

DOWNLOAD PDF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, HELSINKI, AND OTHER PUBLIC COLLECTIONS IN FINLAND

Chapter 1 : Tuukka Talvio (Author of Suomen Rahat)

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At the regional level, there are 20 provincial museums of cultural history and 16 provincial art museums in Finland, responsible for promoting and guiding museum activities in their own area. In addition, there are numerous local museums and almost every population centre of any note will also have at least one art gallery. The following is by no means a definitive list, but is meant more as an introduction to the most popular, most visited, museums, galleries, and cultural centres in Finland. It is responsible for the national collections in its fields, which include botany, zoology, geology, biology, and paleontology. The National Museum of Finland Situated in a building designed by architects Herman Gesellius, Armas Lindgren, and Eliel Saarinen in central Helsinki, The National Museum of Finland presents Finnish history from the Stone Age to the present day, through objects and cultural history in permanent exhibitions divided into 6 parts. The Treasure Troves, collections of coins, medals, orders and decorations, silver, jewellery and weapons; Prehistory of Finland, the largest permanent archeological exhibition in Finland; The Realm, which explores the development of Finnish society and culture from the Middle Ages 12th century to the early 20th century; The Land and Its People, Finnish folk culture in 18thth centuries; and The 20th century exhibition which presents independent Finland and its united and international culture. Ateneum Art Museum Belonging to the Finnish National Gallery, the Ateneum Art Museum in Helsinki houses the largest collections of art in Finland, from the Gustavian period of the mid 18th century to the modernist movements of the s, and includes the best loved Finnish masterpieces. Museum of Contemporary Art Kiasma Located in the heart of Helsinki, and part of the Finnish National Gallery, the Museum of Contemporary Art Kiasma is an open forum for the exchange of opinions and a continuous redefinition of art and culture. Cygnaeus Gallery Located in the summer villa of Fredrik Cygnaeus in Kaivopuisto Park, one of the few surviving wooden buildings in downtown Helsinki, the Cygnaeus Gallery is the oldest art museum in Finland. The permanent collection numbers almost pieces, of which around paintings, sculptures, and drawings are on view. In addition, the gallery puts on small-scale exhibitions, lectures, concerts, and other public events. Designmuseo A specialist museum in Helsinki, DesignMuseo selects and maintains a design collection, and is responsible for research and documentation in its field, and for holding exhibitions on design history and contemporary products. The museum also organizes international exhibitions on Finnish art and design. DesignMuseo was founded in as a study collection for the arts and crafts school. The Seurasaari Open-Air Museum This open-air museum is situated on an island in Meilahti, four kilometres from the centre of Helsinki, reached easily by taking the 24 bus. The museum comprises some 87 different buildings which display traditional Finnish life through the cottages, farmsteads, and manors of the last years which have been relocated from all over Finland. These buildings and their interiors reflect the traditional lifestyles of crofters, peasants, farmers and gentry from the 18th to the 20th century. Arktikum House Located in the capital of Finnish Lapland, Rovaniemi, Arktikum House is a museum, a science centre, and a popular cultural venue, providing unique insights into the way of life, history, and culture of Lapland and the Arctic regions of northern Finland. The Aine Art Museum Finnish expressionism from the beginning of the 20th century, the Prisma-group from the s and s, and the arts of Northern Finland are all well represented in the permanent collections of the Aine Art Museum in Tornio, where there are some 2, pieces on display. In addition to the basic collections, the museum hosts 4 to 5 temporary exhibitions annually, mostly from the field of visual arts but also from the fields of photography and industrial arts. Runeberg was one of the most important Finnish sculptors, and the collection includes more than of his works, including the drafts for his monumental works of art, plaster sculptures, and a large portrait gallery. With 5, square metres of exhibition space, it has the largest area of any museum in Finland. As well as displaying its own collections, which include the City of Espoo and the Saastamoinen Foundation

