

HIKER'S GREETING

Introduction

Hiker craves for the mountains and the cliffs. Hiking allows him to better observe and to mark it by sending greetings to the valley – to let his family know of a visit to a mountain lodge, of a newly conquered peak or of other countless other sights of the mountain world in Slovenia.

In the second half of the 19th century, only a few had the pleasure of traveling around the mountain world. The mountain world was considered taboo. Poorly dressed and ill-equipped man had no place in the mountains, also he could find everything necessary for survival in the valley. Only a few refused to be bothered and took advantage of the mountain world for various purposes. Idealists started coming to the mountains. The intertwined stories of individuals have outlined and consolidated the mountain path. Foreign societies spurred Slovenes to regain back, what was never in question to whom it belongs.

The exhibit shows the period from the first steps to mass visits of the mountain world in Slovenia. In the exhibit are descriptions of various photographers, printers, and postcard printing techniques. Shown are postcards of larger and smaller publishers. During the pre-war area multiple languages were used in this area; besides Slovene also German and Italian, that is why there are different descriptions on postcards.

Publisher:

Lavoslav
Schwentner
in Ljubljana.

Embossed with
Silvering.

Printer: unknown.

Sent on: 29. 12. 1906



Sources and literature:

- Tone Strojín: Zgodovina Slovenskega planinstva; Didakta d.o.o., Radovljica 2009
- Ivan Sivec: Triglavski kralj; Družina Ljubljana, Ljubljana 1994
- Voss Wilhelm: Botanika na Kranjskem; Celjska Mohorjeva družba, 2008
- Wester Josip: Baltazar Hacquet, prvi raziskovalci naših Alp; Planinska založba Slovenije, Ljubljana 1958
- Planinski vestnik: issues from years 1895–1944; Slovensko Planinsko Društvo, Ljubljana
- Own research.

HIKER'S GREETING

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Total: 80

1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

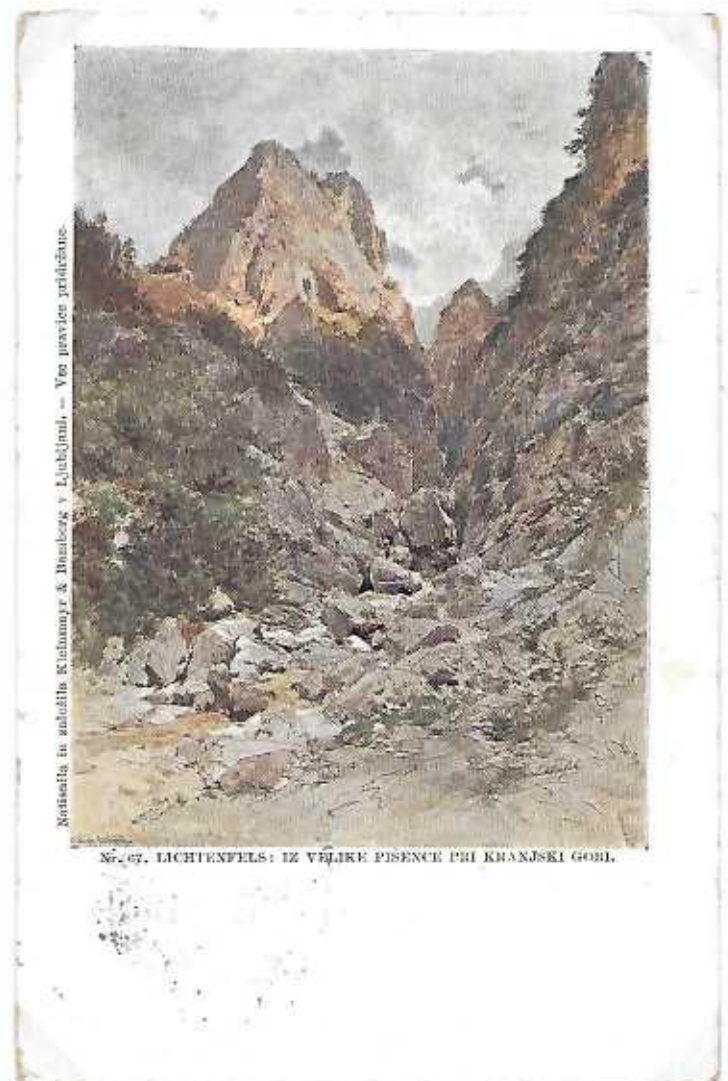
1.1 Gorges and valleys

Publisher: Ferd. v
Kleinmayr
Klagenfurt 168
Printer: Ferd. v
Kleinmayr
Klagenfurt
Collor halftone
Sent on: 27. 7. 1909
Author: E. T.
Comptom



Velika Pišnica is surrounded with mighty spiky peaks, that enclose it in direction of southwest, south, and east as a magnificent amphitheater like landscape. It is among the most magnificent alpine landscapes. Through the valley flows mountain stream Velika Pišnica, that is formed by merging of two streams in the Krnica valley under mountains Razor, Prisojnik and Škrlatica.

Publisher: Kleinmayr & Bamberg, Ljubljana
Printer: Kleinmayr & Bamberg, Ljubljana
Collor halftone
Sent on: 17. 7. 1903



1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

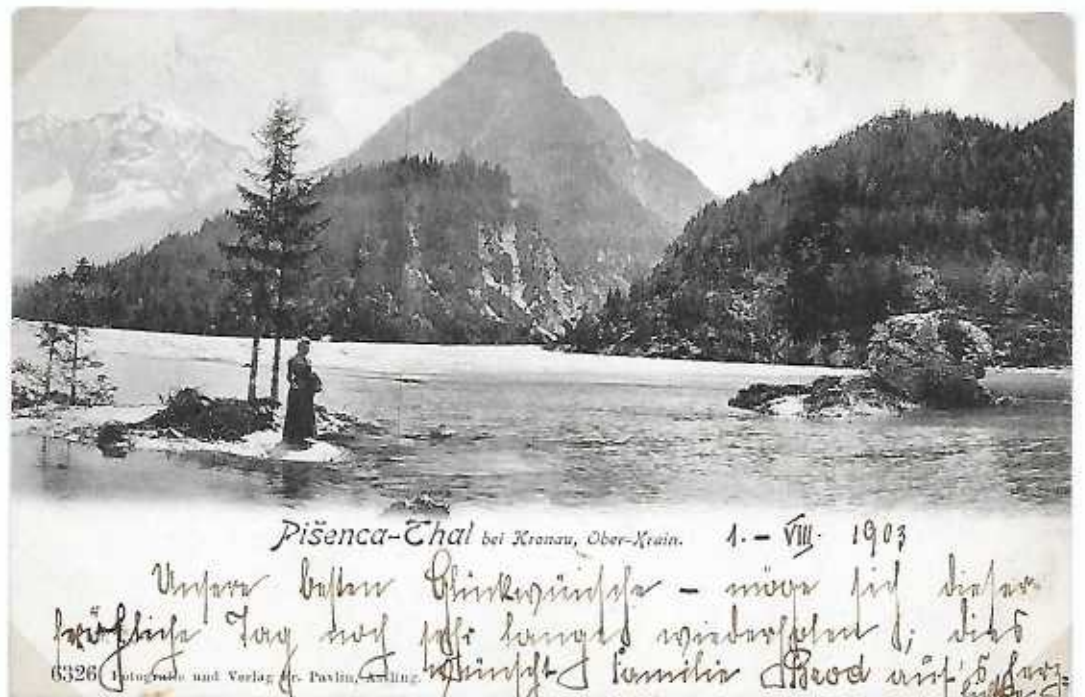
1.1 Gorges and valleys

Publisher: F. Budinek
Kronau
Printer: unknown
Halftone-
chromolithograph
Sent on: 6. 9. 1907



Rarely visited but very picturesque valley Mala Pišnica is characterized by narrow and steep mountain ridges and steep incline with torrential streams. Through the valley, Mala Pišnica flows torrential stream Mala pišnica, which flows from below the foothills of Mojstrovka and Slemenova špica and flows into the Velika Pišnica at Lake Jasna. Through the millennia, the stream created a picturesque gorge and shaped the valley below it with its rich deposits of gravel and sand. In the valley of Mala Pišnica lies probably the oldest living being in Slovenia and that is a thousand-year-old larch tree that has a mythical reputation.

Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 1. 8. 1903
Photographer: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice



There are several theories about the origin of the name Pišnica. Most likely it got the name from mining sites, that were quite common in those times because of the need of ironworks in Jesenice. The local name for mining site is »kapišnica«, which was shortened to Pišenca and later to Pišnica.

1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1.1 Gorges and valleys

Publisher: Slovensko Planinsko Društvo

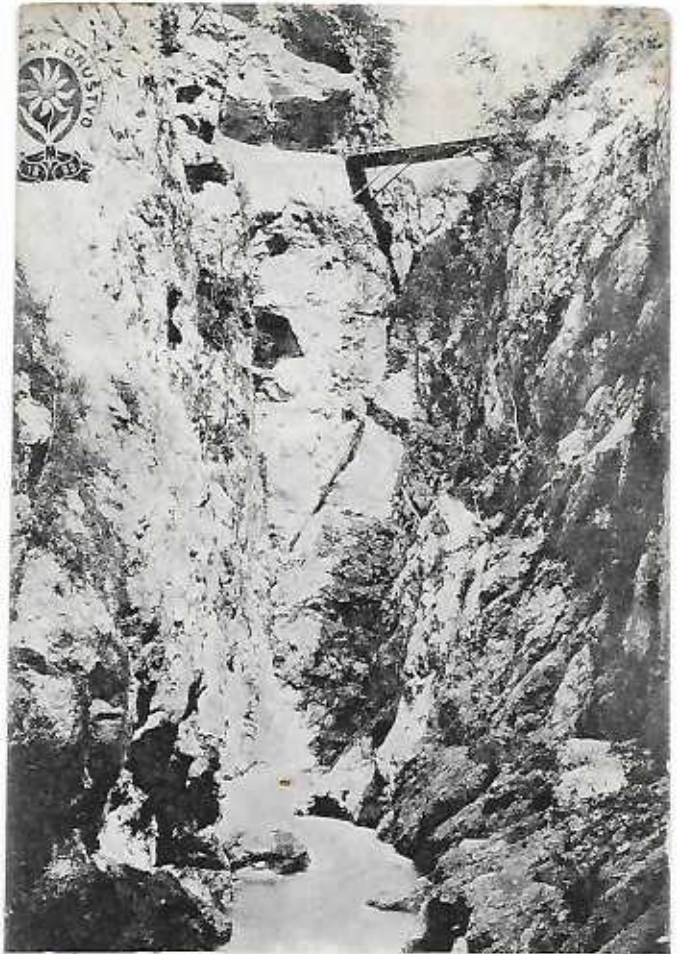
Printer: unknown

Sent on: 13. 7. 1910

Collotype

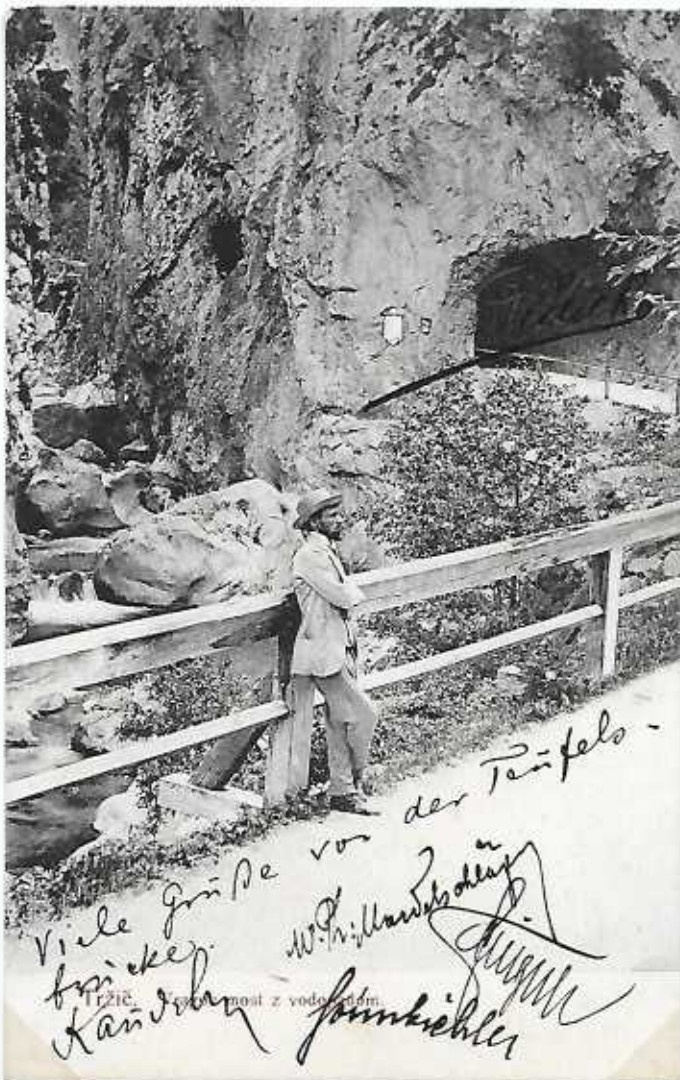
Photographer: Weiss, Gorica

Tolmin gorge is a common name for both gorges of Tolminka and Zadlaščica. They the lowest and southernmost entry point in Triglav national park. They were formed via depth erosion and at the Ravne faults. The confluence of Tolminka and Zadlaščica is the only existing case of confluence in gorges in Slovenia. In the narrowest and the deepest part of the gorges, a cave is located with a thermal spring.



Tolmin.

Most čez sotesko v Koritih.



Publisher: Lavš Leopold, Tržič

Printer: unknown

Collotype

Sent on: 27. 7. 1909

Dovžan gorge is a gorge that was formed by torrential river Tržiška Bistrica. River flows over a unique waterfall of large rounded blocks of white quartz conglomerate. The gorge is also picturesque due to the six high tower-like rock formations. It is protected as a natural monument due to the unique remains of petrified plants and animals in rocks of the Paleozoic era. Here were first discovered multiple species of Brachiopods and first specimen of Schwagerina carniolica.

1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1.2 Springs and waterfalls

Publisher: Karl Pirc
Printer: Stengel & Co, Dresden
Collotype
Sent on: 24. 8. 1906

The Soča River has a distinctive torrential character of the river. In the summertime, especially in the upper part of the stream, it is very popular among tourists because of the clean water and white gravel. Her beauty inspired poet Simon Gregorčič to dedicate the river his most famous patriotic song Soči. He compares the river to the clearness of the mountains air, its loudness with a strong voice of hiking youth in its color are mirrored:
»/.../ The dark green of highland grass
And the cheerful azure of the heights/.../«..



Publisher: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 15. 10. 1905
Photographer: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

Nadiža is a mountain stream that originates from the rock wall and immediately after spring descends into a 10 m high waterfall. The brook is approximately 300 m long since it soon disappears underground into grus in the valley. Nadiža's water reappears again in Zelenci and is considered the first spring of the longest Slovene river.

1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1.2 Springs and waterfalls

Publisher: unknown

Printer: Ferd. V. Kleinmayr, Klagenfurt 45

Collotype

Sent on: 16. 10. 1898

Author: E. T. Comtom

Kamniška Bistrica originates in the pocket part of the valley and is a river with a typical Karst spring. The water flows to the surface below the moss rocks, and then, for a short time, calms down in the lake at the lodge in Kamniška Bistrica.

Zelenci is the ground source of the Sava Dolinka river, here it rises to the surface from 2 meters deep lake of green color. The porous lake chalk, which is at the bottom, is continuously letting the floor water through in the form of "volcanoes", which is a unique example in Slovenia. Water from the lake passes into a canal that soon spills into a shallow swamp. From here, it continues its journey as the longest Slovenian river. In the vicinity of Zelenci geologists found a lot of lake sediments, which proves on the remains of the Koren Lake, which was formed after the retreat of Planica Glacier.



Publisher: Franc

Pavlin, Jesenice

Printer: unknown

Chromolithograph

Sent on: 11. 7. 1909

Photographer: Franc

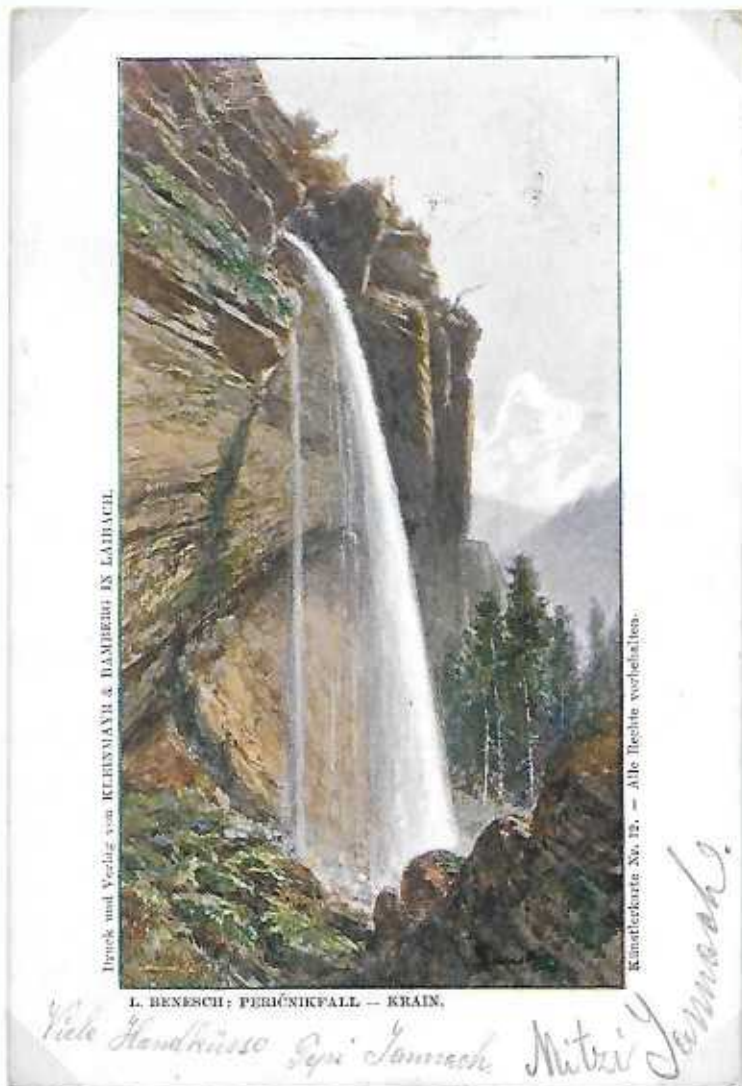
Pavlin, Jesenice

1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1.2 Springs and waterfalls

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 7. 4. 1903

Waterfall Savica is among the most known waterfalls, it has a touch of romance and is of historical significance. Savica is special among the world waterfalls, as its water flows already splits into two parts in the underground part. Savica is a waterfall sourced from a karst basin and has a torrential character. Sometimes after heavy rain, the area around Črno jezero lake can't accept all the water. Because of that waterfall Savica briefly becomes almost 600 meters tall.



