

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF MUSIC IN THE SLOVENIAN PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM (1816–2016)

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Abstract. *Music education has had a long and rich tradition in Slovenia. 200-years of music education in the public system bring to mind more than 200-years development of various musical schools and institutions in terms of both, the numerous creative individual musicians i.e. the composers, as well as performances, i.e. the singers, the teachers, the instrumentalists, the scientists and their views. Were it not for looking back and encompassing the views of the past, and the vision of the future, today's condition and development would not be as rich. Today's results, in the European frame, mean 14,8 % of elementary school boys and girls in Slovene music schools (Europe over 5 %) or achievements which today show the excellent Slovenian music artists, i.e. the clarinetist Mate Bekavac, the flutist Irena Grafenauer, the mezzo-soprano Marjana Lipovšek, the violinist Igor Ozim, the trombonist Branimir Slokar, the Slovenian Octet, the pianist Dubravka Tomšič Srebotnjak, the tenor Janez Lotrič, two Slovenians in the famous Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, and the third who is a member of the Berliner Philharmoniker.*

Key words: *tradition, music school institutions, the musicians, composers, the singers, the pedagogues, the instrumentalists, the scientists, Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Berliner Philharmoniker*

INTRODUCTION

In Slovenia, the beginnings of music education as we see it today can be found at the beginning of the 19th century. During the time music education in convent and church schools, and in Jesuit colleges had not been compatible since the 12th century on¹ and

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¹ This existed include of the Middle Ages study of the seventh free arts (*septem artes liberales*) which are responded in the music treatises (i.e. Boethius's treatise *De institutione musica* which had been spreading

there was a need of capable musicians at the Ljubljana cathedral where the first public music school was founded in 1807. The Austrian composer Leopold Ferdinand Schwerdt (cca.1770–1854) taught choral and figural singing, the organ, the strings and wind instruments. When it was closed due to the arrival of the French, Schwerdt set up a private music school (1810–1812) at St. Jacob's Church. For the education of singers and instrumentalists and the music ability of candidates for teachers (the first Slovenian) public music school at the Ljubljana elementary school was founded in 1816 and was active until 1875. The suggestion for its foundation was put forward in 1814 by the gubernatorial i.e. the government. The music lessons would also be attended by the student-teachers.



Fig. 1 The Franciscan monastery keeps a volume of the Latin manuscript text entitled *Compendium cantus choralis / Choral Song Compendium* edited at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. In the text allotted to instructing the singers, we can find the foundations of the theory of the Gregorian chant.

This development of the first Slovenian public music school in Ljubljana has already had its origins in the second half of the 12th century cloisters where music was taught in the framework of general education. From the 13th century further on, it was taught in the cathedral and parochial schools, too. Sources have confirmed that the Cistercian cloister in Stična already had a music school of lower degree in the 14th century. Higher level general school existed since 1418 at St. Nicholas's church in Ljubljana (today St. Nicholas's cathedral), just as it had in Ribnica and in Dolenjska. Protestants also had a significant contribution to music development in Slovenia, and so did the Jesuits. During the 16th and the 17th century we can see the growth of the secular (the folk and art) music. Town pipers

together with development school system; there was the Guido Aretinus's treatise *Micrologus and Prologus in antiphonarium*; in Novo mesto Franciscan monastery are kept the volume by the Latin manuscript text titled *Compendium cantus choralis / Choral Song Compendium* by the end of the 18th or by the beginning of the 19th century. In the text evident allotted to the instructing the singers, we can find the foundations of theory of the Gregorian choral, *Gradus ad Parnassum* of Johann Joseph Fux /1725/, the Prans' Minorites who used the singer text-book *Il cantore ecclesiastico: Breve, facile ed esatta notizia ...* of father Giuseppe Frezza Dalle.

played an important part in the music development and for nearly 70 years the greater concert and art performances were taken care of by the noblemen, the music lovers who joined Academia Philharmonicorum (1701–1769). In 1794 the people of Ljubljana founded the Philharmonic Society (the German association Philharmonische Gesellschaft), and the first of them in the then monarchy. Its honorary members were Franz Joseph Haydn (1800), Ludwig van Beethoven (1819) and Niccolò Paganini (1824).