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Art collections, EMMA has changing exhibitions of contemporary and 20th century art from Finland and abroad. The Saastamoinen Foundation Art collection comprises more than 1, works of Finnish classical modernism and contemporary art Finnish and international , most of which are on permanent exhibition. The City of Espoo collection includes work on display in municipal offices, buildings, and in outdoor areas. Concentrating mostly on Finnish contemporary art, part of the collection is on display in the museum. Its collection contains approximately 6, works, covering the period from the beginning of the 19th century up to the present day, as well as a selection of Scandinavian art from the 18th century up to today. There is also a collection of graphic art and drawings by Finnish and international artists. The Maritime Museum of Finland Located in coastal city of Kotka, the ultra-modern Maritime Museum of Finland houses numerous exhibitions devoted to the sea and the regions longstanding seafaring traditions, including collections from the Maritime Museum of Finland and Museum of Kymelaakso. The collection is quite comprehensive, consisting of around 4, works which present a broad cross-section of the developments in modern art over the last 40 years. The museum also arranges temporary exhibitions which include prestigious overviews of international modernism. Today, the museum is housed in a building designed by the architect Eino Forsman, and has around 10, works in its collections. It contains both contemporary and regional art. In addition to domestic art, this collection contains foreign works of art. The exhibition is about land elevation in the Kvarken region. The Northern Ostrobothnia Museum deals with the cultural history of the city of Oulu and the surrounding province, and has been in existence since A little further into Ainola Park is OMA, the Oulu Museum of Art, which organises over 10 changing exhibitions, both old classics and modern art, annually. The emphasis in the collections is usually on Ostrobothnian and Nordic identities. The museum also hosts almost one hundred events and activities over the course of the year, including lectures, workshops, and performances related to the exhibitions. Imatra Art Museum Located in the centre of Imatra in the Cultural Centre, which also houses the Town Museum of Cultural History, the Imatra Art Museum was founded in , largely through the efforts of Jari Sihtola, a Chartered Engineer who accumulated a considerable art collection over the course of his life. The exhibition areas feature permanent collections and temporary displays. The art collection housed in the Museum consists of works owned by the City of Imatra and the Imatra Art Society, totalling over items. The focus of the collection is on 20th century Finnish art. Fortress of Lappeenranta Developed by General Alexander Suvorov on the initial fortifications of the town by the Swedes, the Fortress of Lappeenranta was completed in the s. Following the Finnish War of , Finland became an autonomic Grand Duchy of Russia and the fortress lost its importance in defence. During the wars of the 20th century Lappeenranta Fortress was a military area and a prison.

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Chapter 2 : Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles | The British Academy

The National Museum of Finland (Finnish: Kansallismuseo, Swedish: Nationalmuseum) presents Finnish history from the Stone Age to the present day, through objects and cultural history. The Finnish National Romantic style building is located in central Helsinki and is a part of the National Board of Antiquities (Finnish: Museovirasto, Swedish.

Exhibitions[edit] The permanent exhibitions of the National Museum are divided into six parts. The Treasure Troves presents the collections of coins , medals , orders and decorations, silver, jewellery and weapons. Prehistory of Finland is the largest permanent archeological exhibition in Finland. The Realm presents of the development of Finnish society and culture from the Middle Ages 12th century to the early 20th century, through the Swedish Kingdom Period to the Russian Empire Era. The " Land and Its People " presents Finnish folk culture in the 18th and 19th centuries, life in the countryside before the industrialisation. The planning and construction of the new permanent exhibition at The National Museum is in progress. Due to this The Treasure Troves exhibition is closed from 9 November and Prehistory of Finland exhibition is closed from 30 August The new permanent exhibition will open The first part, The Profane Middle Ages, has already opened in room It is based on experimentation and personal experience, and the tasks and assignments also point the way to exploring the permanent exhibitions of the museum. The architecture belongs to national romanticism and the interior mainly to art nouveau. The museum was built from to and opened to the public in After the last thorough renovation, the Museum was re-opened in July Collections[edit] The museum collections include also the Mesa Verde artifacts from the cliff dwellings of Colorado. They comprise the most-extensive collection of Mesa Verde items outside the United States and one of the largest collections of native Americana outside the American continents. Gas explosion in the Silver Room [edit] On Monday 23 January there was an explosion accident at the National Museum in the Silver Room, which was caused by methane leaking into a broom cupboard from the drainage through dried floor drain and lit by a spark from the power distribution cabinet in the cleaning closet. There were two possible sources for the methane; a leak from a gas pipe under the nearby Museokatu street, or gas that developed on its own in the sewer. Later, police investigations found the cause to be a gas pipe leak. All objects have been repaired during The Silver Room was re-opened to the public in early Iron Age burial cist from Kolmhaara, Honkilahti. Was on display at the Museum in Prehistory of Finland exhibition till 30 August