Publisher: Kleinmayr & Bamberg, Ljubljana
Printer: Kleinmayr & Bamberg, Ljubljana
Color haftone
Sent on: 14. 2. 1901

Peričnik waterfall is among the most famous waterfalls in Slovenia. It is made of an upper and lower waterfall. A more powerful, distinctive jet of water of the lower waterfall, falls for 52 meters over a cliff. Waterfall Peričnik was formed via glacial transformation of Vrata valley. The flow of the waterfall moved several times, as evidenced by fossilized mouths of a river, notes, and photographs

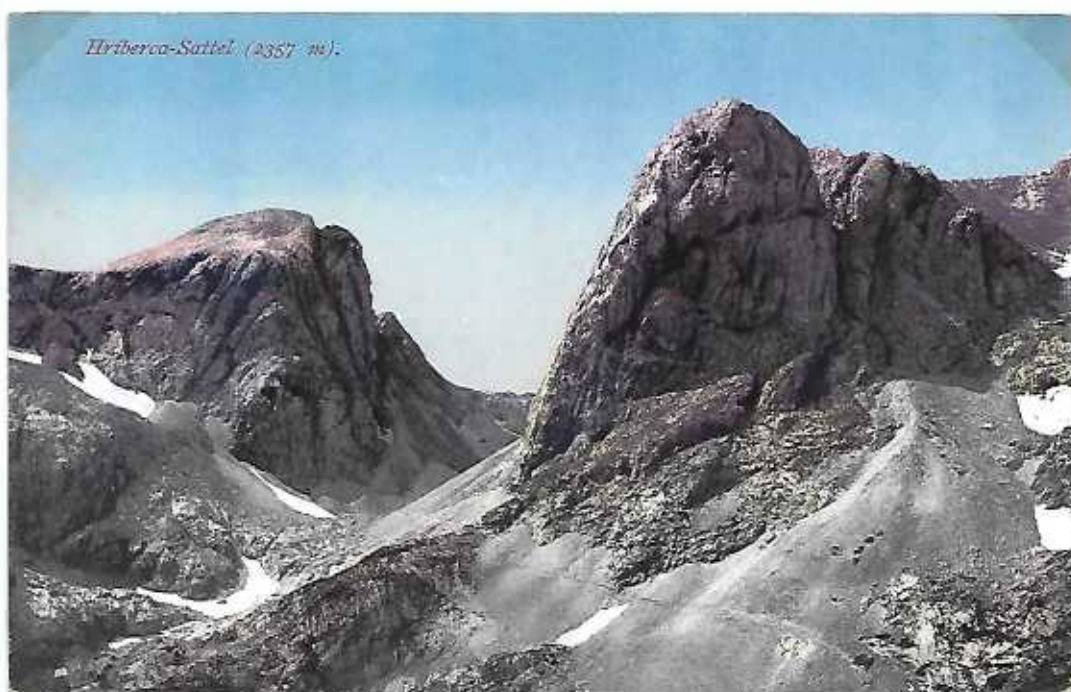
1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1.3 Plateaus, galleries and glaciers

Publisher/Založnik: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown/Tiskar: neznan
Sent on: Poslana: 1. 7. 1907
Collotype
Photographer/Fotograf: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

Path past Galleries in the Vrat valley shows us another natural sight. Conglomerate rocks called Galleries, which are rounded-limestone pebbles, that spread out like a baldachin above the path. They were created by Bistrice via erosion. Often water comes dripping or even leaking from them. Going forward the path offers a wonderful view of the valley and the surrounding mountains.

The slopes of Hribarica are sprinkled with rock fragments, as the south side represented a slope above Krnica, where masses of ice were formed and then crawled onwards. They were formed during geological times and were later shrunk via erosion to current remains of high mountain plateau. From the perspective of geomorphology, Hribarice is a scientifically important area.

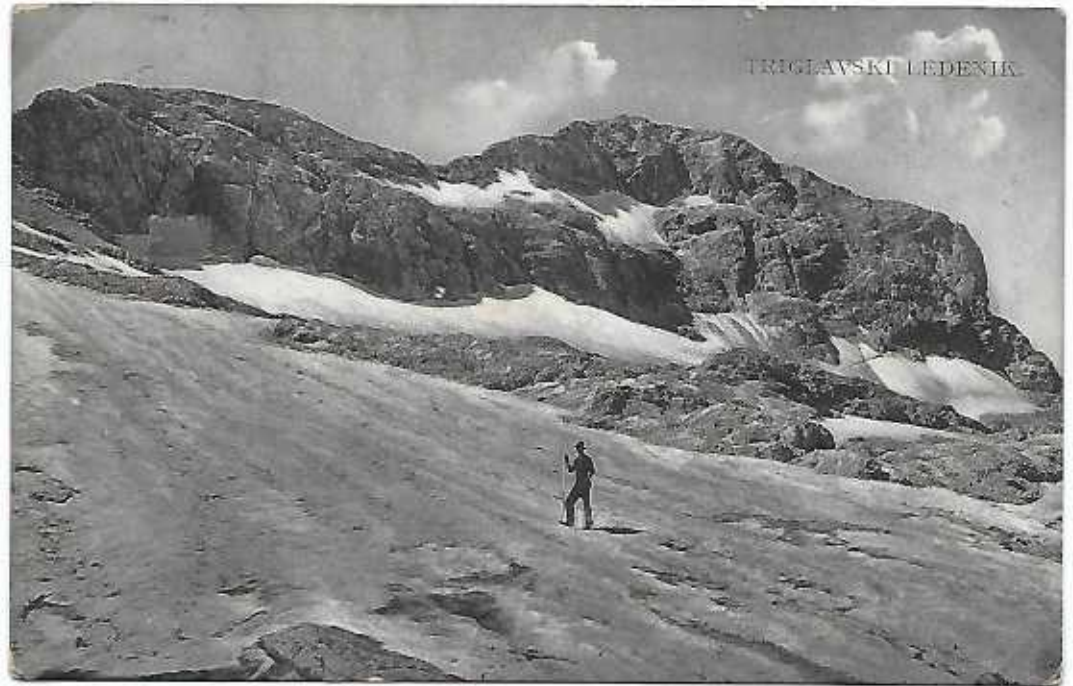


Publisher/Založnik: Sektion
Krain des D.u.O
Alpenvereins
Printer/Tiskar: Purger &
Co, Munchen
Chromolithograph
Sent on: not used/

1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1.3 Plateaus, galleries and glaciers

Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 4. 8. 1910
Photographer: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice



Triglav glacier was once located high upon at the foothills of the eastern ridge between Triglav and Mali Triglav (eng. Little Triglav) up to its northern side. Then it was called Zeleni sneg (eng. Green snow) because it gave the glacier a blue-green color. In the first recorded mention of Triglav glacier, it had a size of 46 hectares. The size of the glacier is being reduced constantly in the last years because of climate change. Today we can say that Triglav glacier is gone.

Publisher: Ferd. v.
Kleinmayr
Klagenfurt 65
Printer: Ferd. v.
Kleinmayr
Klagenfurt 65
Collotype
Sent on: 4. 7. 1902



Glacier underneath Skuta is one of the easternmost and lowest located alpine glaciers, on the shadow side of the Alps. It is supplied from annual snowfall, snow avalanches and strong winds which bring additional snow. The glacier was formed in the upper part of once much larger Jezersko glacier, which during the Pleistocene period, moved underneath Skuta and created the glacial valley Ravensko kočno. Glacier is first mentioned in the year 1913.

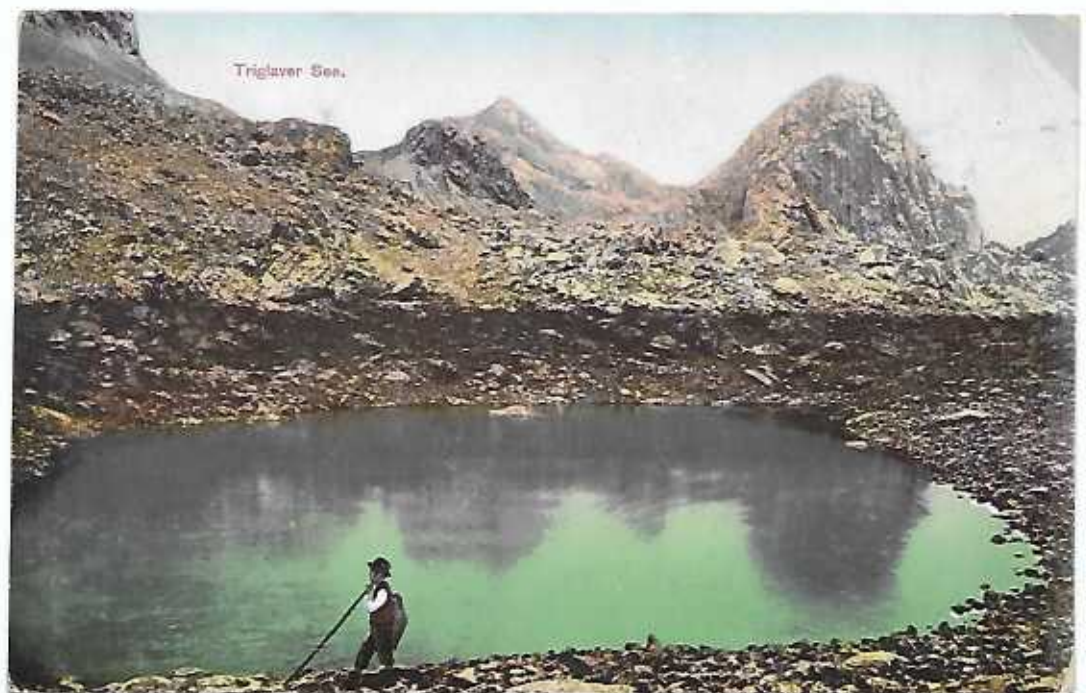
1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1.4 Lakes

Publisher: Sektion
Krain des D.u.O.
Alpenvereins
Printer: Purger &
Co, Munchen
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 9. 8. 1908



Valley of Triglav lakes has been considered one of the most beautiful parts of Julian Alps, already from the period of the first flourishing of hiking in Slovenia. Apart from the mentioned name, it was also called: Jezerska dolina(eng. Lake valley), Dolina za jezerom(eng. Valley behind the lake) and Dolina za jezircami(eng. Valley behind lakes). The first naturalists marked it as the Valley of the stone sea.



Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Sent on: 21. 8. 1915
Cromolithograph
Photographer: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenic

The valley of Triglav lakes is an alpine valley between Bohinj and Trenta with lakes, that were formed in basins with water retaining sediments at the thrust of Slatna plate. The second important source of the origin of the lakes and the valley was glacial transformation, as evidenced by moraines, smooth rock slabs and the glacier ravages.

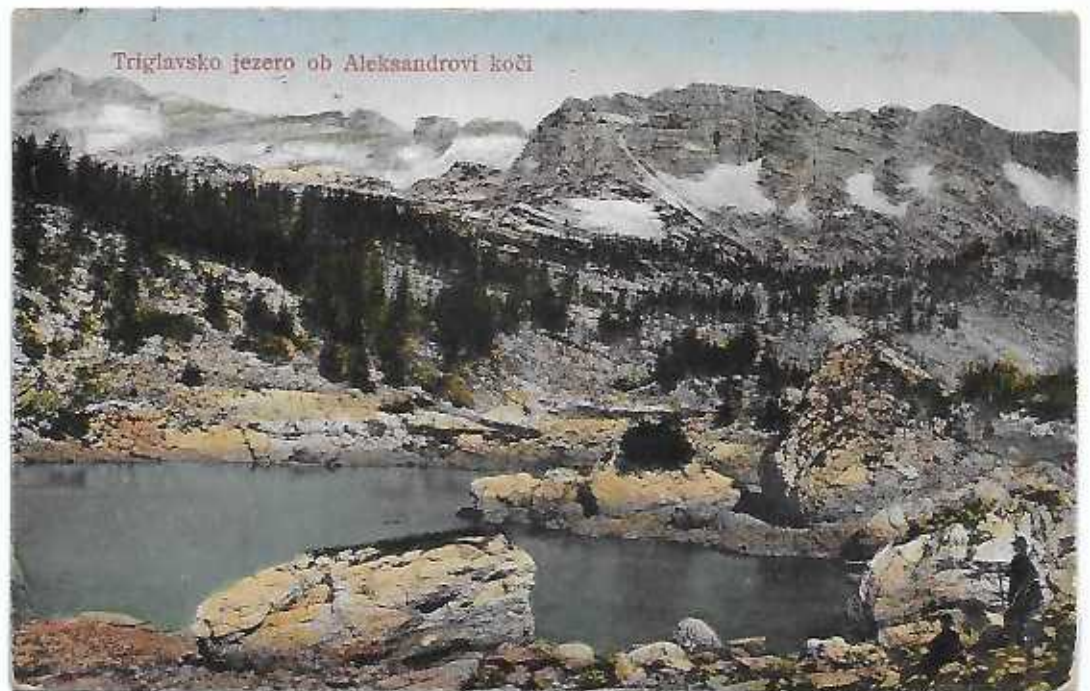
1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1. 4 Lakes



Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: not used,
dated 24. 7. 1924

The fifth and sixth lake, in the lower part of the Triglav Lakes Valley, join together at high water level. In the fifth lake at high water flows the water along a riverbed from Močivec, an artificial lake. Some water flows out of the holes on the swampy surface and below the boulder, which is just beside the lake. The sixth lake has a constant but weak underwater stream near the large boulder on the eastern bank of the lake. The dual lake has until recently provided little nutrients, they were sufficient only for the growth of algae and krill, which regulated their growth.



Publisher: unknown
Printer: RUBA
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 20. 11. 1925

The printer and the publisher were very inattentive when issuing this postcard. Triglav lake is not located at Aleksander's hut.

1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

1.4 Lakes

Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 12. 6. 1907
Photographer: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice



High-mountain lakes represent a living space with many limitations. There are very few animal species in them, and the vegetation season in them is very short. High mountain lakes are sensitive to environmental changes and environmental impacts.

Publisher: Purger &
Co, Munchen
Printer: Purger &
Co, Munchen
Collotype
Sent on: 6. 5. 1942



The first extensive research of the Valley of the Triglav Lakes, which was primarily botanical, was started and led by professor Fran Jesenko in 1924. Only after the Second World War, a more systematic exploration of the living nature was started by Angela Piskernik.

1. THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAIN WORLD IS INVITING...

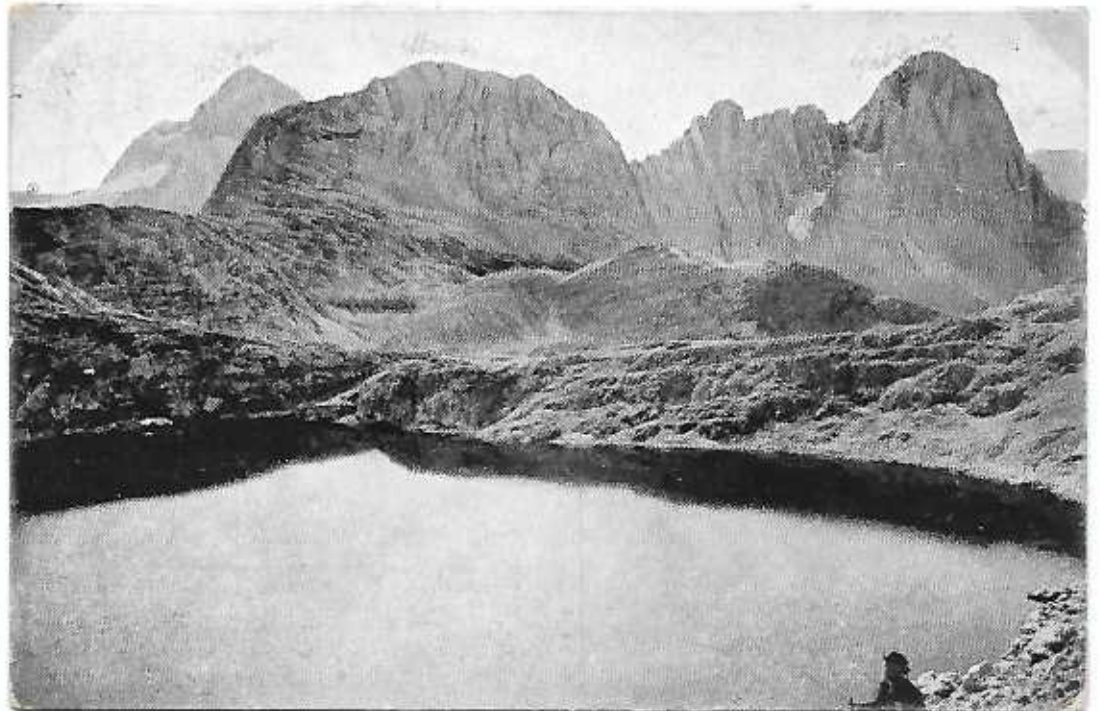
1. 4 Lakes

Publisher: V. Stein,
Trst
Tiskar: unknown
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 6. 5. 1912



Krnsko lake is of glacial origin and lies in the middle of karst world, it is the largest high-mountain lake. There is a rich life in the lake, but due to the large inflow of nutrients, it is severely threatened.

Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: 11. 7. 1925



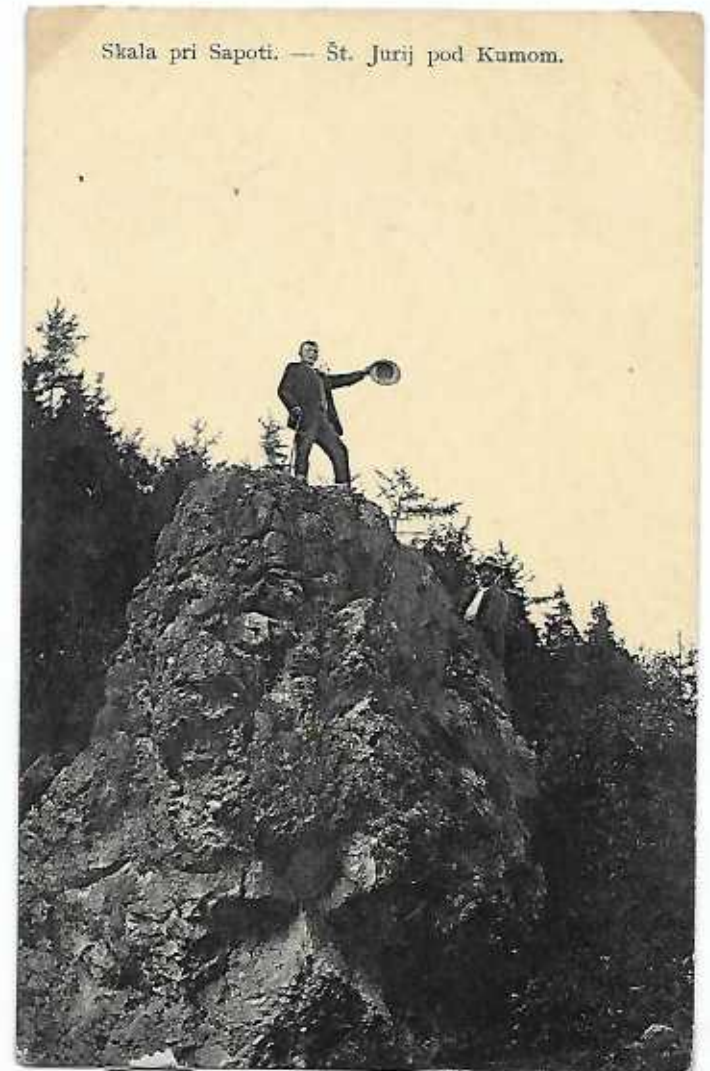
Kriški podi is a high-mountain karst plateau that is full of sinkholes and abysses and limestone pavement. They arise directly above Trenta valley, they are adorned by three beautiful lakes. Kriški podi is surrounded by a group of high peaks with Razor and Stenar in the foreground.

2. SCIENTISTS AND BELIEVERS STARTED TO VISIT THE MOUNTAIN WORLD

2.1 They went on pilgrimages

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 31. 1. 1916

For centuries, legends and oral tradition have been preserved, in which the historical, cultural and spiritual dimensions associated with the Kum are intertwined. A legend has been preserved about the simple girl Neža and the shepherds Jošt and Jernej, who were fleeing from the Turks with a flock of sheep. Neža took with her a cow, but in an accident, the cow fell into the abyss. At the Neža's constant crying, the cow petrified and from this rock to this day Neža's tears flow. The Turkish sword did not spare the tiny Neža and the shepherd Jošt. For many years pilgrims have been visiting Kum with the Church of the saint Neža. In particular, the Kumska Sunday or the last Sunday in August is known for the pilgrimage. Already Valvasor describes the pilgrimage to the Kum, attended by himself and fifty thousand pilgrims on August 29, 1688. There are documents that prove that it was possible to spend the night in sextons house at Kum already in the year 1903. The beginnings of mountaineering at Kum go back to the year 1928 when the Posavina subsidiary of the SPD equipped the room for excursionists and mountaineer



Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 24. 8. 1908



2. SCIENTISTS AND BELIEVERS STARTED TO VISIT THE MOUNTAIN WORLD

2.2 ...on botanical excursions

Publisher: Otto Leder
Ansichtskarten-
Manufaktur,
Meissen i. s.
Platin-Crayon
O.L.-M.725:05
Printer: Otto Leder
Ansichtskarten-
Manufaktur,
Meissen i. s.
Collotype
Sent on: 9. 9. 1906



The first two bivouacs in the Julian Alps were built before the first approach to Triglav and were not used exclusively for mountaineering purposes. They were built by a botanist, Baron Karel Zois, for accommodation during botanical excursions. The true mountain lodge was built by the OTC on Frischauf's initiative and ceremoniously opened on August 1, 1880. The hut was then renovated several times.

Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 7. 8. 1905
Fotograf: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice



On Velo polje, Zois brothers set up a mountain building for the needs of exploring the flora. It was built before the first approach to Triglav. The first mountain hut was built by the Radovljica branch of the SPD, in memory of the poet Valentin Vodnik, on the 100th anniversary of the ascent to Mali Triglav. The opening ceremony was attended by a large number of participants on August 19th, 1895.

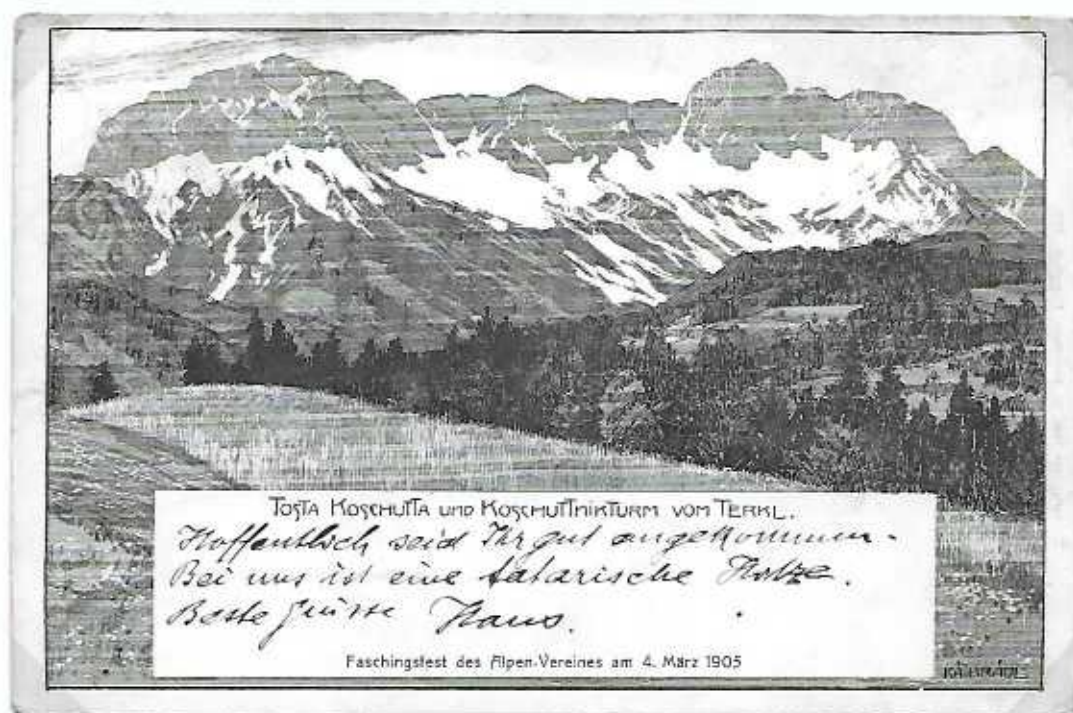
2. SCIENTISTS AND BELIEVERS STARTED TO VISIT THE MOUNTAIN WORLD

2.2 ...on botanical excursions

Publisher: Slovensko
planinsko
društvo
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: 9. 8. 1899



Indirectly, the botanists who lived in Idrija paved the way. Various mountain flowers led the men into the surrounding hills, they were excited not only about the flowers but also over the beautiful views that were offered to them. As early as 1876, the pioneers of the Slovene mountaineering Kadilnik and Globočnik left on Javornik at the farmer Medved a register book, they also wrote in and photographed in it.



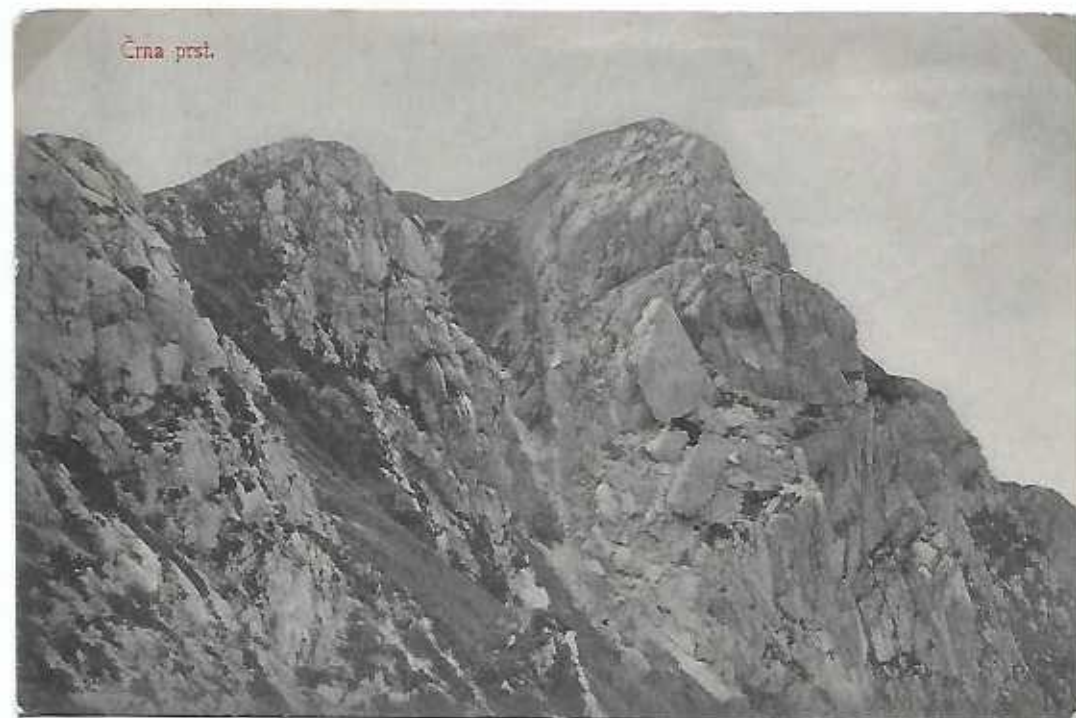
Publishers:
Ferd. v. Kleinmayr,
Ferd. v. Kleinmayr,
Klagenfurt 200
Printer: Ferd. v.
Kleinmayr,
Klagenfurt
Letterpres
Sent on: 1. 8. 1905

Košuta is a ridge mountain massif in the central part of the Karavanke. On the north side of Košuta are steep, sometimes precipitous walls. The more gentle slopes are on the south side. On them grow rare and protected plants. The history of studying the flora of Košuta dates back to the 19th century.

2. SCIENTISTS AND BELIEVERS STARTED TO VISIT THE MOUNTAIN WORLD

2.2 ...on botanical excursions

Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 8. 2. 1903
Photographer: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice



Under the top of the Črna Prst (eng. Black soil) there are Lias era limestones with dark layers of manganese ore, which give the mountain its name. On the slopes and at the top there is a rich and lush flora that has attracted botanists for 200 years. On naturally preserved mountain grasslands grow rare and endemic plant species.



Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: not
used

Simon Robič was a priest, a naturalist and one of the first mountain guides here. He advertised in the Bleiweis news, and also described in news his excursions on the Kališki ridge and other peaks. He had an original literary style and was a great alpinist. Boris Režek climbed the western wall and the ridge into the Kališki ridge.

2. SCIENTISTS AND BELIEVERS STARTED TO VISIT THE MOUNTAIN WORLD

2.2 ...on botanical excursions

Publisher: Stage &
Galler, Villach
Mal-u.
zeidnicquisllen
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: not
used



The hut stands in an excellent location under Vršič, built by the Kranj section of DOAV. It was opened ceremoniously on July 14, 1901, and was named after the Austrian botanist and mycologist Wilhelm Voss. In 1874, he became a professor at the secondary school in Ljubljana. During his stay in Carniola, he did floristic research, he also made a large collection of exhibits, which was also known outside the domestic borders. He showed in more detail the activity of domestic and foreign botanists who worked in Carniola in the 18th and 19th centuries. After the First World War, the hut was taken over by the SPD, which it repaired and expanded and opened on July 30, 1922.

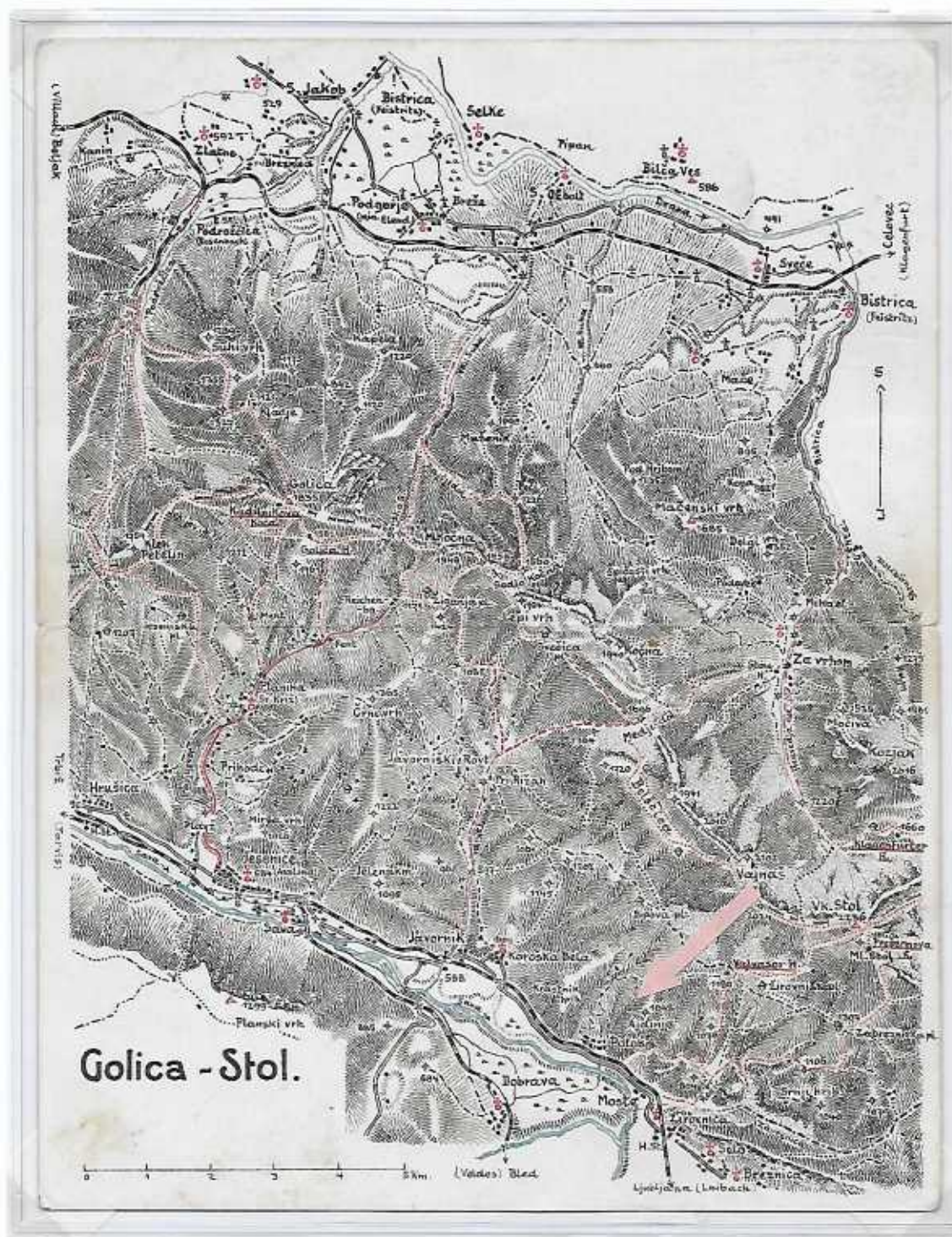
Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: not
used
dated: 20. 2. 1917



Henrik Freyer is one of the pioneers of our mountaineering and word-maker in the field of flora and fauna. He was the first tourist on Stenar in 1836.

2. SCIENTISTS AND BELIEVERS STARTED TO VISIT THE MOUNTAIN WORLD

2.3 ...on archaeological research



Publisher: Slovensko
planinsko društvo
in Ljubljana
Printer: Gezeichnet
E. Schesek, Graz
Krenngasse
Lithograph
Sent on: 17. 5. 1913

On the rocky slope of the southern slope of Stol lies the archaeological site Ajdna. On Ajdna in late antiquity, in the period after the collapse of the Roman Empire, existed a settlement which served the local inhabitants as a high outpost to retreat before the migrations of the Germanic and Slavic tribes. Archaeological excavations confirm these facts, as the remnants of buildings, graves, pottery, jewelry, weapons and an early Christian church were found.

2. SCIENTISTS AND BELIEVERS STARTED TO VISIT THE MOUNTAIN WORLD

2.3 ...on archaeological research

Publisher: Purger &
Co, Munchen
Printer: Purger &
Co, Munchen
Tinted collotype
Sent on: not used



Vajnež rises above the late - Antiquity settlement Ajdna. At the top of Vajnež, according to folk tales, people from Ajdna were buried in gold and silver coffins..



Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Halfstone
Sent on: 30. 8. 1915
Text on the back
side:
in favor of the SPD

The first written sources mentioning Velika Planina date back to the beginning of the new age (in the year 1539). The man was already present in the prehistoric times on Velika Planina, as indicated by archaeological finds. Johanes Frischauf described the look of the hut – ognjišnice (open fireplace without a chimney, ceiling), with an outer appearance of an ellipsoid tent, but the interior hid the rectangular shepherd's room.

3. THEY ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAINS

3.1 In the first written word and poem ...

Publisher:
F. Skumavec,
Mojstrana
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: 9. 8. 1898



Šmerc Inn was a well-known tourist inn, which was famous for its reputation, hospitality and good service. Owner Juri Skumavec was one of the first mountain guides of Mojstrana. Jakob Aljaž chose him for the first ascent to Triglav. One of the most famous guests was Julius Kugy, Baumbach is supposed to have written The Tale Of Goldhorn here.



Publisher: Otto Leder
Ansichtskarten-
Manufaktur,
Meissen i.s.
Printer: Otto Leder
Ansichtskarten-
Manufaktur,
Meissen i.s.
Collotype
Sent on: 18. 7. 1907

The first hut under Vrbanova Špica was opened by the Kranj branch of the DOAV under the name Triglavhutte. Later it was called Deschmannhutte after Dragotin Dežman, a politician, archaeologist, curator of the Ljubljana Museum and mayor of Ljubljana. Dragotin (Karl) Dežman saved The Tale Of Goldhorn from being forgotten since he was the first to publish the story in Laibacher Zeitung.

3. THEY ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAINS

3.1 In the first written word and poem ...

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 7. 4. 1903

The Savica waterfall is among the more known waterfalls since it has a touch of romance and also has a historical significance. France Prešeren wrote about it in one of his greatest poems Krst pri Savici (eng. Baptism at Savica). He supposedly got the inspiration for the poem at the base of the waterfall..



Publisher: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 3.3.1909
Photographer: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

The most unusual stories about the Peričnik waterfall were told in an inn near Šmerc. Verses and cheerful stories just kept coming. To the best storyteller, a prize was the promised.

""The Peričnik Waterfall chose a different path during the storm. Once Alajž told me that the waterfall would be much more beautiful if it were to fall where nature originally set its riverbed. And, we went to fix it. First, we blocked the riverbed above the waterfall with timber logs. Being tied with rope, I cut the stump at the beginning of the waterfall and smashed a part of the wall, that was disrupting the water, with a hammer. So now the Peričnik Waterfall is much nicer, and it falls nicely along the new riverbed across the edge of the wall".

