KOLESARSKA POT / CYCLING ROUTE

BICIKLISTINJA

The Female Cyclist

posvečena Zofki Kveder / dedicated to Zofka Kveder

Kolesarska pot **Biciklistinja** je posvečena Zofki Kveder (1878–1926) – pisateljici, dramatičarki, urednici, kulturni posredniki in odločni borbi za ženske pravice – in je poimenovana po njeni istoimenski kratki pripovedi. Pot je nastala v letu 2026, ki je bilo v Republiki Sloveniji ob stoletnici njene smrti razglašeno kot leto Zofke Kveder.

Zofka Kveder po prvi svetovni vojni (vir: Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica)

Zofka Kveder after World War I (source: National and University Library)

Trasa kolesarske poti poteka po poteh današnjih občin Loška dolina, Bloke in Loški Potok, kjer je Zofka Kveder preživela večino svojih otroških let in zgodnje mladosti.

The "Female Cyclist" Path is dedicated to Zofka Kveder (1878–1926), a writer, playwright, editor, cultural mediator, and tireless activist for women's rights. The path has the same name as one of her short stories and was established in 2026, which was declared the Year of Zofka Kveder in the Republic of Slovenia in honour of the centennial of her death.

The cycling path runs through the municipalities of Loška Dolina, Bloke and Loški Potok, where Zofka Kveder spent most of her childhood and early youth.

Kolesarska pot Biciklistinja / *The "Female Cyclist" Path*

Kolesarska pot Biciklistinja je nastala v istoimenskem projektu občanske znanosti (O6-0322), ki ga je financirala Javna agencija za znanstvenoraziskovalno in inovacijsko dejavnost Republike Slovenije, sofinancirali pa Občina Loški Potok, Občina Bloke, Občina Loška dolina, Turistično društvo Bloke, Javni zavod Snežnik.

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Zemljevid so založili: Občina Loški Potok, Občina Bloke, Občina Loška dolina, Turistično društvo Bloke, Javni zavod Snežnik

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2026

1 Najrajše imam tisti kraj …

Slovenska pisateljica, dramatičarka, esejistka, prevajalka, urednica in kulturna posrednica Zofka Kveder je bila rojena 22. aprila 1878 v Ljubljani.

Po zgodnjih otroških letih, preživetih v rojstnem kraju, Ložu in na Blokah, in po večletnem šolanju v Ljubljani se je leta 1893 vrnila domov k družini, ki je tedaj živela v Dragi, a se je že naslednje leto preselila v Retje v Loškem Potoku. Tu je pomagala očetu pri tajniških in gostilniških opravilih in ob tem prepoznavala potoško življenje in ljudi. Zaradi težkih družinskih razmer je konec leta 1896 praktično zbežala v svojo prvo službo v Kočevje, se v maju 1897 vrnila domov, nato pa čez nekaj mesecev odšla na delo v Ljubljano. Od tam naprej jo je življenjska pot kot vsestransko kulturnico in borko za ženske pravice vodila po številnih evropskih mestih (Trst, Bern, München, Praga, Zagreb), domov v Loški Potok pa se je vračala le na redke priložnostne obiske. Umrla je v Zagrebu 21. novembra 1926.

Čeprav je bil čas stalnega bivanja v Loškem Potoku odmerjen le na slaba tri mladostna leta, pa je kraj v srcu Zofke Kveder pustil neizbrisen pečat. V pismu pesniku, publicistu, jezikoslovcu in prevajalcu dr. Antonu Debeljaku, rojenem leta 1887 v Loškem Potoku, je leta 1908 zapisala: "Pozdravite mi loškopotoške kraje, Tabor in vse hribe naokoli. Najrajše imam tisti kraj od vseh krajev, kar sem jih videla. Pust in trpek kraj je, ali jaz se ga rada spominjam."

Njena navezanost na Loški Potok pa se kaže tudi v pisateljskem ustvarjanju. Že v prva literarna besedila je vključevala zgodbe in usode podeželskih ljudi, še posebno žensk, saj je bil njihov položaj zelo težek. Motivi, vaški posebneži in kraji, povezani z Loškim Potokom, so dobro prepoznavni v zbirkah *Odsevi* in *Iz naših krajev* (med štirimi pripovedmi v tej zbirki zasedajo vodilno mesto *Hrvatarji),* povestih *Na kmetih* in *Moja prijateljica* ter v drami *Amerikanci*.