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Chapter 3 : Northern Stars and Southern Lights: The Golden Age of Finnish Art

The National Museum Helsinki and Other Public Collections In Finland: Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Hiberno-Norse Coins more by Tuukka Talvio Publisher: Oxford University Press, USA.

Tour Overview During this tour we will experience the Hurtigruten Classic Voyage North and witness the gradual transition from the populated, lush southern regions of the coastline to the more sparse and remote landscapes north of the Arctic Circle. After exploring Oslo we travel to Bergen where we join our ship and embark on a classic journey, spending seven days and six nights travelling north. Calling in at 34 ports, most never visited by commercial cruise liners, the ships deliver freight, post and passengers to remote communities, some of which are home to just a few hundred people. Sailing along this beautiful coastline, through magical fjords to enchanted islands, we enjoy a genuine, friendly and unpretentious voyage, which is truly Norwegian. The Hurtigruten ships have been cruising the amazing Norwegian coast for more than years. From Bergen in the south to Kirkenes in the north, every day offers a new highlight as we travel into the heart of coastal Norway and experience the wonders of the polar north. Our exciting shore excursions will bring you closer to the cultural life, old traditions and local inhabitants: We disembark in Kirkenes and extend our tour in northern Norway to Finland Lapland , before continuing south to Helsinki. Each port and the different parts of the coast give you the opportunity to experience something different. The darkness comes gradually and the sun sets and, if we are lucky, the Northern Lights will appear and provide an act of magic. Norway and Finland Testimonials Barbara B. Martin is the perfect Tour Leader. This trip was everything and more than I expected. Even the weather co-operated. The guides were excellent. Local guides were all good. Martin is an extraordinary tour leader. His interpersonal skills are excellent - he is even tempered, kind and always upbeat. I have enjoyed each tour I have taken with him and look forward to participating in more of his tours in the future. All of the local guides were excellent. The transportation was all excellent. Full size buses allowed lots of space for viewing from windows. The tour leader had a very pleasant personality and worked well with everyone. Very knowledgeable and helpful. I enjoyed his company very much. The small group size is excellent. This was a very good group - intelligent, well read, well travelled and interesting. Also very pleasant to travel with. The tour guide fit in with the group very well. All guides were very knowledgeable in their local history. Bus transportation was well organised. Excellent drivers with ample space for the group and handling of luggage. The evening meals always provided the opportunity to sample local dishes - I appreciated that. A very informative and thoroughly enjoyable trip. The Itinerary provided an excellent overview of life and the landscape of Norway and Finland. The local guides were excellent. They were well versed in their subject, knew the history of not only what we saw, but of their country, and all of them had a wicked sense of humor. The transportation was perfect. Our tour leader was helpful to all, always pleasant to be around, he knew what he was talking about and wanted to share his knowledge. Calgary, CA I missed this tour last year as it was fully booked. As always the "on the ground guide" , this time Jonathan, is a credit to your company. The people met on the trip were wonderful I hope to "run into them again" on future trips. Jonathan is a well informed guide. His knowledge and extra tidbits made for interesting listening. I assume that Martin and Jonathan had found the restaurants in each city All excursions were very interesting. Transportation was very comfortable. Evening meal plan was very good. Martin is an excellent tour leader. It was an excellent tour. Oslo, the oldest of the Scandinavian capitals, was founded by Harald Hadrade in the 11th Century. This is an easy-going city where history meets modernity with an eclectic architectural mix of old and new. Oslo is certainly the cosmopolitan heart of Norway. Situated in an amphitheatre-like setting, with the city centre in the bottom, the residential areas stretch uphill in all directions. About a quarter of the , population are of non-Norwegian origin, making Oslo an ethnically and culturally diverse city. Accompanied by a large influx of people from all around Norway, Oslo is thus often referred to as the "melting pot" of Norway. Our day will start with a visit to the Opera House. Situated in the old harbour area of Bjorvika, it quickly became a