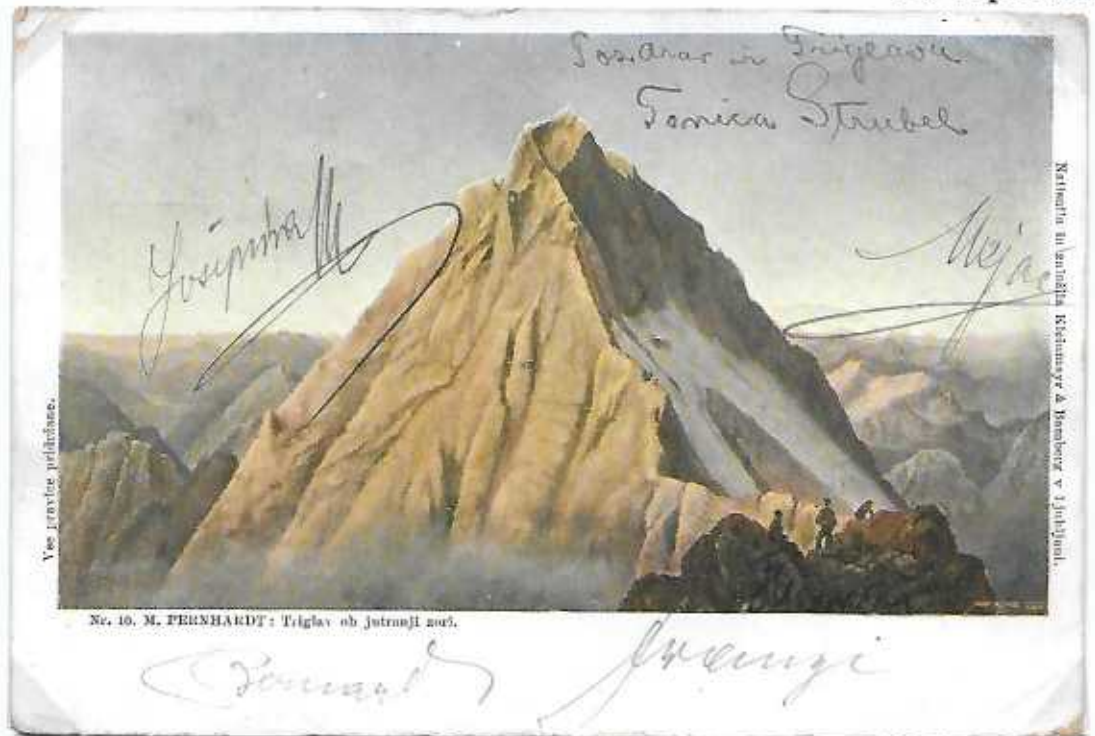


Peričnik na Gorenjskem
pri Dovjem.

Peričnik in Oberkrain
bei Lenggenfeld.

3. THEY ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAINS

3.1 ...paintings



Vse pravice pridržane.

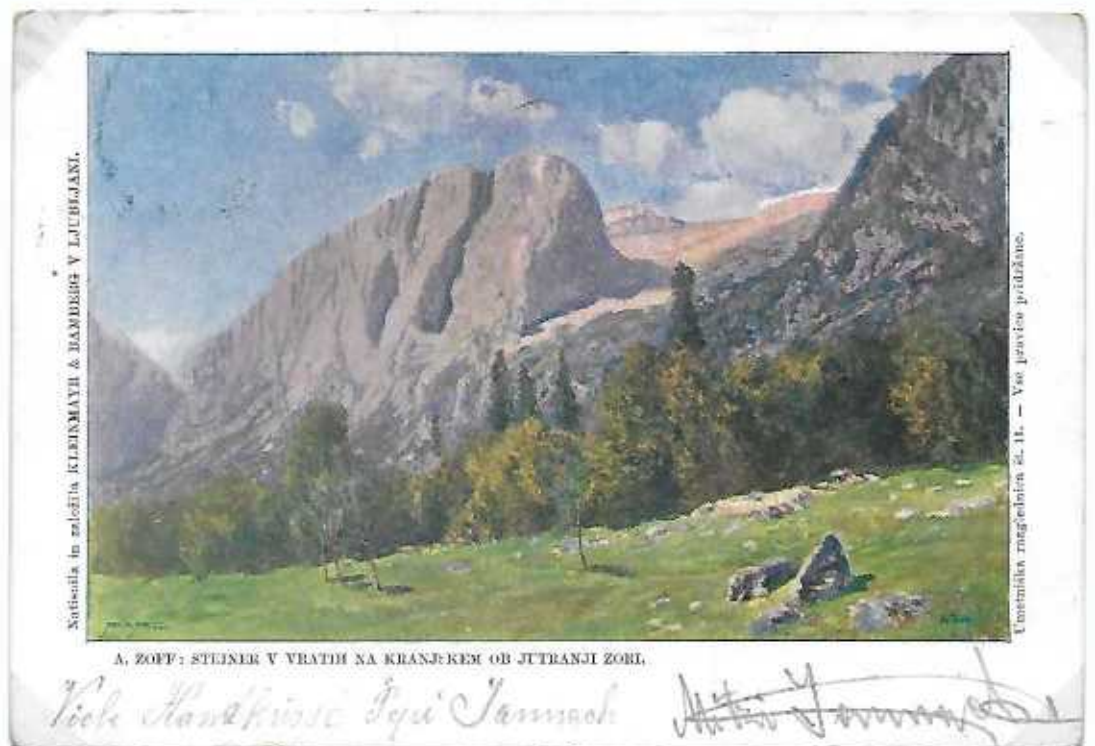
Vse pravice pridržane.

Xv. 10. M. PERNHART: Triglav ob jutranji zori.

Pernhart Zoff

Publisher:
Kleinmayr &
Bamberg, Ljubljana
Printer:
Kleinmayr &
Bamberg, Ljubljana
Color halftone
Sent on: 16. 8. 1904

Marko Pernhart was the first Slovenian realistic landscape hiker among painters. Very early he started painting panjske končnice (art on Bee Hive Panels). At the age of fifteen, he first studied painting in Klagenfurt. His study route led him to the Vienna Art Academy and further to Munich, to the Academy of Arts, from where he soon returned to Carinthia. He was an expert in panoramic painting from the perspective of mountain peaks and the most famous landscape painter of his time. Pernhart painted landscapes, lakes and high mountains with a special passion, his work contains one thousand two hundred oil paintings and a large number of drawings.



Vse pravice pridržane.

Vse pravice pridržane.

A. ZOFF: STEINER V VRATIH NA KRANJCEKEM OB JUTRANJI ZORI.

Nisch Handkriese Pyri Jannach Alfred Zoff

Publisher:
Kleinmayr &
Bamberg, Ljubljana
Printer:
Kleinmayr &
Bamberg, Ljubljana
Color halftone
Sent on: 11. 9. 1902

Alfred Zoff was an Austrian painter, born in 1852. He started his education at the National Art School in Graz. He continued his studies at the Vienna Academy and finished at the Academy of Fine Arts in Karlsruhe. He was employed as a professor of landscape and still life painting at the National Art School in Graz. Alfred Zoff received numerous domestic and high international awards.

3. THEY ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAINS

3.1 ...paintings

Publisher: Ferd. v. Kleinmayr, Klagenfurt 46
 Printer: Ferd. v. Kleinmayr, Klagenfurt
 Collotype
 Sent on: 5. 9. 1902
Postmark of auxiliary post office »Povšnar«
 Author: E. T. Comptom

Edward Theodore Compton (E. T. Compton) was born English, but to him, Germany was his second homeland. His paintings were also published in the most prominent mountaineering magazines. He was celebrated as the most famous Alpine painter. He traveled a lot and climbed the mountains and in many years of painting, he made several beautiful mountain landscapes.



Publisher: Ferd.v.
 Kleinmayr,
 Klagenfurt 48

Printer: Ferd.v.
 Kleinmayr,
 Klagenfurt

Collotype
 Sent on: 24. 8. 1898

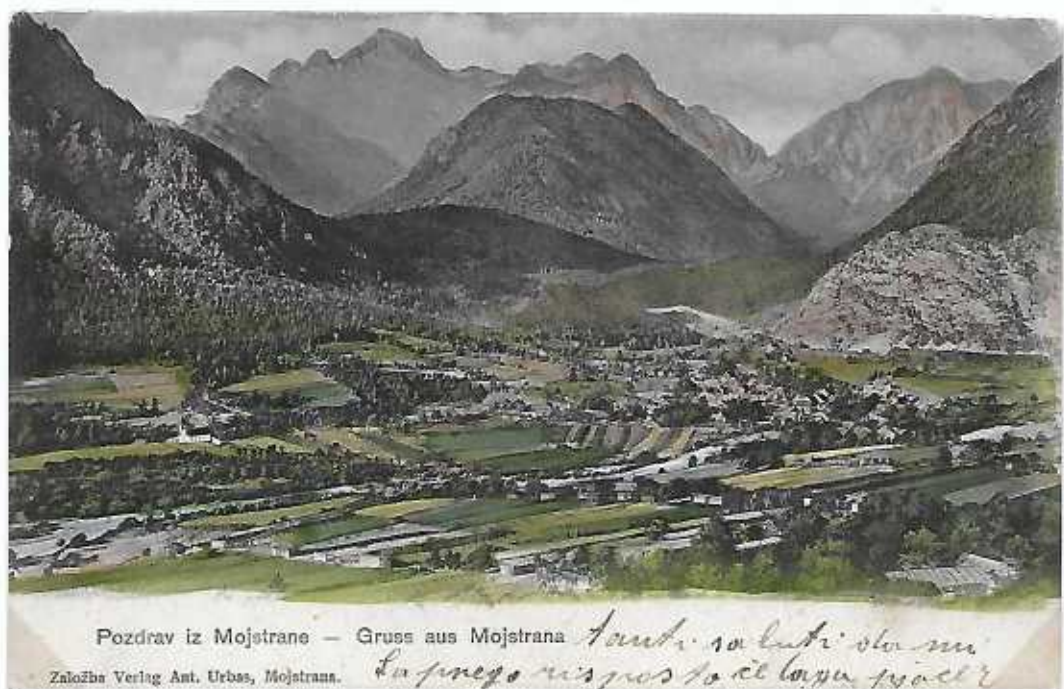


3. THEY ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAINS

3.1 ...paintings

Publisher: Ferd. v. Kleinmayr, Klagenfurt 45
Printer: Ferd. v. Kleinmayr, Klagenfurt
Collotype
Sent on: 18. 7. 1899
Author: E. T. Comtom

Three beautiful Alpine valleys lead from Mojstrana Vrata, Kot, and Krma in the heart of the Julian Alps at the foot of the highest peak of Triglav. Vrata valley is among the most beautiful valley landscapes of Julian Alps. Her beauty was drawn by the Imperial councilor and professor Thomas Ender. Thus, we received the first color lithography of the mountain landscape for at least a quarter of a century before it appeared on postcards.



Publisher:
Ant. Urbas,
Mojstrana
Printer: unknown
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 28. 4. 1904

3. THEY ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAINS

3.2 ... capture a moment with a camera

Publisher: Benedikt
Lergetporer
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: not used
Photographer: Benedikt
Lergetporer



Photographer Benedikt Lergetporer was born on 31 May.1845 in Salzburg. He meet Marija Hussl in Schwaz, married her and had a family with her. Soon after 1883, the young family moved to Bled and Legetporer opened a photo studio there. As a thrilled hiker, he visited a large part of the Julian Alps, the Karavanke Mountains and the Savinja Alps. Together with the Mayor of Gorjansko, in February 1891, at the very low water level of Radovna, they discovered the Vintgar gorge. Because of Lergetporer efforts Vintgar gorge got enough money to build the path. With Legerporner's photographs, a long article was illustrated in the Dom in svet(eng. Home and World) magazine in 1899.

Publisher: Benedikt Lergetporer
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 1. 6. 1903
Photographer: Benedikt Lergetporer



3. THEY ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAINS

3.2 ... capture a moment with a camera



Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown: neznan
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 1. 9. 1907
Photographer:/Fotograf: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice

Jesenice landowner and photographer Franc Pavlin during the younger years traveled through Austria and a large part of Germany, he was employed at railroad construction. At the railway job he became acquainted with Czech engineer Fran Šubr, then amateur photographer Eng. Šubr introduced him into a mysterious world of photography. In 1899 Franc Pavlin became a professional photographer with a craft list. He became champion in issuing postcards with mountain motives. *This is a very rare Pavlin postcard, which is quite different from his usual landscape concept*



Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: not used
Photographer: Avgust
Blaz

August Blaznik was born in Škofja Loka in 1883. He learned photographic crafts at Gustav Berthold in Ljubljana, who was considered an art photographer. He started with the craft in 1905, a purchase of Sadar's studio allowed him a better quality of photographic craft.

3. THEY ARE TAKEN OVER BY THE BEAUTY OF THE MOUNTAINS

3.2 ... capture a moment with a camera

Printer: unknown:
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 20. 6. 1912
Photographer: Franc
Aparnik, Kamnik



Franc Aparnik was very wide in his motives and product range. He studied in Vienna and became a member of the Vienna Photographers Society.

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 3. 1. 1938
Photographer: Janko
Ravnik



220 Skupina Podrte Gore z Zg. Vogla

Foto RAVNIK

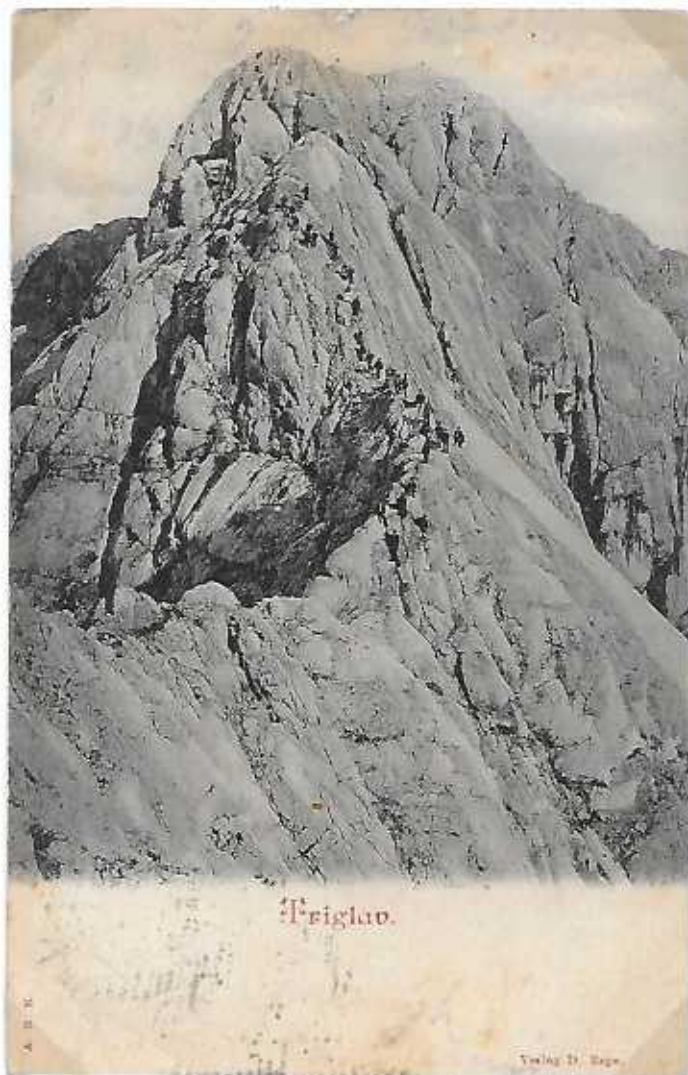
Janko Ravnik, professor of music academy and long-term president of the Skala Tourist Club, was born in 1891. He was a mountaineering aesthete and unsurpassed photo amateur of landscape photography, author and cameraman of first full feature film and a notable contributor to Planinski Vestnik, excellent lecturer about the artistic experience and created slides from the mountain world. He published a selection of black and white photographs *Odsevi in obličja* (eng. Reflections and looks) and color album *Lepa si zemlja Slovenska* (eng. You are beautiful Slovene land). Reproductions of his photographs, mostly with Alpine landscape motifs, were published in numerous foreign publications.

4. TRIGLAV - MOUNTAIN OF CURIOSITY, RISK AND VICTORY OVER THE SLOPE

4.1 The first approaches on Triglav

Publisher: D. Repe
Printer: A.B.K.
Collotype
Sent on: 10.8.01906

The first documented ascent to Triglav on August 26, 1778, at the initiative of Ziga Zois, was done by four inhabitants from Bohinj: Luka Korošec, Štefan Rožič, Matevež Kos and Lovrenc Willomitzer, who led the expedition. Two days earlier they came to Velo polje and investigated possible routes. They did not find the northern wall of Triglav appropriate, but they found safer access to the Zeleni plaz. They climbed along the Triglav ridge of the northeastern wall and climbed to the very top. They stayed at the top for two hours and as proof carved into rock initials of their names.



Straža Orjuna na Triglavu. 12. VIII. 1923.