Fig. 2 The lyceum in Ljubljana, cca. 1850, Franz Kurz zum Thurn u. Goldenstein, the waver drawing in Chinese ink, white tempera, R-486, photo Tomaž Lauko (The National Museum of Slovenia / Narodni muzej Slovenije). The public music school at the Imperial Royal main school in Ljubljana in the lyceum building took an active part from 1816 on until it joined the school of the Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana in 1875. The building of the former Augustin cloister the Carniola government at the time of the government of the emperor Joseph II reconstructed for the schools needs. From 1789 to the earthquake of 1895, in that building were to be found all of the most important educational institutions in Carniola. Among them the first public music school connected to other schools (drawing and music schools) and the apprentice courses for teacher training i.e. the gymnasium and the lyceum.

THE CRISIS OF THE 18TH AND THE 19TH CENTURY, FOUNDING THE FIRST PUBLIC MUSIC SCHOOL

By the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century the quality of music dramatically fell. Good orchestra members and singers were missing in the Provincial Theatre, the Cathedral chapel and the Philharmonic Society. Therefore the latter thought of founding a music school. It was mainly for this purpose that the Cathedral Chapel applied for a music school. The first music school in Slovenia was set up between 1807

and 1810 after two unsuccessful attempts of 1800 and 1803. The court chancery ratified in 1805 the means for (one) music teacher but the selection process lasted nearly two years. Finally the teacher Leopold Ferdinand Schwerdt, “Compositeur und Meister der Tonkunst” was appointed in the cathedral. He started teaching on July 17, 1807 and it seemed that the school improved a lot. Yet the chapel was obliged under the French occupation to cancel its school, which was the first public music school in Slovenia, in January 5, 1810. This lasted for only four years. And again back to our true, first public music school at the Ljubljana elementary school. With the reinstatement of the central led school system an enlightened state authority in the second half of the 18th century created the basis for the development of all kinds of degrees and education. Its specific classes included singing, violin, piano, the organ, and the basso continuo. For children from 8 to 14 the education lasted four years but after three years they would qualify for public academies. So the court, one year after the French departed, recognized on December 11, 1815 the general, gubernatorial in Ljubljana as the highest state political-administration organ in Carniola, to open the public music school at the Ljubljana elementary school and it could advertise for employing a music teacher. First they searched for a site for a public music school in Ljubljana which would give the student teachers free elementary music knowledge during their 6-month terms. The gubernatorial issued a proposal in November 15, 1814 calling the Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana to get ready by January 30, 1815 and prepare a frame plan with 11 articles. The first plans of July 31, 1815 were researched, partly corrected and completed by a specific board. Based on them and other remarks the then higher school-inspector and cathedral canon Anton Wolf, the head-master of the figured main school Janez Eggenberger and the director of the Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana Janez Krstnik Novak published 33 articles on February 15, 1816 in the Organized Statutes of the Public Music Instruction in Ljubljana. It was confirmed by the gubernatorial in Ljubljana by March 29, 1816. The central organization court commission in Vienna ratified the project of the organization of the public music instructions on December 11, 1815, and then it did not only permit the initiating of the public music lessons in the lyceum building, but also confirmed the building and other expenses to costs such as 724 florins and 33 kreutzers² for the preparation of the class-room and for purchasing the necessary equipment for teaching and instruments for music education. Moreover it confirmed the systematized payment for one teacher of music to the level of 450 florins and as an appendix 50 florins more for the reward to teach the student teachers in the main pilot school. The substance of the public instructions for teaching music would be free of charge education for poor pupils and students, and a decision was made that children of rich parents should pay the school-fees which were to be used to buy musical instruments and other school materials. “In the public music schools ordinary children would not be admitted, just pupils from other public education institutions.”³ An advertisement for the position of a teacher in the public music school in Ljubljana was posted in Klagenfurt, Graz, Vienna and Prague newspapers. The conditions required that the music teacher complied with ethical requirements, and could teach singing and organ-playing and had a knowledge of more musical instruments. Among the 21 candidates there was the well known Austrian romantic composer Franz Schubert, at that time an assistant teacher at the school of his father in Vienna. Yet, he was not accepted

² I.e. an Austrian copper coin.