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landmark in Oslo. This is the first opera house in the world to let visitors walk on the roof! Covering over 80 acres, 33,000 sq m, the Vigeland Sculpture Park is located northwest of the city centre. This park features bronze and granite sculptures created by Gustav Vigeland, who personally sculpted every figure out of clay. Individual craftsmen were later contracted to fabricate the pieces into what they are today. Inside the ski jump is the Holmenkollen Ski Museum, the oldest of its kind in the world, presenting over 4,000 years of skiing history, as well as Norwegian polar exploration artifacts. The construction of the medieval castle and fortress was completed in the 13th century. With a strategic location at the very end of the headland, it withstood a number of sieges throughout the ages. Today we will also enjoy a fjord cruise. We will pass idyllic bays and a maze of islands with small summer houses. Oslo, with its superb location, offers unique opportunities on and around its fjord, which stretches almost into the city center. Each museum illustrates some facet of this maritime past. This museum presents great Viking ship discoveries from Gokstad, Oseberg and Tune as well as other finds from Viking tombs around the Oslo Fjord. One can hardly visit Oslo without at least a nod to the Vikings, and this museum is as good as it gets. This is the premier Viking collection in Scandinavia. A short stroll brings us to the Norwegian Folk Museum. Here we will see a collection of city homes, farm buildings, and one of the famous Stave Churches giving us a unique peek into the history of Norway. The museum houses the original boat, designed by Heyerdahl based on historic reed boats. After his successful Pacific crossing on Kon Tiki, Heyerdahl made further expeditions on the reed boats Ra and Tigris in his efforts to prove that prehistoric people could have mastered sailing the high seas. Today we will also visit the Fram Exploration Museum. The Polar Ship Fram is the strongest wooden ship ever built and still holds the records for sailing farthest north and farthest south. At the Fram Museum we can board the ship and see how the crew managed to survive in the coldest and most dangerous places on earth -- the Arctic and the Antarctic. In 1901 work was started on this railway line from Myrdal down the sheer cliffs to Flam. Since the tunnels were excavated by hand, the first of the tracks were not put down until autumn. By the line was opened and run first by steam engines. Electric engines took over in 1925. It takes about an hour to cover 20 km 12 miles of track on the Flamsbana train. Eighteen of the 20 tunnels were chiseled out by hand, and it took one month of hard labour for each meter excavated. In order to avoid risk from avalanches, the railway criss-crosses the river and the bottom of the valley three times. Then, instead of building bridges, the river was routed through a tunnel under the railway line. Nowhere else in the world do adhesion rail cars on normal tracks have a steeper journey. At the bottom we will enjoy the scenic landscape of the Flam valley and admire the lovely Aurlandfjord. This is an offshoot of the Sognefjord, the longest in the world. After a break for lunch in Flam we will board a leisurely 2-hour cruise along the narrowest arm of the Sognefjord and Aurland Fjord. Here we get a glimpse of everyday life on a Norwegian farm and manor house, from the Middle Ages to today. We later depart from Stalheim by bus and travel along a windy mountain road to the train station at Voss. Once in Bergen we will transfer to our hotel. Bergen is widely regarded as one of the most beautiful cities of Norway, and is an ancient city that looms large in Viking sagas. Until the 14th century, it was the seat of the medieval kingdom of Norway. Later the Hanseatic merchants established a major trading post here, holding sway until the 18th century when the locals reclaimed their trading rights. Bergen has survived many disasters, including several fires and the explosion of a Nazi ship during World War II. It is a town with important traditions in shipping, banking, and insurance, and its modern industries are expanding rapidly.