Občina Loški Potok je leta 2014 postavila park kulturnikov in vanj umestila doprsni kip Zofke Kveder kot spomin na njeno tesno povezanost z Loškim Potokom.

Park kulturnikov / *Cultural figures park*

Biciklistinja

"Ling, ling, ling ...!!!"

Tako se začne zgodba Biciklistinja, ki jo je Zofka Kveder napisala leta 1898. V njej je prikazala žensko kolesarjenje, ki je bilo konec 19. in v začetku 20. stoletja znamenje ženske emancipacije. A za varuhe tradicije so bile kolesarice ali biciklistinje, kot so jih tedaj imenovali, trn v peti, ker so ženske na ta način brez spremstva odkrivale svet. Sporna je bila tudi podoba, ki so jo ugledali mimoidoči, ko se je na kolesu mimo njih peljala ženska.

Slovenski pesnik Anton Aškerc, ki se je skril za psevdonim Antikolesarjevič, je tako izrazil pomisleke:

"Ženska nam je na konju ne ugaja več, še manj pa na kolesu! Ko Vam krilo takisto visi na obeh straneh kolesa in vihra v vetru, ko se Vam stresajo in trepečejo tisti široki rokavi - ali mislite, da je to estetično lepo? Ženska obleka je narejena tako, da dela pri hoji estetično ugodne gube, da kolikor toliko kaže - boljše rečeno - izdaje ali nam daje slutiti plastično lepoto telesnih oblik. Kako pa naj doseza ta estetični namen Vaša obleka, kadar se vozite na kolesu?! Pri tem morate tudi v poštev jemati eventualne 'katastrofe'. Če pade moški s kolesa - prava reč! Malce oblati, opraši in morebiti tudi pobije se - toda njegova obleka ostane pač v naravni legi na njegovem životu. Kajpa, če pade dama s kolesa! Če pridejo njena krila v najfatalnejši nered, če se na cesti razgali večji del nog, nego bi se smelo zgoditi ..."

Hrib s Taborom / *Hrib with Tabor*

Aškerc s svojimi pogledi ni mogel ustaviti napredka in razglednica kolesarke iz Nove vasi iz leta 1902 priča o tem, da je tudi žensko kolesarjenje postajalo del vsakdana. Tudi Zofka Kveder si je želela kolesariti, kakor razkrivajo njene besede v enem izmed pisem: "No, le čakajte, kadar pridem zopet domov! Tako hitro ne bo in bicikla menda tudi ne bo, a zato bomo še bolj veseli. Kaj ne, Ti? – Sicer se pa v treh letih prikobacam lahko tudi do bicikla."

1 I love that area the most ...

Zofka Kveder was a Slovenian author, playwright, essayist, translator, editor, and cultural ambassador who was born on April 22, 1878, in Ljubljana.

After spending her early childhood years in her hometown of Lož, and later in Bloke, and after years of schooling in Ljubljana, she came back to her family and home in 1893. They had been living in Draga, but moved to Retje in Loški Potok the next year. In Retje she helped her father with secretarial and innkeeping duties, while gaining sharp insight into the life and people of Loški Potok. Kveder's difficult circumstances caused her virtually to flee to her first job, in Kočevje, at the end of 1896. She returned home in May of 1897, and then left for a job in Ljubljana a few months later. From then on, her life as both a general cultural figure and a fighter for women's rights led her to numerous European cities (Bern, Munich, Prague, Trieste, Zagreb), and only rarely did she come back to visit Loški Potok. She died in Zagreb on November 21, 1926.

Although Zofka Kveder spent only three or so years as a resident of Loški Potok in her youth, the area left its mark on her heart. In a 1908 letter to the poet, publicist, linguist, and translator Dr. Anton Debeljak, who was born in 1887 in Loški Potok, she wrote, "Give my regards to Loški Potok, Tabor, and all the surrounding hills. Of all the places I have been, I love that area the most. It may be barren and rugged, but I remember it fondly."