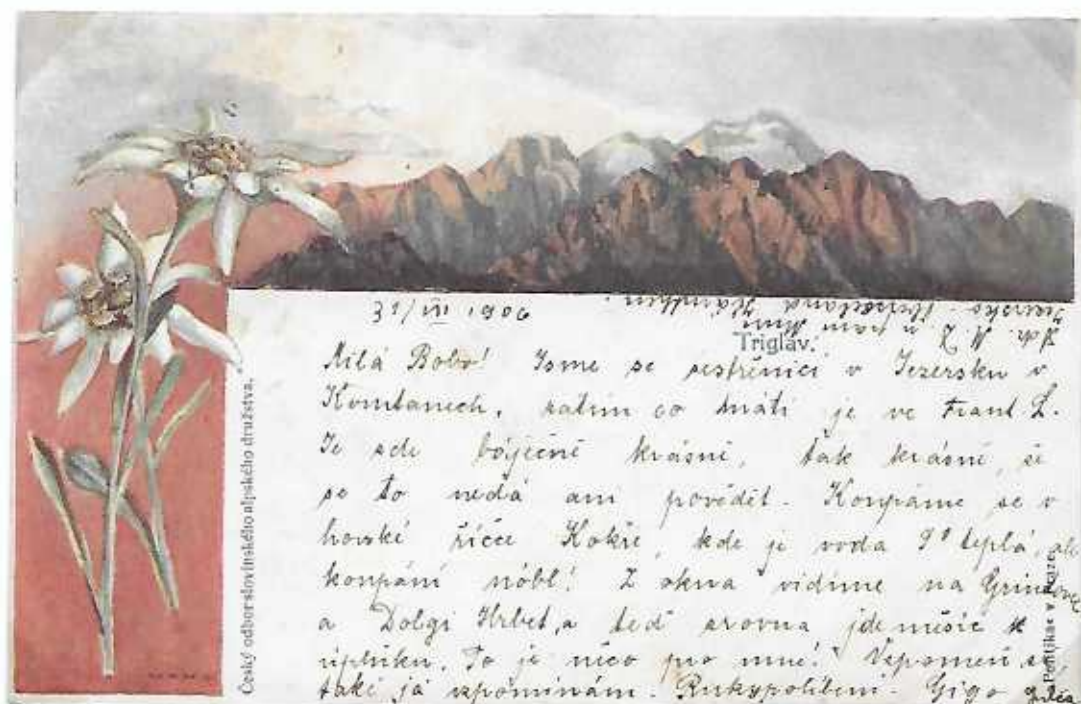
Publisher: O. O. Orjuna v Ljubljani
Printer: Učiteljska tiskarna, Ljubljana
Halftone
Sent on: not used

*Čuvajmo, bratje, Triglav,
simbol naše moči,
dokler ta moč nad Primorjem
robskih verig ne zdrobi!*

4. TRIGLAV - MOUNTAIN OF CURIOSITY, RISK AND VICTORY OVER THE SLOPE

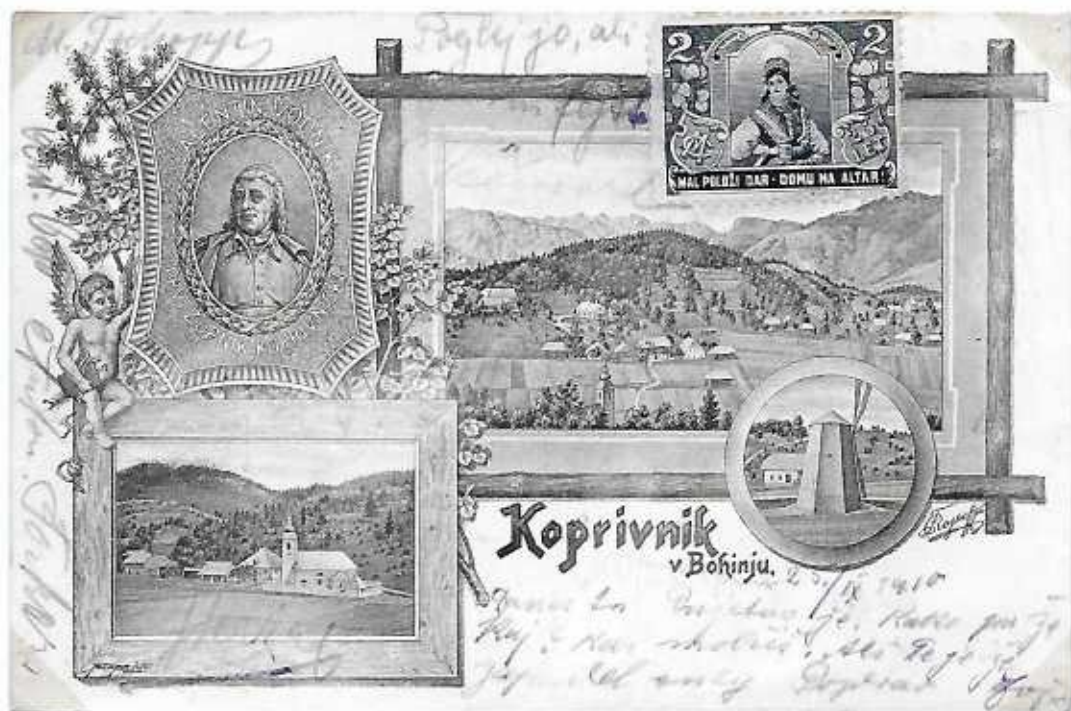
4.1 The first approaches on Triglav

Publisher: Ferd. v
Kleinmayr.
Klagenfurt. 52
Printer: Ferd. v
Kleinmayr.
Klagenfurt
Colorhalf-tone
Sent on: 31.7.1906



Triglav has an exceptional place in the history of mountaineering in Slovenia. No other mountain was studied as much about the first ascent, read texts and researched the past. At that time in Europe, Triglav was the first difficult peak that was conquered in the Alps. The name Triglav is not fully explained. It was created either because of the characteristic appearance of the mountain or as a memory on the highest deity from the time of paganism, which had seat at its peak. Triglav is considered a symbol of Slovene.

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Half-tone
Sent on: 25. 9. 1910
Author: Franc Rojc



In the year 1900, a postcard of Koprivnik, the famous mountain village, where Luka Korošec was born and lived, a farmer and a miner, who, as some think, was the first to step on the top of Triglav. Here worked priest, educator and enlightenment oriented beginner of the mountain song, Valentin Vodnik..

4. TRIGLAV - MOUNTAIN OF CURIOSITY, RISK AND VICTORY OVER THE SLOPE

4.2 Setting up the first lodges under Triglav

Publisher: Stengel & Co, Dresden
 Printer: Stengel & Co, Dresden
 Sent on: 2.8.1910

Hiking postmark:



The first hut, which is considered the oldest in the Triglav mountains, was built by the initiators of the Triglav prijatelji society from Bohinj and opened on September 18, 1871. The money collection place for the construction of the hut was the Kleinmayr and Bamberg bookstore in Ljubljana. The Austrian Tourist Club purchased the cottage from DOAV and renewed it, and on August 3, 1880, it was opened under the name Maria Theresia – Hutte. Next to the hut on August 13, 1911, a new modern lodge of Maria Theresa was opened. After the First World War, the lodge was taken over by the SPD and renamed it to the Alexander Lodge. The lodge with a preserved external shape is today named Planika.

Publisher: Ferd. v Kleinmayr Klagenfurt 52
 Printer: Ferd. v Kleinmayr Klagenfurt
 Sent on: 30. 8. 1898



The first hut under the Vrban's špica was opened by the Kranj branch of DOAV under the name Triglavhutte. Later it was called Deschmannhutte after Dragotin Dežman, a politician, archaeologist, curator of the Ljubljana Museum and mayor of Ljubljana. After the First World War, the hut was taken over by the SPD, which renamed it to Stanič hut. According to the greatest alpinist of that time in Europe.

4. TRIGLAV - MOUNTAIN OF CURIOSITY, RISK AND VICTORY OVER THE SLOPE

4.2 Setting up the first lodges under Triglav

Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: not used



On 1st August 1880, the first mountain shelter under Tičarica was built and ceremonially opened by the OTC at the Frischauf initiative. After 1919, it was taken over by the SPD and significantly repaired it. Due to the exceptionally large visit of the hut, it has been increased and updated several times. On the rock near the lake, is the memorial plaque to Alojz Knafelec the long-time master of the hut and the father of trailblazing.

Vodnikova Koča na Velem Polju (prestavljena) 1805 m.



Publisher: SPD
Printer: unknown
Sent on: not used
Halftone
Text on the
back side:
in favor of the S.P.D. –
reprint prohibited

The first mountain hut was built by the Radovljica branch of the SPD, in memory of the poet Valentin Vodnik and the centenary of the ascent to Mali Triglav. The opening ceremony, attended by a large number of participants, was on August 19, 1895. In 1909, the Vodnik cottage was broken down and relocated it up to a small terrace on the foothills of the western slopes of Tosc. neestablished German trail. Stoji ob novo nadelani nemški poti.

5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.1 German speaking societies

Publisher: Section
Krain, des D. Ö. A. V.
Printer:
J. B. Obernetter,
Munchen
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 26. 7. 1901



Establishment of the Austrian Alpine Association or Mountaineering Association (ÖAV) was in 1862. The German Mountaineering Organization (DAV) was founded in 1869 in Munich. In 1873, the Austrian and German mountaineering organizations merged into the Deutscher und Osterreichischer Alpenverein (DöAV). After a short preparatory period, DöAV in Ljubljana on March 30, 1874, established the Kranjska Section DöAV. The first president became Ottmar Bamberg, but the initial activity soon stops. Karl Deschmann had a visible role in the renewal of the section, from 1881 onwards..

Publisher:
Kleinmayr &
Bamberg, Ljubljana
Printer:
Kleinmayr &
Bamberg, Ljubljana
Color halftone
Sent on: 10. 5. 1902



Ottmar Bamberg was the long-time president of the Kranjska section of DöAV and after him is named path over Plemenice (Bamber's Path). Ottmar studied printing in Augsburg, Germany. In 1869, he became head of the printing and bookshop Ignac Kleinmayr & Fedor Bamberg in Ljubljana. He built a new printing factory and equipped it with modern machines. Printing factory introduced artistic and color printing.

5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.1 German speaking societies

Publisher: Carl Otto
Hayd, Kunstverlags-
anstalt, Munchen
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 10. 6. 1899



The hut stands on the viewing edge of the southern slope of Golica. At this place, in 1892, the German-Austrian Mountain Association built a hut. Golica was not Golica for the Germans, they called it Kahlkogel or, at best Golitza.

Publisher: E.Braunbeck,
Munchen
Printer: E.Braunbeck,
Munchen
Collotype
Sent on: 7. 8. 1899



The initial Zois's cottage was built In 1897 by the sections Kranjska, German and Austrian Alpine Clubs as the starting point for Kočna, Grintovec and Skuta. It was named after her brothers Karl Zois - botanist and Žiga Zois - a naturalist and mentor of Slovene writers

5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.1 German speaking societies

Publisher: Dr. Hans
Harpf Windischgraz
Printer: K. B.
Gutenberghaus
Halftone
Sent on: 22. 7. 1918



The lodge stands just below the summit of Uršlja Gora or Plešivec, next to the church of St. Ursula, built in 1602. The first hut was built in 1912 by the German-Austrian Mountain Society. after the First World War, it was taken over by the Mislinja Branch of SPD. The hikers supplied and rebuilt the lodge until 1942 when it burnt down in a fire. After the war, the mountain lodge was rebuilt, which was handed over to the Prevalje branch of the SPD. Due to the exceptional view, is an important viewpoint on the Slovenian hiking route.

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: not used
Photographer: J. Massak



The Maribor hut stands in the middle of mystical forests, north of Slivniški and to the west of Hočko Pohorje on a small plateau of the south side under the Reška Vrh and Ledinekov Kogel. The Maribor cottage was built by Deutschner Bergverein Marburgehutte in order to extend the German influence and influence on properties on Pohorje. It was opened on September 7, 1913.

5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.1 German speaking societies

Publisher: Philipp & Kramer, Wien, 5
Printer: Wiener Künstler, Philipp & Kramer, Wien, 5
Color halftone
Sent on: 3. 8. 1901



The Austrian Tourist Club (ÖTC) was founded in 1869 in Vienna. In Železa Kaplja on the 9th of August 1877 August a section (ÖTC) Železna Kaplja was established. Železa Kaplja section operated with huts on Obirje, under the northern wall of Peca and Fricshauf's hut on the southern part of Grintovec. Steirischer Gebirgsverein (SGV) was founded in 1870 in Graz, where professor dr. Fricshauf was located. The university professor in Graz proposed SGV to build a hut on Suhadolnik's mountain. Unfortunately, it was soon demolished by a snow avalanche.

Publisher: Fritz Rasch, Celje
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 27. 7. 1904



The most prominent visitor of the Savinja Alps was professor dr. Johannes Fricshauf. Since the year 1868 he systematically walked and studied them. The result of this work was the essay on the Solčan Mountain, published in the annual book of the Styrian Mountain Society. According to his proposal and with the help of SGV, the construction of the huts in Okrešelj began. The completion of the hut was taken over by the company Savinjci and the chief dr. Fricshrauf..

5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.1 German speaking societies

Publisher: Ferd. V. Kleinmayr, Klagenfurt 68
Printer: Ferd. V. Kleinmayr, Klagenfurt 68
Collotype
Sent on: 19. 7. 1912

The Villach section of the German-Austrian Mountaineering Society built the first hut on the Mangart Saddle in years 1873-1875. Due to the proximity of the Isonzo front, it was partly destroyed during the First World War. The renovation of the hut was carried out in 1924 by the Club Alpino Italiano from Trieste.

Frischauf's hut stands on the lower edge of the glacial cirque Okrešelj above the end of the Logar Valley. It's named after dr. Johannes Frischauf, professor and promoter of the beauty of the Savinja Alps. The first hut at Okrešelj was built in 1876 by the Steirische Gebirgsverein, which was then increased in 1894 by the Celje DOAV section but was then carried away by an avalanche in 1907. Already the following year the Savinja branch of the SPD built a new lodge with the same name on a safer place.



Publisher: Jos Rožun
litija
Printer: unknown
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 7.9.1919

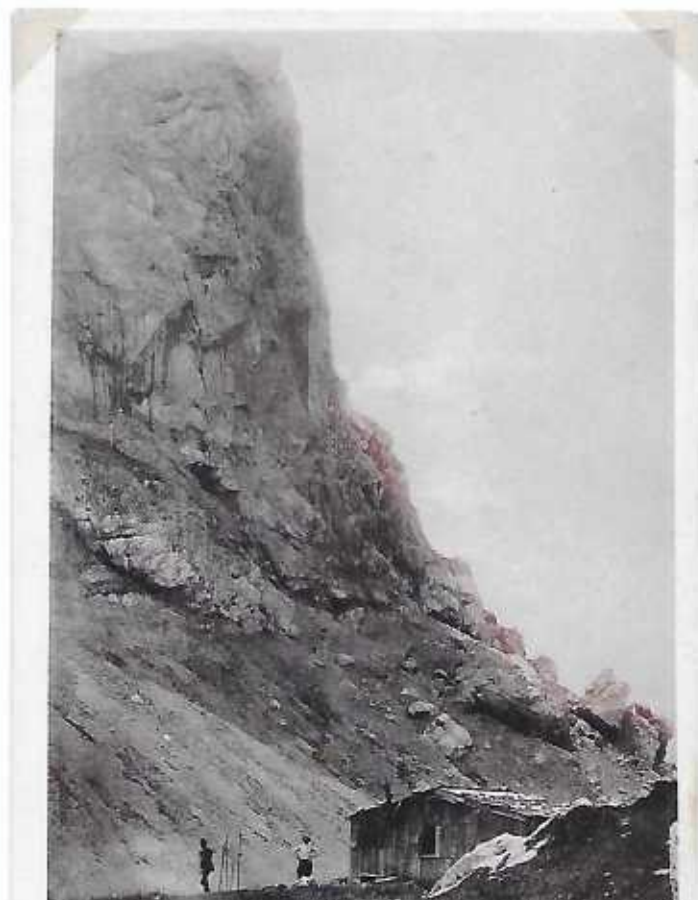


5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.1 German speaking societies

Publisher: Fritz Rasch, Celje
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: not used before 1910

Fricshauf's main work was dedicated to cartography. In the Savinja Alps, he was searched for and marked many paths, set many heights and wrote extensive articles about it. At the initiative of Fricshauf and with SGV support and personal connections a cottage on Korošica was been opened already in 1876. Unfortunately, after five years, it was burnt down. But Fricshauf once again showed his own ingenuity and organizational ability. The hut was repaired and expanded. Fricshauf repaired or made new routes to the peaks of the Savinja Alps. In particular, the difficult and rather dangerous approach to the Kammik saddle and under the waterfall of Rinka to Okrešelj.



Sannthaler Alpen. Koroschitzahütte mit Dedec (B. Ö. A.-V.).

Verlag von Fritz Rasch, Ulln.

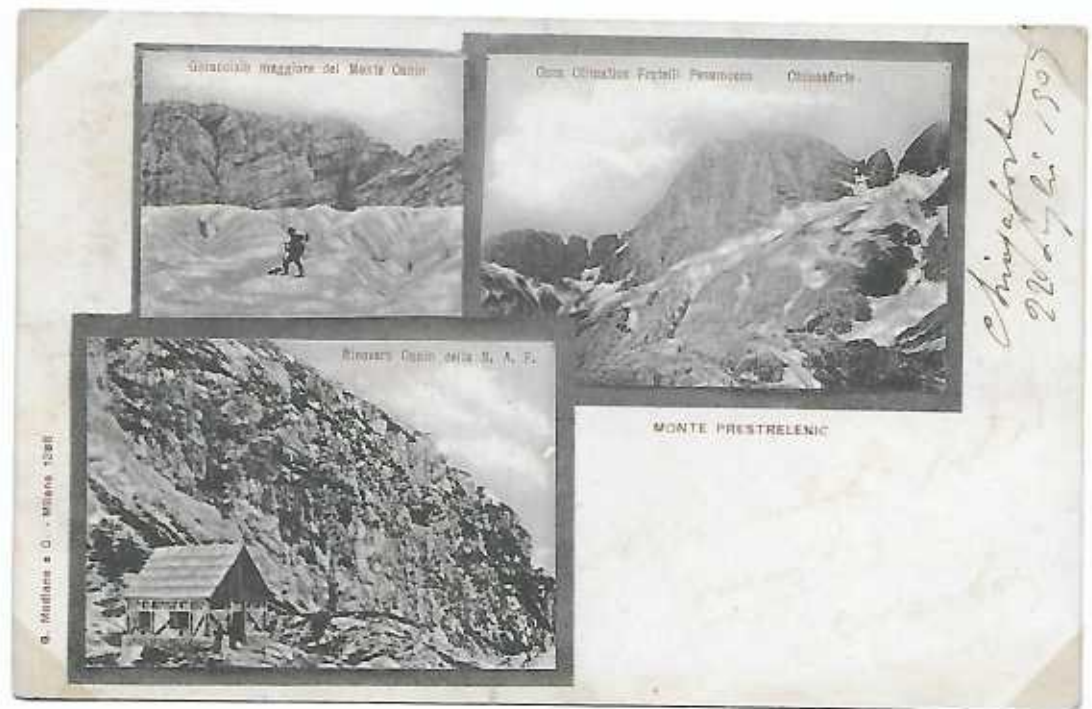
Publisher: Ferd. V. Kleinmayr,
Klagenfurt 45
Printer: Ferd. V. Kleinmayr,
Klagenfurt
Photograph
Sent on: 18. 7. 1899
Author: E. T. Comtom



5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.2 Italian societies

Publisher: unknown
Printer: G. Modiano e
C. Milano
Collotype
Sent on: 22. 7. 1907



The Kanin hut from Sektion Gorz, which brought together the Goriška Germans, was taken over by the Trieste section. After the takeover, they repaired the cottage and restored the path in the Kanin Mountains. The Trieste and Gorizia Italians founded the Societa degli Alpinisti Triestini in 1883 in Trieste. Two years later, they renamed themselves the Societa Alpina delle Giulie. In 1919 a merger with CAI was carried out, and the alpine association in Gorizia was renamed to CAI, Sezione di Gorizia. During this time, they built quite a few mountain huts.