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Chapter 4 : racedaydvl.com | Exhibitions | | Alvar Aalto: Between Humanism and Materialism

The third museum belonging to the Finnish National Gallery, Sinebrychoff Art Museum in Helsinki is the only museum in Finland which specialises in old European art. Finland's most valuable and internationally significant paintings of Old Masters are displayed here in a permanent collection which comprises about 20 private collections.

Planning[edit] Classical musicians in Helsinki had desired a purpose-built concert hall at least since the hall of the University of Helsinki, where Jean Sibelius conducted some of his works, was damaged in World War II. Eventually Finlandia Hall, designed by Alvar Aalto , was completed in and it became one of the major venues for concerts, but the building was conceived as a mixed use conference centre and the acoustics of the main hall were never satisfactory. The Sibelius Academy expressed interest in a new concert hall in , and formal planning started as the two major symphony orchestras of Helsinki, the Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra and the Helsinki Philharmonic joined the project. Prior to the Music Centre, the former VR warehouses stood on the site. Various lively grassroots activities had sprung up around the warehouses, and the Music Centre plan drew voluminous criticism for proposing to tear down spontaneous urban culture and replace it with a costly building for institutionalized classical music. Helsinki City Council approved the Music Centre project in Minister of Finance Jyrki Katainen held a speech at the event. YLE invited all party leaders to the still half-finished Music Centre for a live broadcast as the nation waited for the results to come in. However, the formal opening ceremony and concert was held months later on 31 August , which allowed time for the musicians to get accustomed to the new concert hall and for the builders to complete the landscaping around the building. The budget of approximately million euros at the start of the construction was exceeded, the final cost standing at million, including technical equipment. The expenditure was criticized in public debate, but the cost of the building was quite measured compared to e. Before The Helsinki Music Centre opened its doors it was already used as a movie set for two major film productions: Tii Ricks and based completely in Finland, used the interiors of the newly established Music Centre as a setting for a University where the main characters are studying. Acoustics[edit] The acoustics consultant for the building was Yasuhisa Toyota. The acoustics of the main concert hall have received uniform praise in initial estimations by the conductors and musicians of the two symphony orchestras. Interior of Helsingin musiikkitalo concert hall, Fotograf hugovk Architecture[edit] The site is highly challenging from a design standpoint, as all of the neighboring buildings are architectural landmarks of central national importance in Finland, and they represent a wide range of different architectural styles and periods. The winning entry in the architecture competition by LPR Architects was titled "A Mezza Voce", referring to an understated building that aims to unify the surroundings, as opposed to competing with them with a grand architectural gesture. A wide, sloping, landscaped terrace covers the underground structure and forms a part of an open park in front of the Parliament House. The large glass-walled foyer opens to the park. Unconventionally, the walls of the main concert hall are partly glass at the foyer level, allowing daylight from the foyer into the concert hall itself. The glass walls can be closed with curtains located in between the glass elements if daylight is not desired during a performance. The green color of the copper facade is designed to connect the building with the surrounding lawns and parks. The building aims to provide a frame for, and a new view at the more expressive curved shape of the museum of contemporary art, Kiasma, which stands across the park from the Centre.

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Chapter 5 : Tuukka Talvio | National Museum of Finland - racedaydvl.com

The National Museum, Helsinki, and other Public Collections in Finland: Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Hiberno-Norse Coins.