³ See in *Dostopno in plemenito (The Accessed and Nobled)*, 2016, 27.

because of his youth, he was only 19 years, therefore they selected Franz Sokol. He played the piano and the organ very well, and the clarinet and violin excellently. He came to Ljubljana from Klagenfurt, Austria. If we mention Sokol, we should also mention that Gašpar Mašek and his son Kamilo Mašek, Anton Nedvčed and others came to Ljubljana. From the school of Ljubljana graduated some of the important Slovene musicians, among them Jurij Fleišman, Fran Gerbič, Andrej Vavken, Vojteh Valenta and others. Nedvčed was a mentor in the Ljubljana teachers' college from Josip Pavčič to the tenor Anton Razinger, opera singer of global reputation, Franc Pogačnik Naval and others. Earnest evidence that this first public music education was organized in Ljubljana is given in the founding definitions of the First Public Music School in Slovenija – the Organized Statutes, which had 33 articles (February 15, 1816).⁴ The public music school at the Ljubljana elementary school ceased to exist in 1875 due to the changing conditions and the foundation of the teachers' college (June 21, 1875). The Carniola government school council informed the Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana that the public music school at the Ljubljana elementary school would be associated to the music school of the Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana. The government in August 14, 1875 delivered all of the music funds and the inventory of the public music school. By this the public music school ceased to exist.⁵

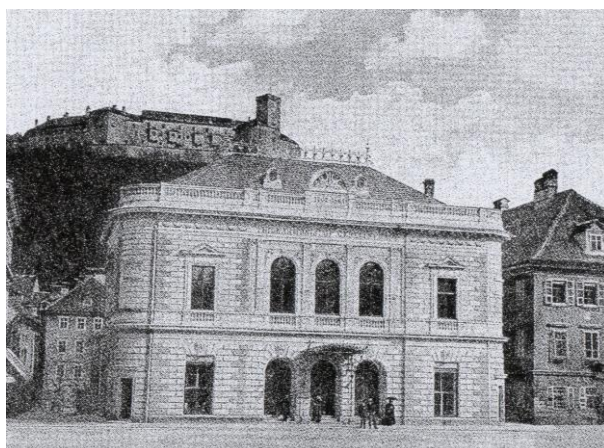


Fig. 3 When in 1887 the building of the Class Theatre / Stanovsko gledališče was destroyed the (German) Philharmonic Society bought the building-ground and it began the building of today's Slovenian Philharmonic / Slovenska filharmonija. The building was finished in 1898. The projects were made by the architect Adolf Wagner from Graz (Austria).

There were more music schools preceding the separated schools of the Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana: the violin (1821), the singer (1822) and the school for strings and wind instruments (1826). The Society successfully founded the permanent school institution just after its reorganization (1862). When in 1875 the public music school at

⁴ Ibid. 32–37.

⁵ Ibid. 39.

the Ljubljana elementary school came under its protection the lessons included all of the orchestral instruments, the piano, singing and theoretical subjects. In the School of the Philharmonic Society which began to play an active part by 1919 music was taught by excellent teachers i.e. the violinist Gustav Moravec, the pianist, the composer and the conductor Josef Zöhrer and the violinist and concert master Hans Gerstner. Although this school was later indicating to German tendencies, it did not reject the important influence of Slovene music culture development.

The development within more than 200 years of public music education in Slovenia in the aforementioned Music School at the Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana (1821–1919) continued. It followed in parallel the Music School of the Ljubljana Musical Society (1882) and shortly after them more music schools in other important towns in Slovenia, like Novo Mesto, Celje, Gorica, Kranj and Trst emerged. Most of the merit for its development lies with Matej Hubad and Fran Gerbič. At the same time, music development in the church was taken care of by the Cecilian Society, which founded the Organ Schools of Ljubljana, Celje, Maribor and so on. In the swing of national movement in the second half of the 19th century the requirements for Slovene musicians was evident. With the manifest intention to increase the number of able organists and church chorus-masters the Cecilian Society / Cecilijansko Društvo in 1877 founded in Ljubljana the organ school. Choral and figural singing, the organ, the piano, the harmony, the counterpoint and music history were taught there. Important (Slovene) musicians, among them Janko and Anton Ravnik, Blaž Arnič, Anton Jobst, Anton Dermota and Jože Gostič graduated from this school which was lead by Anton Foerster (1909), Stanko Premrl (1941) and Venčeslav Snoj (1945).