Publisher: Club Alpino
Italiano, sezione
di Trieste
Printer: unknown
Half-tone
Sent on: 11. 8. 1934
Photographer: S. A.
Crimella-Milano



After the end of the First World War, ownership of it was transferred to of Club Alpino Italiano, which renovated it and renamed it to The hut of Claudio Sovich.

5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.2 Italian societies

Publisher: Club Alpino Italiano, sezione di Gorizia

Printer: S. M.

Sent on: 17. 8. 1928

Colltype

Photographer: Augusto Marega-Gorizia



Club Alpino Italiano - CAI, Sezione di Gorizia already built a Sciatori cabin in Lazna in Trnovo forest in 1925.

Publisher: Club Alpino Italiano, sezione di Trieste

Printer: unknown

Photograph

Sent on: not used

Photographer: S. A. Crimella - Milano



On Dolič, CAI Trieste set up a mountain lodge with the name Napoleone Cazzi, it stands between Kanjevec and Šmarna Gora. The opening of the hut was on September 14, 1930

5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.3 Czechs in our mountains

Publisher: unknown
 Printer: Kunstanstalt
 Karl Schwidernoch,
 Wien 2
 Chromolithograph
 Sent on: 14. 9. 1898



The Czechs have a special place in Slovenian hiking. The Club of Czech Tourists was established in Prague in 1888, and was involved with the development of tourism, but not with mountaineering. Hiking in the High Tatras was not possible due to Hungarian politics, so they found favorable conditions and terrain in the vicinity of Jezersko. In the nearby walls, there was enough opportunity for alpinism. They established an independent Czech branch of SPD; its members, besides students and intellectuals, were also economists, and this contributed to the ability to build new routes and protective huts. They provided for the education of guides, tourist promotion and professional literature. The Czech hikers were all also distinguished scholars, their debates were published in the Czech and Austrian scientific journals. Unfortunately, the organized activity of Czech hikers was short, only from the year 1897 to 1918.

Publisher: Czech branch of Slovensko
 planinsko društvo
 Printer: unknow
 Collotype
 Sent on: not used



5. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS ON OUR SOIL

5.3 Czechs in our mountains



Publisher: Czech
branch of
Slovensko
planinsko
društvo
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: not used
before 1910

The Czech hut on Ravne above Jezersko was opened on July 26, 1900, with the participation of Slovenian and Czech hikers. The Savinja branch of the SPD, in particular, its head, Fran Kocbek, helped them with the work. They established trails to Kočna, Grintovec, Mlinar saddle, Savinja saddle, Turska saddle and the higher and lower peaks around Jezersko.



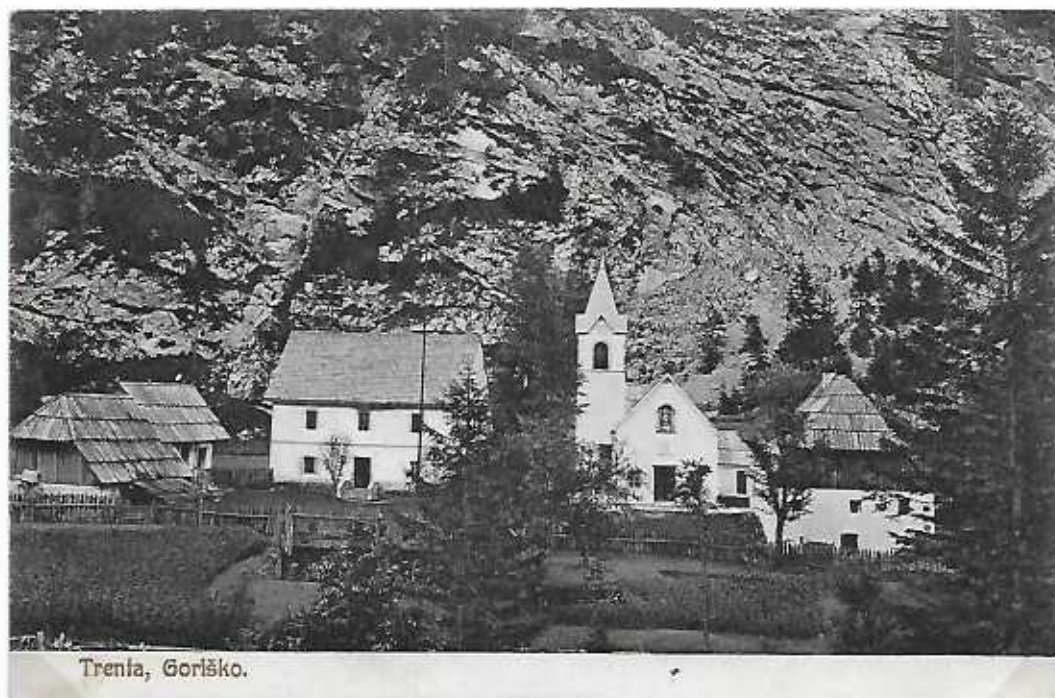
Publisher: Club Alpi-
no Italiano, sezione
di Trieste
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: 11. 8. 1934
Fotograf: S. A.
Crimella-Milano
Hiking postmark:

The Czechoslovak academic circle, which operated under the Czech branch and was established in Prague, implemented a plan to build a hut in Koritnica under Mangart. Most of the members of the Czechoslovak academic circle consisted of Slovenes who studied in Prague. The lack of members led to the collapse of the circle, so the hut was handed over in unfinished form to the Czech branch of the SPD, which opened the hut in Koritnica on August 1, 1909. During the First World War, the hut completely collapsed. After the end of the First World War, it was transferred over to the Club Alpino Italiano, which renovated it and renamed it to Claudio Sovich hut.

6. OUR GUIDES GUIDED ALL THE VISITORS

6.1 Trenta mountain guides

Publisher: Fr. Renner
Printer: unknown
Sent on: 7. 7. 1910
Collotype
Photographer: Fr. Renner



For the trip to the mountains and passages, the Trentars had been for centuries using paths that were later established and marked trails. A Trentar guide with a steady look, a bold determination and an unbreakable will led those who discovered the miraculous beauty of the mountains. When Julius Kugy arrived in Trenta in 1877 in order to find Scabiosa Trenta, Anton Tožbar was his first guide. His homestead stands at the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, the patroness of miners.

Publisher: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Sent on: 4. 8. 1924
Collotype
Photographer: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

Above Vrat valley dominated the northern Triglav wall. The first climbers of the wall were hunters. Ivan Berginc allegedly first climbed the wall around 1890. The second direction in the wall was called Slovenska. Jože Komac - Pavr climbed it solo in September 1909. In terms of climbing abilities, Pavr was the best Trenta and Slovenian mountain guide.



6. OUR GUIDES GUIDED ALL THE VISITORS

6.1 Trenta mountain guides

Publisher: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

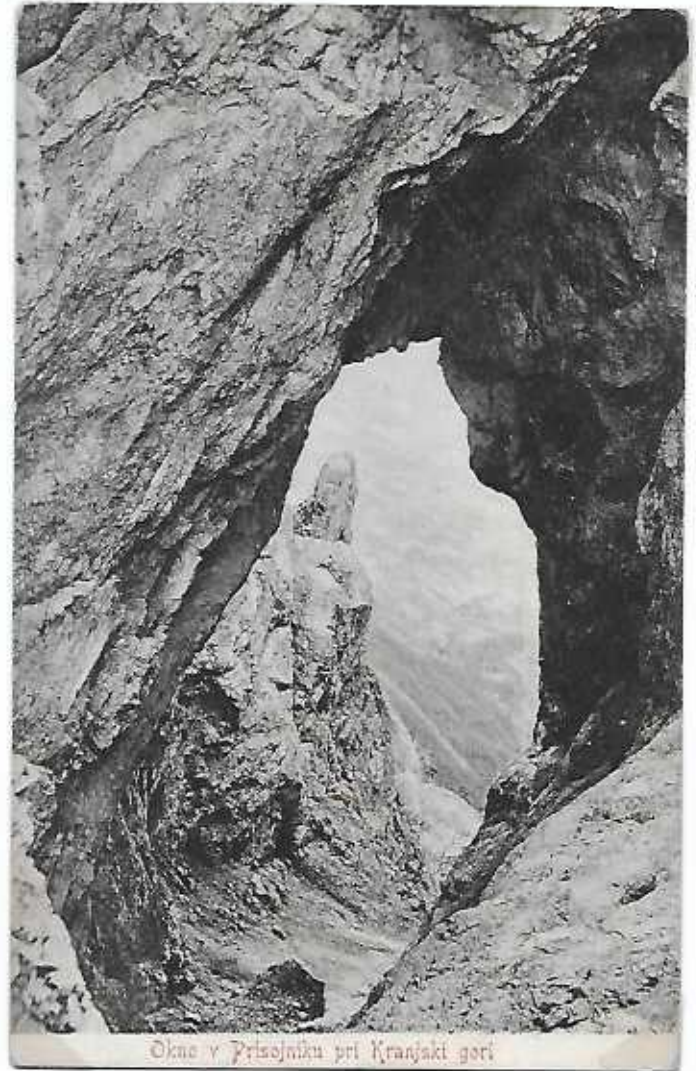
Printer: unknown

Collotype

Sent on: 6. 8. 1908

Photographer: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

Prisojnik or locally called Prisanka is a magnificent mountain, which is known for its three natural sights. Front and back window and the Heathen Maiden. Through the front Prisojnik's window leads a marked path, that is named after Trenta guide Anton Kravanja – Kopiščar. Kopiščar was in his youth in Pavr's service. In his school, he became a daring climber.



Okno v Prisojniku pri Kranjski gori

Publisher: unknown

Printer: F.P.S.i.G-Nr.26 c

Embossed with silvering

Sent on: 10.8.1898

Author: unknown



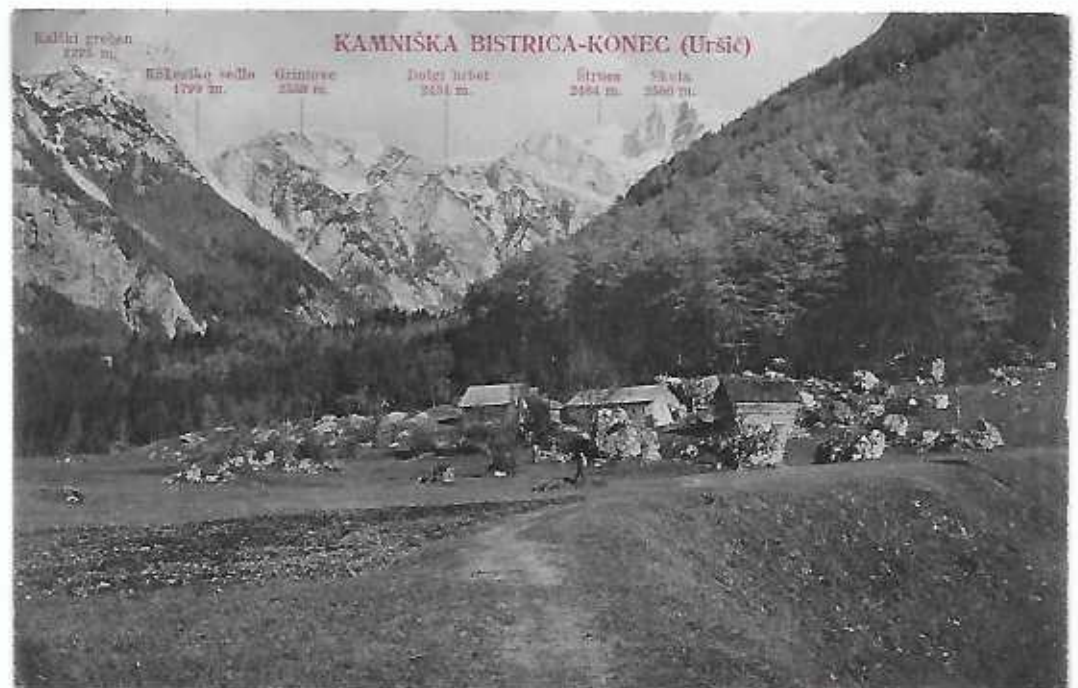
6. OUR GUIDES GUIDED ALL THE VISITORS

6.2 Savinjska guides

Publisher: Franc
Aparnik,
Kamnik, 1. 7. 1908
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 21. 8. 1908



The situation in the Savinja Alps was similar. Here too the first guides were wild hunters, loggers and shepherds. Hunter Spruk was the first recorded as a guide in the mountain history of Grintovci. As the first tourist, in 1793 Count Franz Hohenwart climbed on Planjava together with the local Sprunk from Kamniška Bistrica. Planjava is the highest and most magnificent mountain of the eastern part of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps.



Publisher: F. Oparnik
Kamnik, 1. 6. 1909
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 19. 7. 1909

*The correct
text for printer
is F. Aparnik*

Uršič family were known as guides in the valley of Kamniška Bistrica. The beginner of the well-known guide family from Konec was Matija Uršič, Frischauf wanted him for the tour from Konec to Skuto. His son Valentin continued his father's path and he also described his tour with Janko Serneč on Skuta over Gamsov Skret in 1879. Miha Uršič was already a guide of the SPD, he completed the OTC course in Graz, he also established trail on Grintovec.

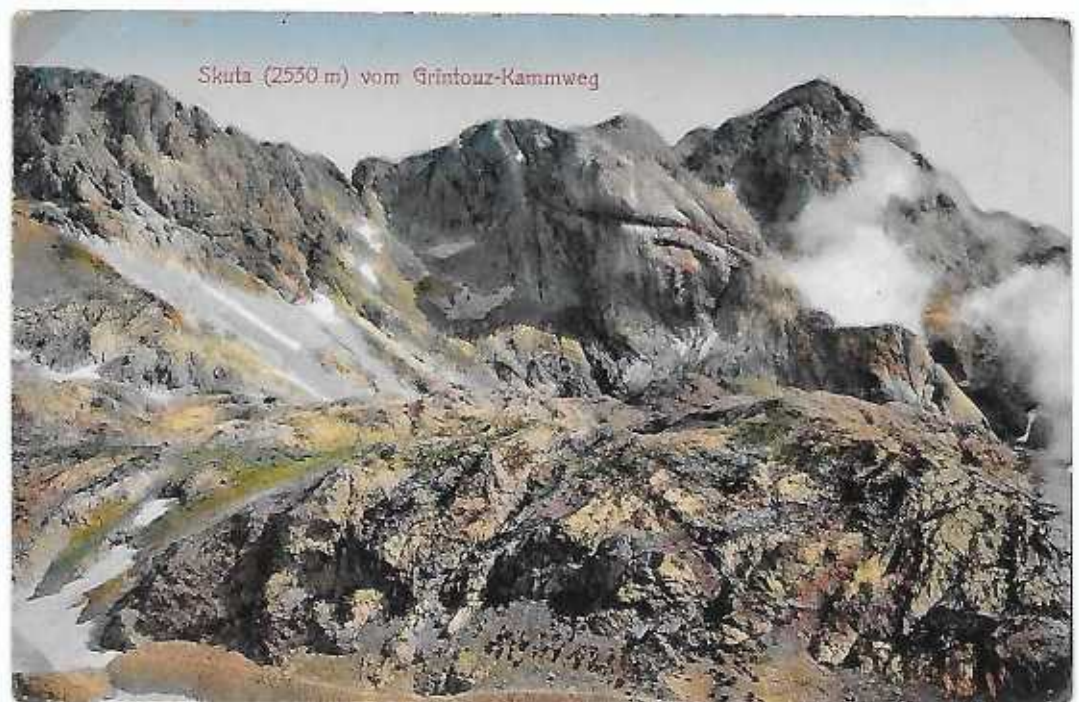
6. OUR GUIDES GUIDED ALL THE VISITORS

6.2 Savinjska guides

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 10. 8. 1914



The true development mountain guiding in Grintovci began in the second half of the 19th century. Prof. Johannes Frischauf began to use mountain guides. The favorite Frischauf guide in the Savinja Alps was Jernej Veršnik, who climbed all the peaks of the Grintovci in his youth. He was considered to be the true Trentar in Grintovci. The guide Jernej Kerč was the first authority certified mountain guide, especially for Kočna and Grintovec. He was also an exceptional climber and rescuer. He led the rescue from the cracks of the glacier under Skuto, recorded on July 29, 1913 and all rescue operations until 1920.



Publisher: Sektion
Krain des D.u.o.
Alpenvereins
Printer: Purger &
Co. munchen
Chromolithograph
Sent on: not used

6. OUR GUIDES GUIDED ALL THE VISITORS

6.2 Savinjska guides

Publisher: Fritz
Rasch, Celje
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 29. 7. 1904



The Logar valley is one of the most beautiful glacial valleys. Tourism developed here very early. Janez Piskernik was the first in Savinja Alps, who did stewardship. The farm later becomes a shelter for the Celje section of DÖAV, but the locals were also welcomed there. Piskernik was the first an authorized guide, together with Kocbek he made a tour from the Jezersko saddle on the ridge to Križ in 1893, which at that time was of great importance. He established and protected trails and helped with the construction of first huts in Savinja Alps.

Publisher: Goličar &
Leskovšek, Celje
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 31. 8. 1910



Robanov Kot is one of the most beautiful Alpine valleys. The particularities of the valley are the flat bottom, steep banks of the river, the true value is the steep peak of Ojstrice, which closes the valley. The first recorded climb was done by Ernesto pl. Joaneli in the year 1823. Among the locals, it is worth mentioning Martin Vršnik - Roban, who in the year 1893 completed the mountain guide course.

6. OUR GUIDES GUIDED ALL THE VISITORS

6.3 Bohinj-Triglav mountain guides

Publisher: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograp
Sent on: 16. 9. 1913
Photographer: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

Builder of the first established new trail from Konjščica above Velo polje to Kredarica over Konjsko Saddle was Slovene mountain guide Jože Škantar – Šest.



Koprivnik, is a famous mountain village where it emergesthe Korošec branch, the famous triglavic guides. This was the of Luka Korošec, the first to reach Triglav. In 1822, at the top of Triglav, an arrow of Anton Korosac, a mountain guide from Koprivnik, was killed.



Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 3.6.1915
Author: unknown

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.1 City dwellers period

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 3. 8. 1908



In the second half of the nineteenth century, rare individuals had the joy of traveling around the mountain world. To less wealthy mountaineering was not accessible. Private amateur interests in the mountain world only attracted the city dwellers class. The inhabitants of cities were not much interested in the beauty of nature, let alone the beauty of the mountain world. They did mountain hiking to mountain huts and easily accessible peaks. They were walking for pleasure, they did not hike more difficult trails, they were not exposing themselves to greater effort. Hiking was considered as a sports activity on Sundays.