The first European known to climb onto the mesa, was geologist Dr. Newberry, a member of the San Juan Exploring Expedition. The manner in which it was identified, suggests the name was already in common usage. There he met an old friend who introduced him to John Moss, a miner who had spent several years ranching and exploring near Mesa Verde. Moss offered to guide him to the ancient sites he and his men had found. The photographs taken by Jackson that September helped call attention to the area. Holmes, leader of a geologic government survey, discovered and named the site found in Mancos Canyon. Osborn spent the winter in the canyons of Mesa Verde and later wrote about many of the sites seen. Many believe he is the first documented visitor to enter Balcony House. His name and the date March 20, , were carved in a nearby dwelling in lower Soda Canyon. The editor was concerned that "vandals of modern civilization" were destroying the sites and that the area needed Federal or State protection. At least eight individual collections were assembled by the Wetherills during this period, several of which were later combined and sold in four collections. The first collection was sold to the Colorado Historical Society. On December 18, Richard Wetherill and his brother-in-law, Charles Mason, rode out in search of lost cattle with their Ute guide Acowitz. They first saw Cliff Palace near modern-day Sun Point and went to investigate. So the credit for its "discovery" was given to his brother Richard and to Charles Mason. Over a month period, the Wetherill brothers explored the Mesa Verde "ruins" and reported having entered cliff dwellings, in Navajo Canyon alone. He proposed that the Mancos and its tributary canyons, as well as Mesa Verde be reserved as a national park in order to preserve the cliff dwellings. On February 11, in another letter to the Smithsonian, Benjamin Wetherill again stated their desire that the area be made into a national park to protect the "ruins. He is credited by many as being the first scientist to visit Mesa Verde. He collected about items which were sent to Sweden, and now reside in the National Museum in Helsinki, Finland. They promoted their campaign to make Mesa Verde a national park through letter writing, fund raising, and even tours of Mesa Verde for the press. At least four more bills were introduced during the following years, but all failed. This bill was subsequently passed, and the park was created on June 29, The bill was signed by President Theodore Roosevelt. Earlier that same year, on June 8, , a bill called "an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," or more commonly, the " Antiquities Act," was passed. This act made it a federal crime to collect or destroy any historic or prehistoric object or building on federally owned land. Most of the early work was done by Jesse Walter Fewkes, an archeologist from the Smithsonian Institution. The CCC and other depression era efforts employed young men and women to build trails and roads, operate switchboards, help in archaeological excavations, fight fires, build park buildings, and create museum exhibits. The project included archeological surveys, excavations, stabilization, and documentation of various sites. In total, the project excavated eleven sites on Wetherill Mesa, including Long House, the second largest cliff dwelling in the park. Due to the sensitive nature of the event, and out of respect for the tribes, the reburial was closed to the general public and took place in an undisclosed park location.

Chapter 6 : Museums & Galleries in Finland - Museum Guide | Discovering Finland

Shared Experiences from Finland, distributed by the Finnish Museums Association. Deaccessioning and disposal is a much bespoke subject in Finland. Museum professionals regard destruction as the most used form of disposal and are relatively hesitant to sale as form of disposal.

Chapter 7 : Collections | LUOMUS

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Talvio, T. Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles The National Museum, Helsinki and other Public Collections in Finland. Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman and Hiberno-Norse Coins.

Chapter 8 : Open Call for new IT experts to work at the National Library of Finland | University of Helsinki

Did you know that in preserving Finnish national heritage the National Library of Finland is also a big public sector IT service provider? Our IT experts are responsible for the programming and administration of IT solutions in our in-house development projects that contribute to and improve library, museum, and archive collections.

Chapter 9 : Helsinki Music Centre - Wikipedia

coin cabinet of the National Museum of Finland consists of no more than two persons, and only one of them, Tuukka Talvio, works with coin finds. In , Professor W. Lagus, former keeper of the Helsinki University Coin Cabinet (which now.