakcija mjeseca*. Odabirom predmeta iz fundusa u različitim interpretacijama predstavljaju se raznovrsne djelatnosti muzeja.

Održane su izložbe *Korak do novog stoljeća / Gospodarska izložba u Zagrebu 1891.*;

Mister Morgen - Ivo Robić; Grand prix u kosi: Umijeće češljanja u frizerskom salonu Kincl.

Učenici osnovnih škola sudjelovali su u obrazovnome kreativnom programu muzejsko-pedagoške radionice *1907. o stilu odijevanja* u godini utemeljenja muzeja.

Izdana je prigodna poštanska marka MGZ *1907 - 2007.*

Prvi je put napravljena opsežna kronologija Muzeja grada Zagreba od 1907. do 2007. godine, temeljena na znanstvenom istraživanju.

Predstavljanje monografije *Muzej grada Zagreba 1907 - 2007* (prosinac 2007.).

Otvorenje izložbe *Stota obljetnica / 100 / STO / C / cent / cento / hundred / Stoljetnica* (prosinac 2007.).

A visit to the Zagreb City Museum is a true experience and the best way to learn about the city and its heritage.

The museum's mission is to convey to the visitors of its permanent and occasional exhibitions, in an interesting and easily understandable way, the image and message of the city's multi-layered history, which spans thousands of years up to the present day, to show them what makes Zagreb so special and what is it that distinguishes it from any other city.

During the century of its existence, the Zagreb City Museum has lived and acted in a permanent dialogue with the city and its inhabitants, museum users and visitors. The museum pays an equally high tribute to individual memory as to the collective memory of the city. Tens of thousands of exhibits collected over the years testify to the numerous destinies of individuals and to the sequence of events that have all had an impact on the shaping of the city that we have inherited and continue to build upon. The city truly lives in its museum.

On the occasion of this anniversary, the museum has for the first time turned the mirror towards itself and presented its own history, its staff and their work, which very much reflects all the changes that have marked the past century.

1907

The city museum was founded in Zagreb by the Society of Brethren of the Croatian Dragon.

On May 11, the City authorities accepted their proposal to run the museum for free and issued



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a decree which is considered the founding document of the museum.

The historian and archivist Emilije Von Laszowski, the Grand Master of the Society, was appointed the first head of the City Museum. He was in charge of all the professional work until 1926. An appeal was launched to the citizens of Zagreb to donate objects to the new museum. The names of the donors and donated objects were published in the daily press.

On December 7, in the presence of city officials and members of the Society of Brethren of the Croatian Dragon, the Mayor of Zagreb Milan Amruš ceremonially opened the City Library and the City Museum with the archives in the Tower above the Stone Gate.

Due to the low number of collected objects, the museum did not have a permanent exhibit, nor was it open to unannounced visitors.

1908

The historical objects of the city, which had been kept in the city's strongbox, were handed over to the museum.

1909

The first and only exhibition ever held at the City Museum while it occupied the premises of the Tower above the Stone Gate was *Baron Franjo Trenk and his Pandurs*. The exhibition was opened for eight days during which it was seen by 2,048 people.

1910

The first detailed description of the City Museum was published in the press. The collected objects were inventoried and exhibited at the museum premises.

Due to the large number of collected objects and the lack of room for their display and safeguarding, the first public appeal was launched to find a new location for the museum.

1911

The city authorities appealed to construction companies involved in the demolition of old houses or digging foundations or canals in Zagreb to be mindful of antiques and to hand their finds over to the City Museum.

1912

The daily press highlighted the problem of the restricted space of the City Museum which *although in possession of beautiful antique objects looks almost like a storage room filled with clutter*.

1913

The City Museum had 842 inventoried objects.

1914

Due to the limited space and the disproportionately large quantity of holdings, the museum could not function properly or be opened for visitors. It could only be visited by prior announcement.

During the war years (1914 - 1918), the acti-

vity of the City Museum was reduced to a bare minimum.

1919

In her article *The Sacred Things of the City of Zagreb* which appeared in *Jutarnji list* (Morning Paper), Marija Jurić Zagorka described the City Museum in the following way: *...How narrow and small are these rooms that contain a great number of the sacred mementoes of the ancient old history of our town...*

1925

The City Museum participated in the preparations and holding of the *Cultural and Historical Exhibition of the City of Zagreb* to mark the 1000th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom.

1926

The City Museum found a temporary shelter on the ground floor of the Art Pavilion in King Tomislav Square.