Publisher: Slov.plan.
društvo, branch
for Kranj district
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 22. 9. 1903



7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.1 City dwellers period

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 9. 10. 1902



For trips, they mostly stuck to the town and its surrounding areas. They went on trips to Glince and on Ježica to Aleš. Most of the time, they went on the walks on Rožnik and in Tivoli to Švicarija. Trips ended in the inns, but they all considered themselves for day trippers – hikers. Among Slovenians of importance, it was considered an honor to be a member of the Slovensko planinsko društvo (hereinafter SPD). For the time of city dwellers hiking, are typically smaller and rare hikers societies, that did have in their visible members an influence on SPD. City dwellers hiking had several periods. Typically such societies operated with a central organization.

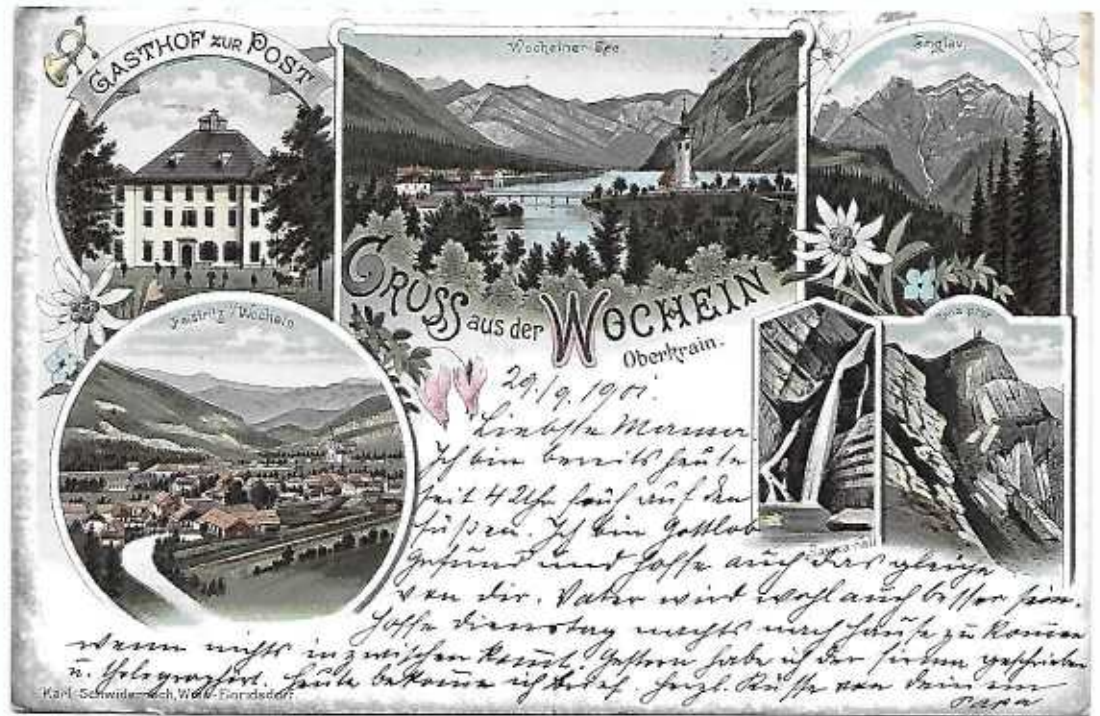
Publisher: SDM, 1790
Printer: unknown
Tinted halftone
Sent on: 29. 4. 1909



7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.2 First societies of enthusiasts and initiators

7.2.1 Society Triglavski Prijatelji



Publisher: Karl
Schwidernoch,
Wien – Floridsdorf
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 29. 9. 1901

All the events in the mountain world most likely started in Bohinj. The reason for this is the nature that emphasizes the beauty of the place and the surrounding mountains. The first mountaineering society was also founded in this area. In 1872, Ivan Žan, srenjski chaplain at the time, greatly contributed to the establishment of the first mountaineering club "Triglav Prijatelji"(eng. Triglav Friends). This was not in the interest of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Ivan Žan and his efforts to set up a mountain society were too lonely and short-lived in order to get wider support. However, the hiking program and rules undoubtedly prove that they are the predecessor of the SPD.



Publisher:
C. Jurischck jun.
Salzburg
Printer: unknown
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 1. 7. 1908
Photographer:
C. Jurischck jun.

In 1906, Jože Ravhekar, one of the founders of Triglavski Prijatelji society and a great supporter of tourism in Bohinj, set up a wooden guest house in Ukanc. In addition to the wooden hut in which he received guests, especially those who came from Triglav, he built a stone ground floor and placed a bought shack on it. He named both of them the Hotel Zlatorog, which was bought by the SPD at the auction in 1913.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.2 First societies of enthusiasts and initiators

7.2.2 Franc Kadilnik and Pipers Society

Publisher: Fr. Pavlin,
Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 14. 8. 1906



Franc Kadilnik was a determined patriot active as an awakener of Slovenian tourism. He gathered around him patriots, avid about the alpine world, who prepared the way for the establishment of a mountain organization from which the SPD was formed in 1892. Franc Kadilnik also supported the SPD with considerable financial support. Just to cover the construction cost of the cabin in Golica he donated seven thousand Kroner.

Publisher: Planinski
Piparji in Ljubljana
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: 26. 8. 1903



The hikers who regularly walked into the mountains were the young men from Ljubljana Jože Hauptman, Anton Škof and Ivan Korenčan. They founded their own private mountain club in the summer of 1892 and were called Pipers, after the pipe - gorjuški čedri (eng Gorjuše pipe), which was the club sign. For leader, they chose the head piper Jože Hauptman, who was older than the others. Every Piper needed to have with him a pipe, tobacco pouch and matches. The number of members was limited to six. Whoever got married, had to leave the club. That why the Pipe was soon extinguished.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.3 Establishment of SPD

Založnik: branch of Slovensko planinsko društvo in Radovljica

Printer: unknown

Collotype

Sent on: 2. 7. 1899

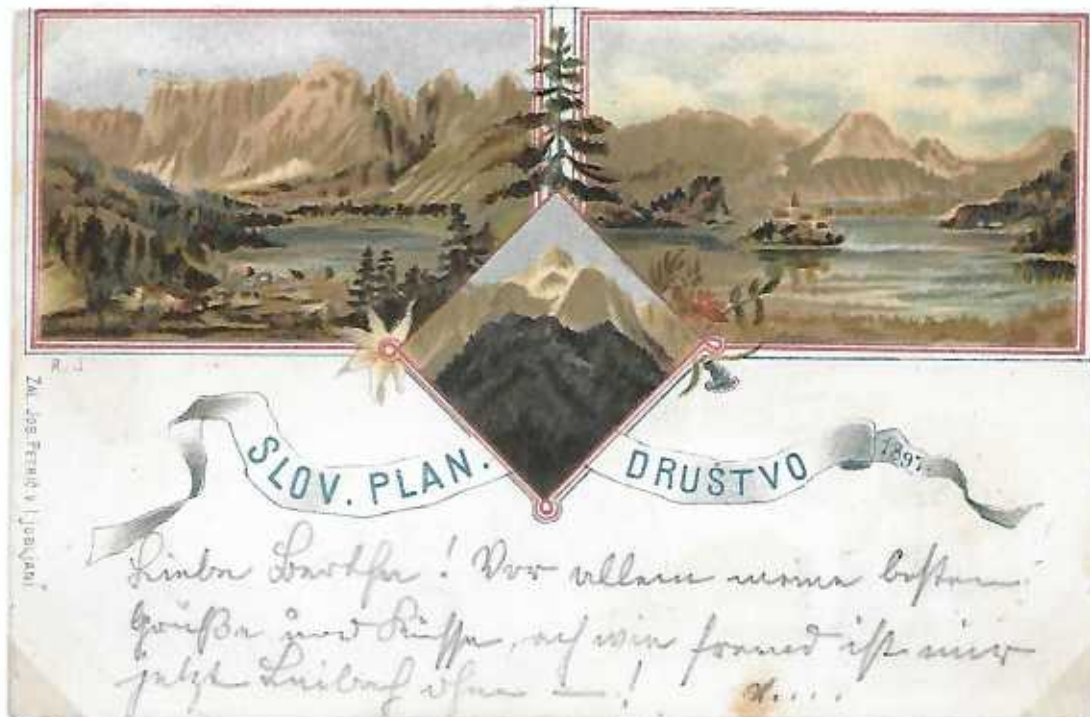
The initiative for the establishment of Slovensko planinsko društvo was given by enthusiastic hikers – pipers: Anton Škof, Ivan Korenčan and Josip Hauptman. They first bravely demanded that the mountains should be in Slovenian hands. On July 23, 1892, at the top of Stol, they committed to organizing a Slovenian mountaineering society. On Stol, among the circle of their acquaintances, they began to spread perceivable thought. The founding general assembly of the SPD took place on February 27, 1893.



7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.3 Establishment of SPD

Publisher: SPD and
Josip Petrič,
in Ljubljana
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 9. 4. 1898
Author: Rudolf Jeglič,
c. and kr. captain



The Slovenian mountain movement only connected and merged into the SPD due to the national defense before Germanization of Slovenian world. The SPD became a distinctly popular people's national organization, which gradually paved the way to the higher mountains. The founding General Assembly of the SPD was held on 27 February 1893 in the inn at Malič, in Ljubljana, where the committee was elected for a term of five years, the chief mayor became Franc Orožen. In the same year, the first SPD branches were established: Kamniška and Savinjska, followed by rapid construction of mountain huts, trailblazing and path establishment, cultural-propaganda and scientific work.

Publisher: SPD and
Josip Petrič,
in Ljubljana
Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 28. 6. 1898
Author: Rudolf Jeglič,
c. and kr. captain



7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.3 Establishment of SPD

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 1. 8. 1905
Photographer: unknown



July 15, 1894, was an important milestone in the history of the SPD. On that day, the first domestic mountain lodge was opened. The opening of the hut was exceptionally ceremonious, the day before it a group of some fifty members and sympathizers went from the Ljubljana train station to the opening. In front of Bohinjska Bistrica, a triumphal arch was placed. Next, to it, they were welcomed by the then mayor and Josip Revhekar, who had the most credit for the selection of land and the construction of the hut. In Bohinjska Bistrica they were greeted with flags, while the boys were shooting with small canons. In the mountain lodge, Fran Orožen waited for them, who prepared everything for the ceremonial opening. The hiking Pipers who took care of the music and the feast were also helpful.

Publisher:
Slovensko
Planinsko
Društvo in Ljubljana
Printer: company
logo



Collotype
Sent on: not used
dated: 1912



Due to the great interest in this little hut and its surroundings rich with the flora, the SPD decided to extend it. The renovated hut, extended for one room, was opened on August 5, 1906. The renovated hut recorded a significantly larger visit in the following years.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.4 Jakob Aljaž and the conquest of Triglav

Publisher:
Slovensko
Planinsko
Društvo
Printer: Ivan Bonač
Ljubljana
Collotype
Sent on: 31. 12. 1897



Jakob Aljaž played an important role in the development of Slovenian hiking. At the end of August 1889, he became a district school supervisor and parish priest in Dovje. At that time, he began to work more intensively on tourism and mountaineering. He gave an initiative for the construction of huts in the Triglav Mountains, he set up a cylindrical tower on the top of Triglav. He marked numerous hiking trails. In all these works he showed wonderful prudence, as self-taught he produced individual plans that proved to be functional, correct, and sensible. With all the tireless work he helped in discovering and easier access of Triglav and its neighborhood. Jakob Aljaž also wrote choral songs, mostly about which patriotic love and love for the mountains. His most famous song is "Oj, Triglav, moj dom" (eng. "Oh, Triglav, my home").

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: not used



7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.4 Jakob Aljaž and the conquest of Triglav

Printer: unknown
Color halftone
Sent on: 2. 9. 1901



The first building, built by Jakob Aljaž, was the tower at the top of Triglav, that is named after him. He bought The Triglav summit from Dovša municipality for one Gulden. He made the plan by himself, blacksmith master and his friend from youth Anton Belc from Šentvid near Ljubljana made the tower in such a way that the individual pieces were possible to carry. Six carriers took the individual pieces on Triglav in one week. Then, on August 7, 1895, Belc, with four assistants, assembled the tower from iron and zinc-coated sheet steel. The following week was the opening, where besides Aljaž and his two workers, were also present the factory owner Gassner from Trieste and choirmaster Matej Hubad. He later donated the tower to the SPD. The tower is still standing in the same place after all those years. At the time of the creation of the Slovenian state, the Slovenian flag symbolically waved on it.

Publisher: Fran
Pavlin, Jesenice
Printer: unknown
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 21. 3. 1908



7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.4 Jakob Aljaž and the conquest of Triglav



Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 1. 8. 1898

With all his hard work, Jakob Aljaž contributed to discovering and accessibility of Triglav and its neighborhood. According to his ideas, he built a hut on Kredarica. It became the hut of all huts, the highest in the Triglav mountain range. It was officially opened on August 10, 1896. Anton Peskovec was not only the first keeper of a mountain hut, only one year after the opening, he also performed the first meteorological measurements on Kredarica.



Triglavsko koča na Kredarici s pogledom na Triglav.

Publisher:
L. Schwentner,
in Ljubljana
Printer:
L. Schwentner
in Ljubljana
Collotype
Sent on: 15. 2. 1905
Hiking postmark:

Kredarica Aville mit Aussicht
auf den Triglav! Tr. S. Sch. 1905

Lavoslav Schwentner was the first Slovene modern publisher. He studied bookkeeping and correspondence at the Gymnasium in Celje. He completed a bookselling course in Vienna and improved his skills in Prague as a practitioner. In 1897 he went to Germany for new knowledge and business connections. In 1898 he opened his own company in Ljubljana.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.4 Jakob Aljaž and the conquest of Triglav

Publisher: SPD
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: not
used
dated: 7. 8. 1911



Due to the increasing number of visits, the hut was no longer up to its tasks. The small old wooden hut from 1896 got an extension to the north. At the opening on September 8, 1909, the Triglav hut was renamed to Triglavski dom na Kredarici (eng. Triglav lodge on Kredarica). Over the years, the lodge has got a completely new, powerful image.

Publisher: unknown
Printer: RUBA
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 1. 6. 1925



7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.4 Jakob Aljaž and the conquest of Triglav

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: not used
Photographer: unknown



Razvaline Aljaževega doma.

Aljaž made a lot of effort in the hut in Vrata Valley, but unfortunately, the hut was not destined to last long. On March 30, 1909, it was destroyed by a powder snow avalanche from Dolkova Špica. Dr. Fran Tomišek came to Vrata Valley in the spring, to see the damage and find a suitable place for setting up a new lodge. He chose a rocky hill, slightly raised over the rest of the terrain. In sixteen months stood in Vrata Valley third Aljaž's lodge. The ceremonial opening was on July 17, 1910. On the day of the opening, a large number of domestic, as well as hikers living abroad, gathered in the Vrata Valley. In addition to them, the local people from the nearby villages also attended the ceremony.

Publisher: unknown
Printer: Učiteljska tiskarna, Ljubljana
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 24. 8. 1912



TRIGLAV, Aljažev dom.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.5 Establishment of SPD branches

Printer: unknown
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 20. 6. 1912
Photographer: Fr.
Aparnik, Kamnik



People from Kamnik were the first to respond to the SPD calls for the establishment of the mountainering branches. On 19 July 1893 branch of SPD was established in Kamnik. In its program of work, it mainly covered the marking of the route along Kamniške Planine. In the period of the presidency of Janko Košir (1899-1903), plans were made for the construction of the hut on the Kamnik saddle. The action for the hut become more concrete in the time of the president of the Kamnik branch, notary dr. Emil Orožen (1903- 1907). The first hut was, after the detailed preparations and plans of the engineer Forster built by Kamniška branch of SPD in two years and ceremoniously opened on 12 August 1906.

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: 13. 8. 1906



7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.5 Establishment of SPD branches

Publisher: Norb.Zainer & Son, St Pavel and
St. Peter, Savinska dolina
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: not used

Norbed Zainer was an honorary citizen of the mayoralty, a landowner and a businessman. In 1895 he became a member of the SPD and also acted as a publisher.

The Savinjska branch of SPD was founded on 28. 8. 1893 in Mozirje. The first chief became Franc Kocbek. He knew that he was only Slovenian huts meant a solid base for mountaineering and tourist advancement of the Upper Savinja Valley. As the first of the Slovenian huts, the Savinjska branch of SPD built a hut on Molička Planina under Ojstrica. The mountain hut was named after the then chief Fran Kocbek. It was ceremoniously opened on 16 August 1894. It was only half an hour away from the German hut on Korošica.



Kocbekova koča na Molički planini
Kocbek-Hütte auf der Molička planina, 1770 m

Norb. Zainer & Sin, St. Pavel in St. Peter, Savinska dolina

Publisher: Savinjska
branch of SPD
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 13. 8. 1902



Savinjska planina, Ojstrica, Kocbekova koča, 1902

Kocbekova koča.
Ojstrica (2260 m.)
Predragi mi! - Zelo me veselja, da ste mi poslali tako lepo razglednico, za katero se
vam prav primerno zahvaljujem. A sedaj sem bolan! Srečen pozdrav!
Ant. Bodjerski
Leo. ...
1902

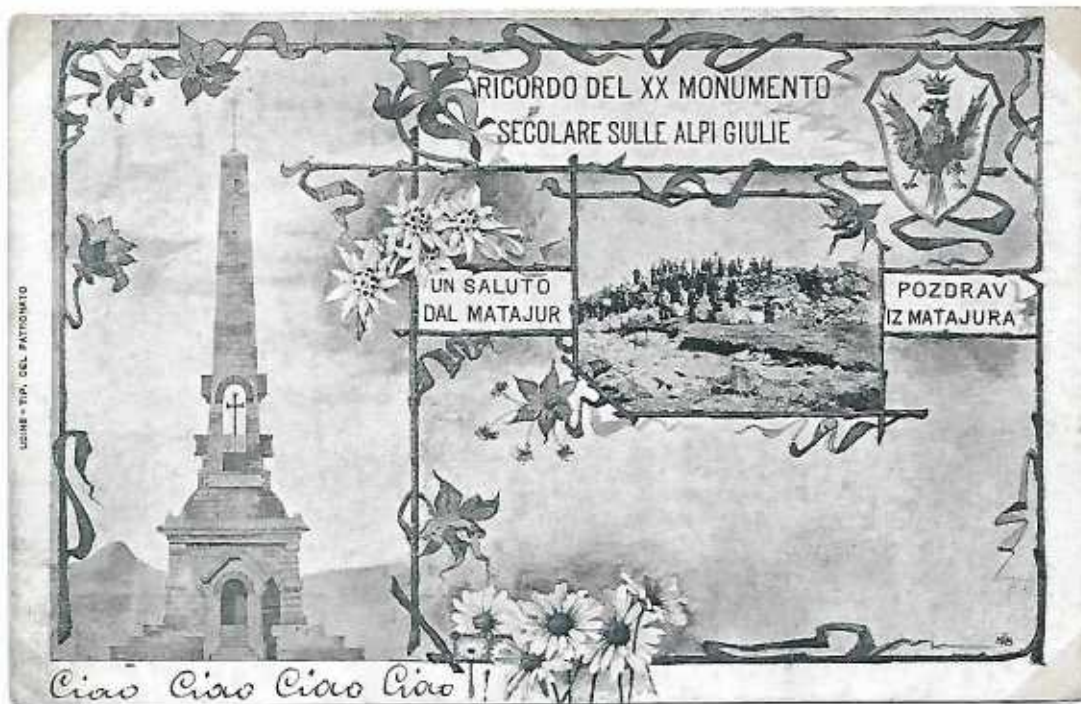
7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.5 Establishment of SPD branches



Publisher: Slovensko
planinsko društvo
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 19. 7. 1909
Photographer: Weiss,
Gorica

For the establishment of the Soča branch of the SPD in Tolmin, dr. Karel Triller and Andraž Jeglič had the most merit. The founding general assembly was on 17 June 1896, the purpose of the branch was to get to know the mountains of Slovenia, and to promote and beautify the trip along the Soča valley. In the later period, quite a few branches were established from the Soča branch of the SPD (Ajdovsko – Vipavska, established in 1903, a year later in Idrija, Cerkno and Trieste, in Ilirska Bistrica in 1907 and on Goriška in the year 1911).