In 1971 it was relocated as organ courses at the Faculty of Theology in Ljubljana lead by Jože Trošt, and Gregor Klančič. A similar school was the private organ school in Celje (1899) relocated to Maribor and in 1941 and directed by the Lavant diocesan, in its turn relocated in 1977.

To perform its own arrangements the Ljubljana National Reading / Narodna čitalnica was opened in 1861 with its own music school teachers: Anton Foerster, Anton Nedvėd, Vojteh Valenta, Leopold Belar, Anton Stöckl, Jurij Šantel. Similarly the Dramatical Society/ Dramatično Društvo had professional theatrical singers organize a special department for singing where they formed the choir and the teachers Anton Hajdrih, Anton Foerster, Vojteh Valenta and Anton Stöckl drilled the soloist singers.

The most important of all was the Music Society/Glasbena matica,⁶ which in 1882 opened its own music school, and by 1919 with the endeavors of Slovene professional musicians, too.⁷ It had at first only a department for piano and for violin, and by 1887 it opened the department for wind instruments and brass instruments. It soon grew larger than its competitive rival, the school of the Philharmonic Society in Ljubljana. The Musical Society became the centre of Slovene musical education.

⁶ Ibid. 67–70.

⁷ Ibid. 45.



Fig. 4 Matej Hubad (1866–1937), Slovenian composer, pianist, organist, singer and music pedagogue. From 1894 on, when he was the art leader of the Music Society and its school in Ljubljana, he led the society to excellent high level. He achieved that with the contribution of the music school of the Music Society in 1919 proceeding from the conservatory, which was nationalized in 1926.

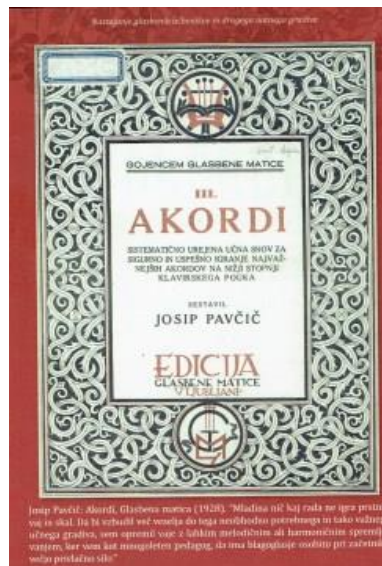


Fig. 5 Josip Pavčič, *The Accords (Akordi)*, the title page. The Music Society, Ljubljana, Glasbena matica, 1928

In 1927 in Ljubljana work began with the music school “Harmony” / “Sloga” whose head-master was Heribert Svetel. Similar to the school of Music Society it existed until 1945.⁸ By 1932 at the State technical middle school an interest in the Governor School for Music-instruments in Ljubljana was stirred. The main initiators and the teachers were the player Mihael Mušič and the composer and painter Saša Šantel. Students in the 3rd year of schooling were primarily educated in making strings and some plucked instruments.⁹

In Maribor the music schools Musikverein (1825), Männergesangverein (1872) and Philharmonic Society (1881) were founded. The Slovenes gained their own singing school in Maribor (1900) based on the suggestions of Hinko Druzovič after dissolving of the Philharmonic Society of Maribor. The music school was founded by the Maribor Music Society. This was a public subvention between 1933–1936 and had Ubald Vrabc as a head-master. Later it was reformed as the private music school of the Maribor Music Society with Marjan Kozina and Oton Bajde as head-masters. It existed until 1941. The railway music society had a music school of their own between 1931–1941, the Drava and it was led by Hinko Druzovič. During World War Two Steirisches Musikschulwerk founded Musikschule für Jugend und Volk. The music schools of this society were in Ptuj, Celje and Kranj. In Celje the music school was revived in 1832, when the Lavantin Music Society was founded. The German music school took an active part in 1879 in the framework of Musikverein. In 1908 the Ljubljana Music Society established the Slovenian music school in Celje. During the First World War it was not active but by 1919 it was established again within the frame of the Celje Music Society of Slovenian music. In Ptuj the first music school of Musikverein was founded in 1878 and later, in 1883, the Ptuj Reading/Čitalnica opened the Slovenian music school which was active for only four years. In Ptuj, between 1919 and 1920 there were the German and Slovenian town music schools which developed successful activities and the music school in 1922 opened the Ptuj Music Society.