On 14 August, the City Mayor Vjekoslav Heinzel ceremonially opened the permanent exhibit of the City Museum. The author behind the design of the exhibit was painter Ljubo Babić. During the first 14 days, the museum was open to visitors every day and thereafter twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays, like any other museum in Zagreb.

The first known photos of the City Museum were published in a *Svijet* supplement (a weekly magazine). They had been taken by the Zagreb photographer Rudolf Firšt.

1927

Three members of staff were running the museum between 1927 and 1941: civil servant Stjepan Pužar as the museum administrator, Professor Gjuro Szabo, the only professional and janitor Mile Balenović.

1928

Professor Gjuro Szabo was officially appointed the head of the City Museum. He established the first phonographic library and the specialist museum library.

The first museum statute was adopted and the official name of the museum was changed to the Zagreb City Museum.

The purpose of the museum was *to safeguard everything that concerns the history of the city of Zagreb and its citizens and to invest effort into reaffirming and increasing the knowledge of Zagreb's history*.

1929

The museum launched a specialist publication *Editions of the Zagreb City Museum*, which was published until 1939.

1930

Zagreb City Museum got a telephone line; the number was 71 - 75.

1932

The museum had approximately 3,000 visitors a year.



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1941

The first curator and art historian, Marija Hanževački and Dr. Franjo Buntak, respectively, were employed by the museum.

1943

Due to the war danger, the most valuable artefacts from the museum collection were sheltered in the crypt of the Mirogoj cemetery chapel.

1944

The museum had 2,998 artefacts, and the professional library had 1,010 books.

1945/1946

The museum was given the baroque palace at no. 8 Opatička Street. On March 24, a permanent exhibit was opened on the new premises.

1947

In the year of its 40th anniversary, the museum moved to the former Convent of the Poor Clares, which has been its home ever since. At first, it was given only a few rooms to use; the other parts of the building were used by other institutions. Dr. Franjo Buntak was appointed Director of the Zagreb City Museum. After quite a number of years, the first exhibition, *The Development of the Zagreb Theatre*, was set up.

1949

The opening ceremony of the permanent exhibit *Historical Development of Zagreb* (from prehistory to the end of the 18th century) took place on Republic Day, 29 November.

1950/1951

The Commission for Education and Culture of the National Board of the City of Zagreb organized every week, at the Workers' Club, *Lectures on the history of the city of Zagreb* given by Dr. Franjo Buntak, the museum director.



1953

The museum's first own photo service was founded with Vladimir Guteša as the first photographer. Guteša started taking photos of Zagreb, the museum artefacts and events at the museum in a systematic way.

1954

The museum staff had seven members: apart from the director, there were a curator, a librarian, a photographer, an administrative secretary, a janitor and a cleaning lady.

1955

An exhibition hall for occasional exhibitions was opened on the ground floor of the museum building.

1957

A celebration of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the museum was held under the auspices of the President of the City National Board Većeslav Holjevac. The first issue of *The book From Old and New Zagreb* was published.

1959

A great exhibition *The Combat Path of the KPJ 1919-1959* (League of the Communists of Yugoslavia) was opened. Throughout its duration, until 1963, the permanent exhibit had to be stored away.

1964

The HTV (Croatian Television) archives keep the first video footage of MGZ (Zagreb City Museum). The video clip was aired on 24 January in the Zagreb Weekly Magazine show.

1967

The new museum logo, designed by Joža Ladović was presented to the general public to mark the 60th anniversary.

1968

The museum launched an appeal to the owners of old clocks and watches to lend them for an exhibition on the *Watches and Clocks of Zagreb's Watchmakers in 18th and 19th centuries*, which opened on 27 December.

Two new halls were opened as the beginning of the effort to rearrange the permanent exhibit, a project which would last until 1977.

1969

The exhibition *50 Years of the Zagreb Quartet* was held, and the quartet concerts became an integral part of the MGZ cultural program.

1974

The permanent exhibit was closed for refurbishment and installation of central heating. *The installation of gas heating brought numerous benefits, one of them to the visitors who would no longer be discouraged by the winter chills. Another major benefit was that valuable artefacts would be kept at an appropriate temperature and thus saved from decay*

(*Večernji list*, 11th September 1974).

1977

A new permanent exhibit opened in the year of the museum's 70th anniversary. The record *The Orchestra is Playing for You* was released and during the month of December, admission to the museum was free.

1979

The first guide book of the museum's permanent exhibit by Dr. Franjo Buntak was presented to the public. Having spent 32 years as museum director, Dr. Franjo Buntak retired. He was succeeded by Zdenko Kuzmić.