Publisher: unknown
Printer: Udine
Half-tone
Sent on: 12. 8. 1897
Author: unknown

The Isonzo branch of SPD marked the first route to Matajur. On July 22 and 23, 1896, they made the first society trip to the fatherland mountain Matajur, this was commemorated by Anton Stres in the mountainering newspaper.

The local people named Matajur "Baba" after the fatherhood the diety, who was supposed to live on the top and it offers the most beautiful view of the western Slovenian pre-Alpine world.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.5 Establishment of SPD branches

Publisher: Podravje
branch of SPD
Printer: Knollmuller
F. Graz
Haftone
Sent on: 2.6.1922



The Podravje branch of the SPD, founded in 1901 in Ruše, built on Pohorje, at the old pilgrimage church of St. Areh east of Žigart peak, a nice, spacious and comfortable mountain hut. Masterwork was done by the master builder Mr. Rajmund Glaser from Ruše. Special charm is given to the cottage by centuries-old silver fir trees standing behind it and giving the mountain lodge the impression of a home of mountain fairies. This is how it is described by many visitors of Ruša hut.



Publisher: Podravje
branch of SPD
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 8.9.1912

The Podravje branch of the SPD from Ruše prepared an event at the ceremonial rendition of the Vila Planinka at the Ruše hut for public use, which was held on September 8, 1912. The building in which the guests were able to afford a shower was considered a modern and architecturally beautiful achievement of Slovenian hiking on Pohorje. Both huts were the centers of winter tourism during the wars and were well-known for organizing skiing.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.5 Establishment of SPD branches

Publisher: F. Lotrič,
Češnjica
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 29. 12. 1924
Photographer: Avgust
Blaznik



The initiator and founder of Salška branch of SPD was dr. Janez Ev. Krek, who was a priest by his profession, but was then very well-known as an active politician. The founding general assembly of the branch was on January 24, 1907 in Češnjica. The priority of the branch was the marking of the path to Ratitovec and Soriška Planina and the construction of a hut, which was interrupted by the First World War.



Publisher: F. Lotrič,
Češnjica
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 29. 12. 1924
Photographer: unknown

The hut stands under Gladki vrh on the peak ridge of Ratitovec. The first hut was built by the Salška branch of the SPD and opened on August 9, 1925; it was named Krekova hut, after dr. Janez Ev. Krek, who was fond of going on Ratitovec. On May 1, 1940, the military administration of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia seized the hut due to the needs of the builders of the Rupnik defense line. In 1943, the hut was burnt down. On the old foundations, PD Železniki placed a new hut, later expanded it, thoroughly renovated and updated it.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.5 Establishment of SPD branches



PLANINSKI DOM NA VRŠIČU.
(1650 m.)

Publisher: unknown.
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: 5.8.1912

The first hut just above the Vršič crossing on the Trenta side of Lepo saddle was built by SPD as a counterweight to the German-Austrian Voss's hut on the initiative and with the help of dr. Josip president of the Kranjska Gora branch of SPD. With the name Mountain lodge on Vršič it was opened on August 4, 1912. After the death of dr. Josip Tičar it was renamed to Tičar lodge, which was a gratitude to the father of Slovenian hiking in the Upper Sava Valley and the co-founder of GRS. Due to the weariness of the hut, a new and modern lodge was built next to the old one, which was opened in 1966 and the old hut was demolished.



Publisher: A. Slstnar
Printer: unknown
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 17.8.1910

The first mountain hut, which stands next to the source of Kamniška Bistrica and Predoselj, was organized by the SPD in the former Tourist hut, which they took over from the Kamnik Corporation. It was opened on 23 May 1909.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.5 Establishment of SPD branches



Publisher: Norb
Zanier & Sin,
St. Pavel in St. Peter
Printer: Norb
Zanier & Sin,
St. Pavel in St. Peter
Collotype
Sent on: 21.7.1903

The hut stands in the valley of a grassy plateau in silence between the peaks Smrekovec and Zalega. The Savinjska branch of SPD already in 1895 decided to set up Gornjegrajsko hut on Menina Planina. On July 21, 1898, a ceremonial opening was held of the hut, decorated and visited in full numbers.



Publisher: S.P.D.
Branch
Cerkno
Printer: unknown
Collotype
Sent on: 25.9.1907

The first hut on Porezen, which stood atop the top, was built by the SPD Cerkno branch and opened on August 11, 1907

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.5 Establishment of SPD branches

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 5.10.1903



Before the establishment of the Posavje branch of the SPD, the first hut on Lisca was built by Blaž Jurko, school headmaster and a pioneer of mountaineering in the area. The opening of the hut was on August 21, 1902, in gratitude to the builder it was called the Jurkova hut. It was small and after the First World War was no longer sufficient for the growing visit to Lisca.



Publisher: Tržaška
podružnica
SPD
Printer: Sambo
Chromolithograph
Sent on: 15.1.1904

In Trieste, a branch of the Slovenian Mountain Society was established in 1904. At the time of its establishment, it had a branch office of about 90 members, marking the mountain paths along the Primorska region, organizing excursions and managing Vilenica and Dinnica caves, and planning the construction of a mountain hut on Čaven and Črni prst.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.6 Trailblazing and path establishment

Publisher: Goričar & Leskovšek, Celje

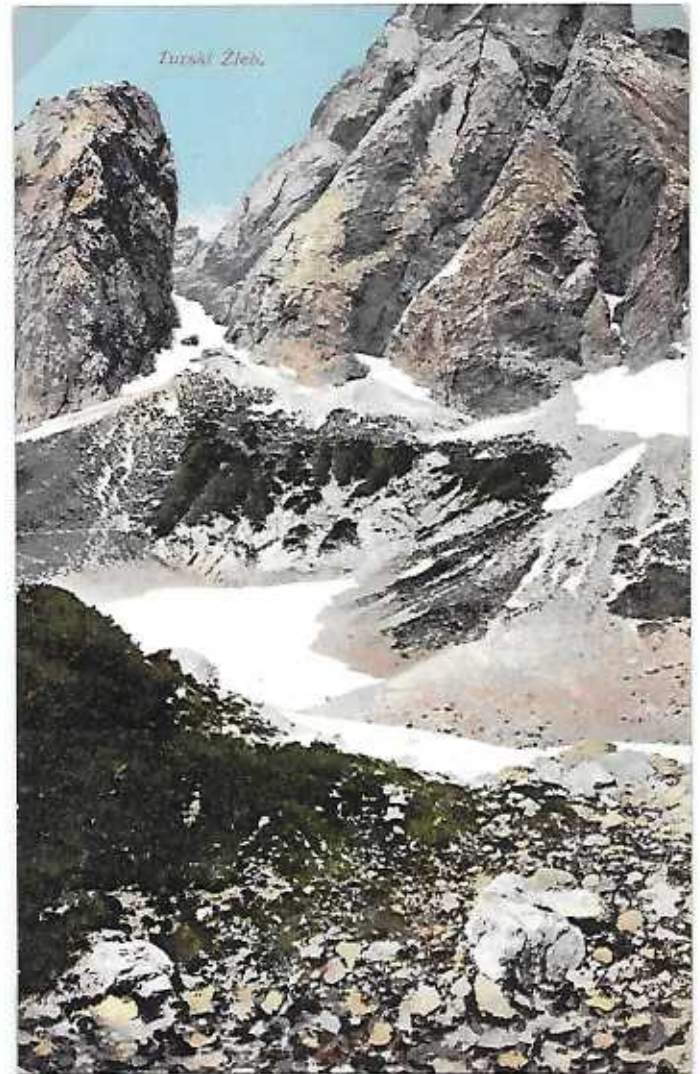
Printer: unknown

Chromolithograph

Sent on: 25. 9. 1899

Text on the back side: In favour of
Savinjska branch of Slovensko
planinsko društvo

Trailblazing section of Savinja branch of SPD was very active, it established and protected path through Turski žleb already in 1894.



Publisher: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

Printer: unknown

Collotype

Sent on: 29. 8. 1907

»The Tomišek trail from the Vrat Valley to Triglav is taken along a more laid-back route. Hazardous parts of the trail are well secured«. These praiseworthy words were repeatedly heard at the opening which took place on September 9, 1903. Jakob Aljaž hired Janez Klinar - Požganca and Kobar, shepherd Turk showed them the way. During the fourteen days, Slovene path was established over Cmir to Triglav.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.6 Trailblazing and path establishment

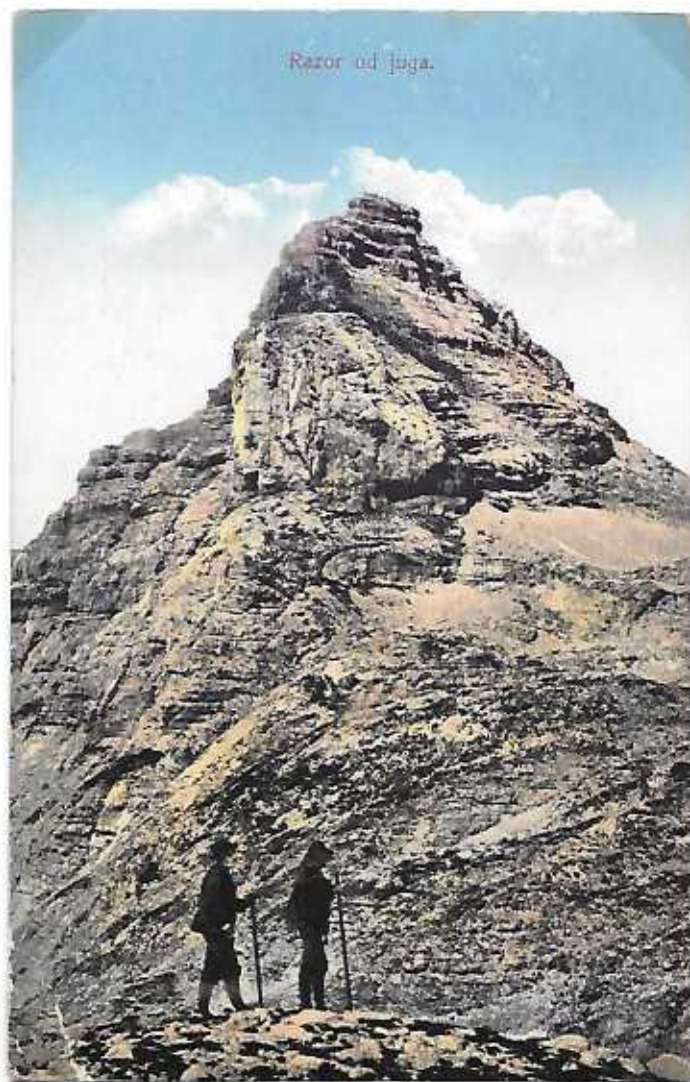
Publisher: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice

Printer: unknown

Chromolithograph

Sent on: 11. 7. 1925

Well-known botanist Dr. Otto Sendtner, Bavarian by birth, was the first on Razor in 1842. Dr. Julius Kugy with his enthusiasm, courage and alpinist knowledge climbs the north wall of Razor and approaches to the summit in the year 1888. Fran Tominšek conquered the world under Razor and Pihavec. Together with the Trentars, they established and marked with signs several trails in this part of the Trenta mountains in 1903. For the tourist in this direction, opens the most beautiful view of the magnificent dome of Triglav and the surrounding mountains.



Publisher: Franc Pavlin

Printer: unknown

Photograph

Sent on: not used

Photographer: Fran Pavlin, Jesenice



Due to the unjust border with Italy, which cut in the very heart of the Julian Alps, Hanza trail to Prisank and Mala Mojstrovka was established. They were built on the design of the classic Via ferrata routes. The Prisank trail is the longest secured and technically one of the most demanding. On August 29, 1926, mountaineers gathered at the hut on Gozd and ceremoniously opened the way through the north-western wall of Prisank. It was named after Ivanu Verželj - Hanza, a climber, a mountain guide, a mountain rescuer, an established of mountain trails in the high mountains and the manager of mountain huts.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.7 Alpinists set up their societies

7.7.1 Drenovci society

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Halftone
Sent on: 9. 8. 1927



In the beginning, tourists came to Velika Planina only in the summer, when the weather conditions were most favorable. With the development of sports skiing, it became inviting also in winter. Drenovci were the first skiers of the Velika Planina, they were active outside of the SPD. The diversity of their activity was of great importance in Slovenian hiking. They were a society that went to nature in summer and winter. They were climbers, cavers, tour skiers, photographers and promoters of natural beauty. They last met for Christmas in 1913 on the Velika Planina in the former Schmidinger's hut. Otherwise, they liked to gather at Kopišča and Kriška Planina. Unfortunately, the First World War terminated the activities of the Dren society.

Publisher:
Fr. Apanik,
Kranj
Printer: unknown
Photographer:
Fr. Apanik,
Kranj
Chromolithograph
Sent on: not used

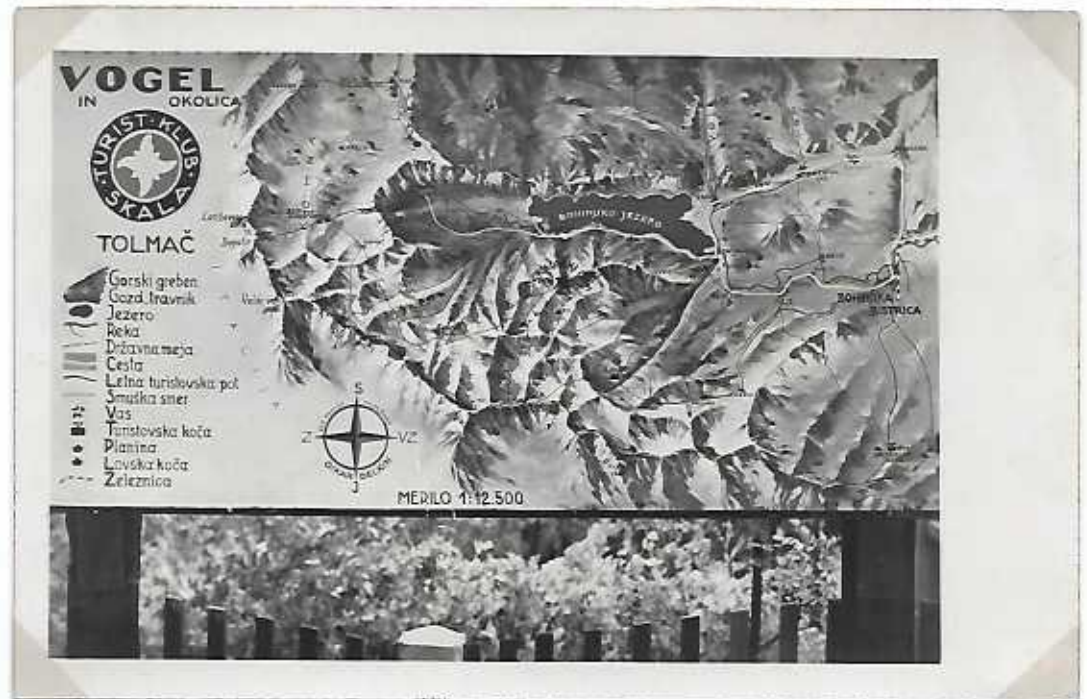


7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.7 Alpinists set up their societies

7.7.2 Skala TK

Publisher: unknown
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 30. 6. 1936



The activities of the Skala Tourist Club are one of the most culturally rich periods of mountaineering. T. K. Skala was the beginner of organized mountaineering and alpinism. In the field of the culture they were the beginners of the Slovenian feature film and achieved European importance in photography. They collected local names, dealt with terminology, investigated the morphology of mountain forms and rock formations. The introduction and appearance of the Skala club brings into the mountain activity, the ideal of the aspiration of the people, who see in the mountains more than a gainful activity and represents the most beautiful period, that was unfortunately interrupted by the war.

Publisher: Alpinist
club Skala
Printer: unknown
Photograph
Sent on: 21. 6. 1939
Photographer: Janko
Ravnik
Hiking postmark:



After a long persuasion by pr. Janko Ravnik and several other members, in 1932, Skala club decided to build its own lodge on Rjava Skala. Construction of the lodge, according to plans by Herbert Drofelnik, began in February 1933, and the lodge was built in autumn. After the completion of internal works in the following year, the lodge was opened on 19 August 1934. The visit to the lodge was great from the beginning because the location offered a nice view.

7. SLOVENIAN MOUNTAIN ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED

7.7 Alpinists set up their societies

7.7.2 Skala TK

Publisher: Purger &
Co, Munchen
Printer: Purger &
Co, Munchen
Tinted collotype
Sent on: 12. 7. 1917



Bovški Grintavec is a mountain formed by its characteristic three ridges and is the highest peak in the southern part of the Jalovec group. First ascents in the northern ridge of Bovški Grintavec were done by the Skala members Vinko Križaj, Mirko Kajzer and Herbert Drogenik in 1928.

Publisher: Traffic Association for Bohinj
in Bohinjska Bistrica

Printer: unknown
Tinted lithograph
Sent on: not used
Author: V. Hodnik

Valentin Hodnik, a mountain painter, was the founding member of the Bohinj branch of Skala, founded on 17 September 1922 in Bohinj. The branch was supposed to cultivate hiking, skiing and sledding sports. Great plans were directed to winter sports, the initiative for these plans was personalized by prof. Ravnik.

