

Dušan Samuel Jurkovič died on 21 December 1947 in Bratislava. He was a creator who lived through all the important social transformations of the first half of the 20th century and managed to forcefully and clearly interpret them in his characteristic works. With his work, he laid the foundations of modern Slovak architecture.



▲ The Dušan Jurkovič Prize, a competition for the best architectural design of the year

▼ Milan Rastislav Štefánik's burial monument on Bradlo Hill



▼ Cable-car station in the High Tatras



Coin details

Denomination: €10

Composition: 900 silver, 100 copper

Weight: 18 g

Diameter: 34 mm

Incuse edge lettering:

- OSOBNOSŤ SLOVENSKEJ ARCHITEKTÚRY
(PERSONALITY OF SLOVAK ARCHITECTURE)

Issuing volume: limited to a maximum of 11,000 coins

in either brilliant uncirculated or proof quality

Designer: Karol Ličko

Engraver: Filip Čerťaský

Producer: Kremnica Mint (Slovakia)

Two of the top architectural works by Dušan Samuel Jurkovič – the burial monument of Milan Rastislav Štefánik on Bradlo Hill and the upper cable car station at Lomnický štít in the High Tatras – are depicted on the obverse of the coin. The Slovak coat of arms appears centred at the bottom of the design. Below, in two lines, the year of issuance '2018' and the country name of the state 'SLOVENSKO' are situated. The coin's denomination and currency '10 EURO' appear in the upper part. To the right of the burial monument are the stylized letters 'KL', the initials of the coin's designer Karol Ličko, and the mint mark of the Kremnica Mint (consisting of the initials 'MK' between two dies).

The reverse of the coin features a portrait of Dušan Samuel Jurkovič, complemented by stained-glass motifs from his architectural works in the upper right part of the coin and at the bottom of the coin. His full name 'DUŠAN SAMUEL JURKOVIČ' together with the dates of his birth and death 1868–1947 are placed between the stained-glass designs in separate lines.



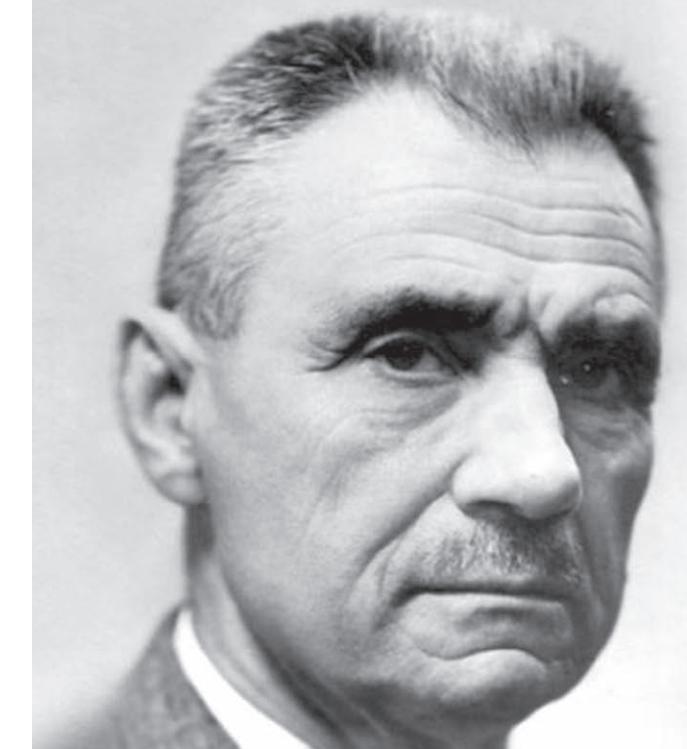
Published by Národná banka Slovenska, July 2018

© Copyright 2018, Národná banka Slovenska

Photographs: Múzeum Brezová pod Bradlom, Wikimedia (Bjalek Michal, Baca12, Marek Šerégi,

Pudelek, Jík Jík, Martin Strachoň), Progress Promotion

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/banknotes-and-coins/euro-coins/collector-coins>



150th anniversary of the birth
of Dušan Samuel Jurkovič

Silver collector coin

Dušan Samuel Jurkovič was one of the most important figures in 20th-century Slovak architecture. His many, diverse works, each of which featured his distinctive style, became part of the multifaceted evolution of modern Slovak architecture.

He was born on 23 August 1868 in Turá Lúka near Myjava. He studied construction in Vienna in the second half of the 1880s. His first contacts with architecture and art after his studies in Vienna indicated that the key issues for his work would include vernacular architecture and traditions together with the search for the nation's role in a historical context. After the establishment of the first Czechoslovak Republic, these issues were joined by the question of the new state's character.

At the end of 19th century, Jurkovič designed one of his best-known works – a complex of wooden chalets for hikers at Pustevny near the summit of Radhošť. Its design demonstrates his knowledge of folk architecture and ability to shape it to his own vision. After settling in Brno, he began



to work as a self-employed architect. He designed spa buildings in Luhačovice and made blueprints for a castle renovation in Nové město nad Metují. Between 1905 and 1906, the Spolkový dom (Societies' House) in Skalica was built according to his designs. Although Moravia had become the home of Jurkovič's family, he decided to move to Bratislava after the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic and took up a position as the government commissioner for the preservation of monuments in Slovakia.

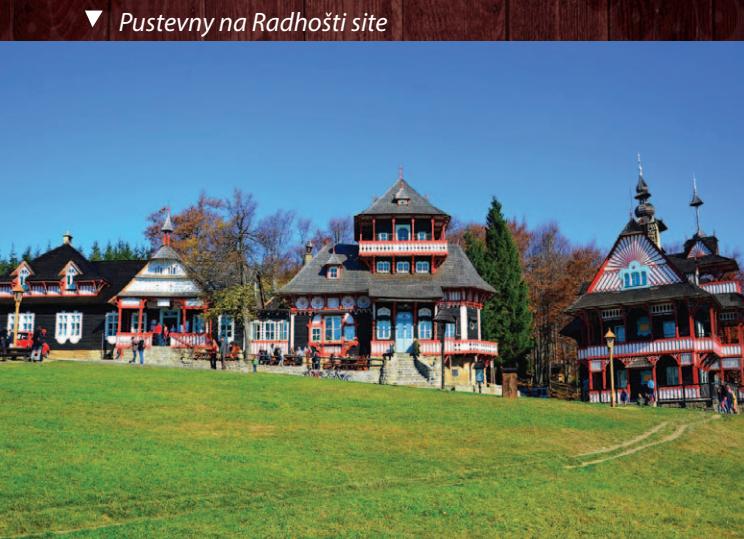
▼ *The former Societies' House in Skalica, now the House of Culture*



His monumental work culminated in the construction of the burial monument on Bradlo that he designed for Milan Rastislav Štefánik, who had been his friend. Jurkovič was responsible for all the mourning ceremonies. The burial monument project began in 1919 and was completed in 1928. This unique work of art gave full expression to the architect's conception of monuments and it became one of the fundamental testimonies of his understanding of architecture and its mission. It grew directly from designs he had made for military cemeteries and monuments in Halič during the First World War.

Jurkovič's versatility is evidenced, among other things, by the industrial buildings he designed for the West-Slovak Power Plants from the second half of the 1930s. Pride of place among his 'technically' oriented designs, however, undoubtedly belongs to the cable-car stations to the summit of Lomnický štít in the High Tatras. In addition to solving functional questions, Jurkovič proved his ability to work with functionalist forms.

▼ *Jurkovičov dom Hotel in Luhačovice*



▼ *Pustevny na Radhošti site*