Kveder's affinity for Loški Potok also comes through in her writing. From the very outset of her writing career, she wrote stories that included the fates of ordinary, rural people and the unequal position of women in society. The motifs of Loški Potok and its environs, and characters from Loški Potok are particularly recognizable in her story collections *Odsevi* (*Reflections*) and *Iz naših krajev* (*From Our Lands*) (among which the story *Hrvatarji* occupies a leading position), in the novellas *Na kmetih* (*On the Farms*) and *Moja prijateljica* (*My Girlfriend*), and in the play *Amerikanci* (*Americans*).

In 2014, the municipality of Loški Potok established a park of cultural figures, ensconcing a bust Zofka Kveder in it as a reminder of her close connection with the area.

Female Cyclist

"Ring, ring, ring...!!!"

That is how Zofka Kveder's 1898 story *The Female Cyclist* begins. There she depicted women cycling, which at the turn of the 20th century was a sign of female emancipation. However, female cyclists, or "biciklistinje" as they were called in Slovenian back then, were a thorn in the side of those who guarded tradition – women could now discover the world unchaperoned. The image that passers-by saw when a woman rode past them on a bicycle was also a matter for concern.

The Slovenian poet Anton Aškerc, who wrote under the pseudonym "Antikolesarjevič" or "Anti-cyclist," expressed his misgivings:

"We don't like to see women riding on horses, much less on bicycles! When the skirts hang down on both sides of the bicycle and flap in the wind, when those baggy sleeves shake and tremble – do you think that's aesthetically pleasing? Women's attire is made to exhibit pleasing folds when you are walking, to show as much as possible – or to put it better – to reveal or to give a hint of the shapely beauty of the body. How can your attire live up to its aesthetic aims when you are perched on a bicycle? You also have to consider potential 'disasters.' If a man falls off his bicycle – What of it?! Perhaps he gets a bit dirty, a bit dusty and bruised. But if a lady falls off her bicycle! If her skirts become fatally tangled, more of her legs are exposed on the road than is seemly..."

But Aškerc's views could not block the path of progress. A 1902 postcard of a female cyclist from Nova Vas shows that cycling was becoming part of everyday life for women too. Zofka Kveder also wanted to cycle, as we see in one of her letters: "Well, just wait until I get back home again! It won't be any time soon, and there probably won't be a bicycle either, but the waiting will make us even happier. Don't you agree? – In any case, I'll be able to afford a bicycle in three years."

2 Družina se je povečala

Tričlanska družina Kveder se je v Lož najverjetneje preselila leta 1880, saj so takrat iskali slugo na tamkajšnjem sodišču. Kvedrovi so stanovali v službenem stanovanju cesarsko-kraljevega sluge pri davkariji, na naslovu Lož predmestje – v sodnijski hiši, kjer se je 1882 rodil še sin Alojzij. Najzgodnejši pisateljičini spomini so povezani s svobodnimi otroškimi igrami v naravi, kar vidimo tudi iz njene spominske proze.

"Takrat sem bila še majhna, štiri leta stara. In vsa tista leta, se mi zdi, so se odigrala v stari, prazni kapelici poleg ceste. … Otroci smo se zbirali tam, kakor bi bila postavljena za nas in za naše igrače. Šolo smo se igrali tam, roparje, strahove." (Zofka Kveder: Spomini)

Družina Kveder je leta 1883 (najpozneje pozno spomladi) zapustila Lož in se preselila na Bloke, kjer je oče Janez dobil službo občinskega tajnika.

Lož

2 The family grows

It was most likely in 1880 that the three-member Kveder family moved to Lož, for the village was in search of an usher at the local court. The Kveders lived in the official residence of the imperial and royal usher at the tax office, at the address Lož, Predmestje – in the courthouse, where their son Alojzij was born in 1882. Zofka's earliest memories are linked to carefree childhood games in natural surroundings, as we can see from her memoirs.

"I was still small back then, four years old. And all those years, it seems to me, were played out in the old, empty roadside chapel. ... We children would gather there as if it had been built just for us and our toys. That's where we played school, robbers, ghosts." (Zofka Kveder: *Memories*)

In 1883 (in late spring at the latest), the Kveder family left Lož and moved to Bloke, where the father, Janez, was employed as municipal secretary.