In Novo Mesto the Music Society was organized as a branch establishment and the music school was led by Ignacij Hladnik. It ceased to exist after six years and then Hladnik had a private music school.

In Kranj the branch music school of the Music Society 1909–1914 was active.

Later on, music schools were founded in Idrija and Cerklje (1923), Ljutomer (1927), Kočevje, Litija and Novo Mesto (1937).

Trieste followed the model of Ljubljana by founding the first public music school in Gorizia in 1820, an institution to be continued until 1842. Gorizia had a Slovenian music school only in 1902. It was founded by the Singing and Music Society, led by Josip Michl. In 1909 it became a branch establishment of the Ljubljana Music Society and it existed up to the First World War. Similarly the school of the Music Society existed from 1909 to 1927 in Trieste. In 1945 it was renewed and extended into middle and higher levels and they organized more establishments in the neighboring area, and in Veneto Slovenija/Italy.

In Carinthia the Slovene music school was set up after the Second World War, and an improved, more organized pattern was established in 1978 when in Pliberk it began under the frame of the society “Unity” / “Edinost” which took an active part in the music school. There followed branches established in other places such as Podjuna, Rož and Klagenfurt, where since 1984 was a residence of the societies of organized music education. In the school year 1987/88 this school had 22 departments with 285 pupils.

⁸ Ibid. 73.

⁹ Ibid.

The School of the Music Society in Ljubljana gave birth in 1919 to the first Music Conservatory offering the first higher degree in music education. This meant a significant evolution of Slovene music schools, and generated the first Yugoslav State Conservatory which offered degrees at lower and elementary level, as well as middle and higher music school. Matej Hubad was the principal. Reorganized in 1939, it grew into the Academy of Music with middle and higher education degrees in the departments for composition, conducting, solo song, piano, organ and music scene art. Anton Trost was appointed rector of the institution. In 1946 today's Academy of Music was founded and was led by rector, academician Lucijan Marija Škerjanc who in 1957 went over to the University of Ljubljana as a regular member. Thus in regards to its name there were minor tremors, the Academy of Music, of course could not avoid the changes its titles.

In 1962 the Department of Musicology at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana was founded and cancelled its History Department at the Academy of Music. Nevertheless, in 1966, the independent Department of Music Pedagogy arose.¹⁰

In 1953 the Music High School with Vida Jeraj Hribar as headmaster became independent from the Academia of Music. It joined the Ballet High School into the College for Music and Ballet Education which was renamed in 1983 as the Music and Ballet High School. Today the school is known as the Ljubljana Music and Ballet Conservatory. Since 2009 it is led by Matija Tercelj, Franci Okorn, Igor Karlin, Tomaž Buh, Dejan Prešiček.

The Music and Ballet Conservatory plays an active part in Maribor, too. It was revived in 1945 and it changed names several times as it included ballet education. Thus, it became the Music Educational Centre, 1962, the Music and Ballet Educational School, 1978, the Music and Ballet High School, 1983, and finally Maribor Music and Ballet Conservatory in 2010 having for headmasters Oton Bajde, Vlado Golob, Stane Jurgec, Majda Jecelj, Zorana Cotič, Anton Gorjanc, Helena Meško.