1980

The Museum extended its premises to the former elementary school of August Šenoa at no. 22 *Opatička Street*.

1982

The museum took over a part of the actress Tilla Durieux's collection donated to the city of Zagreb. The collection has been displayed as part of the museum's permanent exhibit as of 1997.

1983

The museum participated in the implementation of an experimental information and documentation system used for museum holdings.

1984

Works started on the reconstruction of the entire architectonic museum complex at 20 and 22 *Opatička Street*.

1985

The exhibition *Croatian National Revival 1790 - 1848* was organized in collaboration with the Croatian History Museum and the Arts and Crafts Museum.

1987

The 80th anniversary of the museum was celebrated by the publication of the *Zagreb City Museum Guidebook* in Croatian, English and German. The guidebook announced the *Museum in the Future*, an extension and renovation of the museum which would take place in 1997 and 1998.

1991

Conditions were put in place for a comprehensive renovation of the museum building complex, which was preceded by archaeological and conservation research.

New archaeological research results confirmed that the inhabitation of Gradec had lasted continuously from prehistoric times to the 17th century; a majority of the archaeological findings were incorporated *in situ* into the permanent exhibit which was opened in 1998.

Due to war-related circumstances and danger from shelling, the museum was forced to move its artefacts into protected spaces. Nada Premerl assumed the responsibility as its acting director and was running the museum during the war.

Only six days after the 7 October shelling of

the Upper Town, on 13 October, the museum organized an exhibition *Zagreb's Grič - Another Victim of a Senseless War*, and displayed artefacts testifying to the ordeal. In the course of 1991 and 1992, the exhibition toured several European cities.

1992

Vinko Ivić was appointed the director of the Zagreb City Museum. On the occasion of the 750th anniversary of the city of Zagreb, the exhibition *The Golden Bull 1242 - 1992* was organized by the State Archives in Zagreb and the MGZ.

1993

Museum director Vinko Ivić was put in charge of a museum renovation project, which led to a new permanent exhibit being displayed. Nada Premerl proposed a concept and synopsis for the permanent exhibit scenario. The co-authors of the scenario were Željka Kolveshi, Nada Premerl, Ivan Ružić, Slavko Šterk, Želimir Škoberne and Aleksandar Durman with the participation of the entire professional staff of the museum who prepared and processed all of the 3500 museum artefacts.

1994

The memorial collection - the apartment of the architect Viktor Kovačić at 21 Masarykova Street - was put in order as an ambience collection and opened to the public.

Ivan Gerersdorfer's collection of musical mechanical automatons was handed over to the museum for management and permanently exhibited in 1997.

The museum participated in setting up the exhibition *Zagreb Old, Beautiful and Alive* to mark the 900th anniversary of Zagreb.

The exhibition *Zagreb Before Zagreb / Archaeological Heritage of Zagreb from Prehistoric Times to the Foundation of the Diocese in 1094* was set up in collaboration with the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb and in the museums of the County of Zagreb.

1996

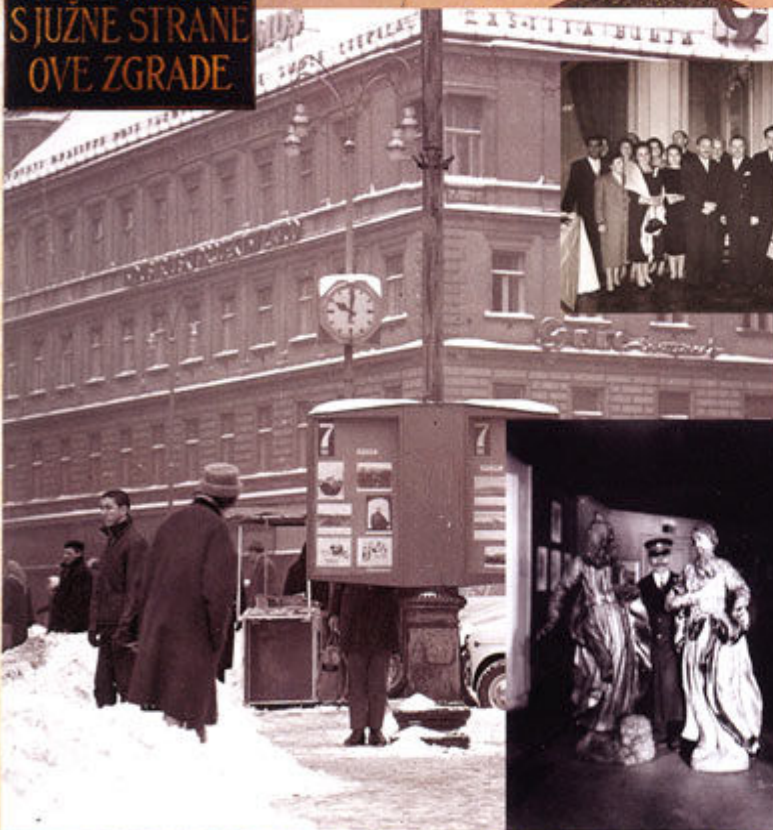
The museum participated in the realization of an international exhibition to mark the thousand years of the Austrian Monarchy *Translocal - Nine Cities in a Network 1848 - 1918* (Bratislava, Brno, Graz, Krakow, Ljubljana, Munich, Pecs, Trieste, Zagreb) under the organization of the City Museum of Graz.