During all this time music manuals and other music literature were issued and published. For the period during the two Wars (1919–1941) significant freedom of school courses was granted. It seems that the teachers did not have to obey unitary methodical principles, each of the teachers completed their own method of work for their own subject and they taught according to the model of their own study years. Therefore the music teachers and composers composed and designed the plans for the music for elementary and middle degree education and with this they enriched the subjects and the teaching plans with domestic music pieces. The main publisher of this literature was the publishing house of the Ljubljana Music Society but some of the works were published by the authors, too. Most of the musical literature was for the piano, the violin, music theoretical subjects, singing and other separate instruments. Among the authors we can find Lucijan Marija Škerjanc, Josip Pavčič, Emil Adamič, Matija Tomc, Vasilij Mirk, Emil Komel, Saša Šantel, Karol Pahor, Karel Jeraj, Fran Korun Koželjski, Fran Stanič, Adolf Gröbming, Hinko Druzovič, Oton Bajde, Srečko Koporc, Mirca Sancin. The Music Society had its own store of music in Ljubljana. There the pupils, the students, the teachers and the amateurs of music could buy music sheets. It also received and honored orders from Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and Yugoslavia. The shop which is on the corner of the Ljubljana Philharmonic Society building in Ljubljana, Kongresni trg (today No. 10) has been working since November 1922, and has also housed the antiquary of used music and instruments.¹¹

¹⁰ Ibid. 80.

¹¹ Ibid. 75–76.

The music played in the music classes of the schools in Slovenia was heard during the time of the renaissance. In 1848 the Vienna Ministry of Education issued a proclamation by which it ordered a new subject. It expected lessons in music and the method of music education, but unfortunately it was not carried out. There followed the subject for the teacher's course in the year 1864 which dictated the subject for organ and it was allotted 12 hours per week out of the 29 classes. From 1869 on singing became an object of studies, too. *Music with the separate regard to church music* was a subject for teacher education. In ordinary schools the children were drilled to develop hearing and pure voice by the turn of the century. They learnt the songs by heart and then the musical script. The courses for teaching dictated purposes such as: creating music hearing, blessing of the heart and resuscitating patriotic and religious feelings. The number of weekly hours oscillated from one half hour to one hour, divided into two parts. At the end of the First World War the school system was slowly changing by the year 1919. The *Law of National Schools* was then published, together with the temporary school programs for elementary and town schools, gymnasiums and teacher colleges. After the Second World War (1945) until today, the courses and the teaching curriculum were changed 8 times. The first subject was initially named *Singing*, and from 1959 on it became *Music lesson*. In 1973 it was *Music education*, and in 2011 it changed to *Music art*. The National Education Institute of Slovenia published in 1975 the course for teaching subjects in elementary schools which in terms of the weekly number of classes allotted to music education did not make any changes. On those days the benches resounded with pioneers' and patriotic songs, or songs about nature. The curriculum of 2008–2014, which was available for the 9 year elementary school for music, included in the first 3 years (the 1st – the 3rd year) two hours of music, in the 4th and in the 5th classes one hour and a half, and in the other classes (the 6th – the 9th) one hour weekly. Priority was given to the sensitive intelligence, the development of critical judgment and the valuations of music, the development of sensibility and tolerance to different music cultures. The main creator of the system is the Slovenian music pedagogue Prof. Dr. Breda Oblak (b. 1937) involved in initiating creative teaching of music education, improving the didactic principles of teaching music in the elementary schools, and the skills of the teachers for the experimental program of music education in the elementary school. She designed and published quite a few manuals, handbooks and recorded materials, as well as the didactic collection for music education. The Publishing House of the National Education Institute Slovenia / Založba Zavoda RS za šolstvo, has published the most important part of all of them in the last 20 years and it is also related to the specialist and professional review *Music in School and Kindergarten / Glasba v šoli in vrtcu* (1995 →), a sequel to the previous magazine *The Turtle-Dove / Grlica* (1953–1988).¹²

From 1951 the music teachers of the elementary school started to teach in the Higher Pedagogical School / Višja pedagoška šola in Ljubljana, 1964–1987 as the Academia of Pedagogue / Pedagoška akademija of the music department. That department has been included since 1964 in the Faculty of Pedagogical / Pedagoška fakulteta of University of Maribor / Univerza v Mariboru.

During the Second World War the music's `Muse` therefore music schooling has not kept silent. At the end of this World War, April, 1945, in the liberated territory in Črnomelj (Slovenia) the first elementary music school (Križnar 1992, 30) was founded.

¹² Ibid. 59–65.



Fig. 6 The juvenile choir of the Maribor High School (1945)

After 1945 all of the private music schools were closed. The number of public music schools increased very quickly and today they exist in all larger places and communities. Some of them later joined the centers for music education (Maribor, Koper, Domžale ...) and on the basis of these schools were founded numerous branches of music schools. Today in Slovenia, there are 69 elementary music schools (54 public and 15 private), which implement the public valid instruction programs in the area of music and dance, two conservatories and art music schools. Among the private music schools there are those with special methods of teaching: the music educational of Edgar Willems the method system (in Ljubljana, the Music Center Edgar Willems; 2006 → and in Bled the Music Center DO-RE-MI; 2014 →), the Waldorf Music School (Ljubljana; 2007 →), the Private Institution Music School Avsenik (Begunje in Gorenjska; 2012 →) a. o.¹³

Above all, in addition to its music education activities, the Association of Slovene Music Schools promotes numerous national and international activities. Each year they organize a state competition for young Slovenian musicians and ballet dancers (TEMSIG), meetings of school orchestras. They offer prizes and awards of “Fran Gerbič,” which since 1991 has been an active member of the Educational Music Union (EMU).

The Slovenian music schools include 14.8 % of the young people, comparable to only 5 % in European schools. For this we can praise the centuries of development of music education at home and abroad and the latest results of our musicians i.e. the clarinettist Mate Bekavac, the flutist Irena Grafenauer, the mezzo-soprano Marjana Lipovšek, the violinist Igor Ozim, the trombonist Branimir Slokar, the Slovenian Octet, the pianist Dubravka Tomšič Srebotnjak, the tenor Janez Lotrič, and the two Slovenians who are in the famous Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and a third, a member of the Berliner Philharmoniker.

All these considered and with our great respect, we have evinced in 2016 a number of events that have not been mentioned yet: the concert of the students from 54 music schools in honor of 25-years of the independence of the Republic of Slovenia and the anniversary of 200-years of Slovenian public music education (June 24, 2016), the 3rd

¹³ *Dostopno in plemenito (The Accessed and Nobled)*, 2016, 91–93.

International Piano Competition “Aci Bertonec” (Music School “Fran Korun Koželjski,” Velenje, November 28–29, 2016), the festive concert of 200-years of Slovenian public music education (Ljubljana, Cankarjev dom, November 11, 2016), the international scientific symposium *Slovenian Public Music Education – A View into the Past and Vision for the Future* (Ljubljana, Academy of Music, November 16, 2016).



Fig. 7 The Ljubljana Conservatory for Music and Ballet in the new building where the lessons began in the school year 2008/2009



Fig. 8 Map of Slovenian music schools in 2016

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DVESTA GODINA MUZIKE U JAVNOM OBRAZOVNOM SISTEMU SLOVENIJE (1816–2016)

Muzičko obrazovanje u Sloveniji ima dugu i bogatu tradiciju. Na 200 godina javnog muzičkog obrazovanja podseća više od 200 godina utemeljenja i razvoja, brojnih muzičkih škola i institucija kao i delatnost brojnih individualnih muzičara – kompozitora i izvođača (pevači, nastavnici, instrumentalisti, naučnici). Sadašnje stanje i razvoj muzičkog školstva u Sloveniji nije moguće razumeti bez sagledavanja stavova iz prošlosti i vizije budućnosti. Današnji rezultati, prikazani u evropskom kontekstu, govore da 14,8% slovenačkih dečaka i devojčica osnovnoškolskog uzrasta pohađa muzičke škole (u Evropi preko 5%), a tu su i dostignuća izuzetnih savremenih slovenačkih muzičkih umetnika kao što su klarinetista Mate Bekavac, flautiskinja Irena Grafenauer, meco-sopran Marjana Lipovšek, violinista Igor Ozim, trombonista Branimir Slokar, Slovenački oktet, pijanistkinja Dubravka Tomšič Srebotnjak, tenor Janez Lotrič i Slovenci članovi čuvenih orkestara – Bečke i Berlinske filharmonije.

Ključne reči: *tradicija, muzičke škole, muzičari, kompozitori, pevači, pedagozi, instrumentalisti, naučnici, Bečka filharmonija, Berlinska filharmonija*