1997

The first part of the reconstructed Zagreb City Museum was ceremonially opened on 10 June. The variety of contents and artefacts resulted in an interesting permanent exhibition, in conceptual and artistic terms, of the city's history up to the 20th century, scientifically and historically well founded, educational and exceptionally



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accessible both to professionals and to the general public. The experts of the museum's archaeology department started a series of research projects in localities within the historical urban nucleus of Zagreb.

1998

A new museum logo, designed by the architect Željko Kovačić, was introduced to the general public. On 16 November, the Day of the City of Zagreb, the second part of the renovated Zagreb City Museum was ceremonially opened. The permanent exhibit was completed with the presentation of the archaeological findings *in situ* Zagreb before Zagreb and various topics illustrating the 20th century Zagreb. The Zagreb City Museum was awarded the City of Zagreb Award for its permanent exhibition (in 1977).

Architect Željko Kovačić was awarded the Bernardo Bernardi Award by the Association of Croatian Architects (in 1977) for the design of MGZ's permanent exhibition

2000

The Zagreb City Museum was nominated for the year 2000 European Museum of the Year Award. The first *Living Images* event was organized with the staff of the museum dressing up as persons from the history of Zagreb. It has since become a traditional event which takes place every year during the last weekend before Shrove Tuesday. The *Zagreb City Museum Guide* was published in Croatian and English.

2001

The *Miroslav and Bela Križna Memorial Collection*, at Gvozd 23, was arranged and opened to the public.

2002

The Dr Ante Rodin Old Packaging Collection, donated to the City of Zagreb in 2001, became one of the permanent exhibitions of the museum.

2004

The museum released its first electronic publication, a CD-ROM *Zvonimir Faist, Dictates of the Time: Posters from the late 1930s to the early 1960s* authored by Maja Šojat-Bikić, M. Sc.

2005

In collaboration with the MDC, the Museum organized the annual conference of CIDOC (International Committee for Documentation) of the International Council of Museums ICOM. A *Guidebook of the Zagreb City Museum for the blind and sight-impaired*, the first Croatian museum guidebook in Braille, was published. The author was Vesna Leiner.

The first mobile audio-guide of MGZ's permanent exhibit in Croatian and English was made, the first of the kind in Croatia.

2006

The exhibition *Welcome Dear Friend - Viki Glo-*

vacki kicked off the series of exhibitions Zagreb's *Musical Legends*..

The exhibition *Milka Trnina and the Royal Opera House* was held at the Royal Opera House in London. The museum had approximately 50,000 visitors.

2007

The Zagreb City Museum marks its 100th anniversary with a series of events:

Pursuant to a decision of the city's authorities, on 11 May, the Palace at no. 7 Demetrova Street was handed over to the museum for its future Museum of donations.

Every month, there is a new informative display known as the *Exhibition attraction of the month*. The various activities of the museum are presented by selecting different artefacts from the museum holdings and interpreting them in different ways.

The exhibitions *A Step to the New Century / the 1891 Trade Exhibition in Zagreb;*

Mister Morgen - Ivo Robić; Grand Prix in Hair: The Skill of Hair-Styling at the Kincl Salon were held.

Elementary school pupils participated in the educational and creative program of the 1907 educational workshop at the museum and they learned about the fashion styles in the year of the museum's founding.

A jubilee postal stamp *MGZ 1907 - 2007* was issued.

For the first time ever, an extensive chronology of the Zagreb City Museum, based on scientific research, was put together and covered the 1907 to 2007 period.

Publication of the *Zagreb City Museum 1907 - 2007* monograph (December 2007)

The *Centenary / 100 / STO / C / cent / cento / hundred / Stojetnica* exhibition opens (December 2007).