3 Dvorazrednica na podeželju

Družina Kveder se je na Blokah povečala še za enega člana, saj se je februarja 1884 na naslovu Fara 1, kjer so živeli, rodil še sin Viktor. Zofka je takrat obiskovala dvorazredno osnovno šolo. Domači vrt in skrivnostno podstrešje, cerkev z zvonikom, farovž, šola in pokopališče so postali igrišče, ki je njeni domišljiji puščalo prosto pot.

»Ni me bilo strah. Vsaki dan sem se plazila med križi po pokopališču, potikala okrog ali takole leže med grobovi gledala sivo zidovje naše cerkve. Zrla sem tja gori v zvonik, ki je siv, oškrbljen in odrgnjen silil v jasno modro nebo. Ob sobotah pa se je gibalo in zvonilo tam gori, da so se jasni, polni glasovi raztezali daleč tja čez našo vas. O tisto zvonjenje, tisto melodično pritrkavanje ob vročih, poletnih popoldnevih.« (Zofka Kveder: Spomini)

3 A two-grade classroom in the country

The Kveder family in Bloke grew by one when their son Viktor was born in February 1884 at Fara 1, where they lived. Zofka herself was attending a two-grade elementary school. The family garden and mysterious attic, the church with its bell tower, the rectory, the school, and the cemetery became a playground that let her imagination run free.

"I was fearless. Every day I would crawl among the crosses in the cemetery, roam about, or lie among the graves, looking up at the grey walls of our church. I gazed up at the grey, ailing and shabby bell tower as it stretched into the clear blue sky. On Saturdays, there was activity and ringing up there, and the clear, round voices would reach far beyond our village. Oh, that ringing, that melodic chiming on hot summer afternoons." (Zofka Kveder: *Memories*)

Fara na Blokah / *Fara na Bloke*

4 Podeželski vsakdan skozi otroške oči

V zgodbah, ki se odvijajo na Blokah, Zofka Kveder ni ohranila le spomina na šolanje, otroške igre in druženje z nadučiteljevimi otroki, med katerimi je imela najraje vrstnika Rafaela, temveč tudi na različne dogodke, ki so prinesli spremembo v otroški vsakdan:

»Sploh je bilo nekoliko takih dogodkov v letu, ki smo se jih otroci posebno veselili. To je bila povodenj, pa spomladi, ko je prišel branjevec s prvimi češnjami; potem ko so hodili Hrvatje s slavonskimi prašiči, pa Čiči z octom, pa Ribničanje kako nedeljo z lončenino robo, med katero je bilo tudi mnogo otroške šare: lončkov in skledic za nas otroke. Ali najbolj imeniten je bil semenj o sv. Mihaelu. Po celem občinskem hribu so bili štantje, gostilne, vse tja doli do ceste. Bloke so bile velika občina; imele so tri fare in zato je bil bloški semenj velik in slovit daleč naokoli.« (Zofka Kveder: O sejmu)

Napoleonov most / *Napoleon Bridge*

4 Rural life seen through the eyes of a child

In the stories that take place in Bloke, Kveder preserved not only memories of school, children's games, and socializing with the head teacher's children – she was most fond of her classmate Rafael – but also various events and occurrences that broke up the rhythm of her everyday life:

"There were several events throughout the year, and we children were glad to experience them. There were the floods, then spring, when the vendor would come with the first cherries; then the Croats came with their Slavonian pigs, then the people from the Čičarija area of Croatia with vinegar, then the people of Ribnica would come one Sunday with pottery, which included many children's playthings: pots and bowls for us children. But most famous of all was the St. Michael's Day fair. There would be stalls and inns all over the municipality hill, right down to the road. Bloke was a large municipality; it had three parishes, which is why the Bloke fair was so large and famous far and wide." (Zofka Kveder: *About the Fair*)

5 Retje, najbolj njena vas

Kvedrovi so iz Drage prišli v Retje pozno spomladi leta 1894. Oče je prevzel mesto občinskega tajnika in vodenje konzuma v lasti župana Košmrlja (v takratni hiši Retje št. 20), družina pa je, kot kažejo podatki iz knjige gostačev (najemnikov) za Loški Potok, živela v hiši Retje št. 95 (današnji Benčinovi), kjer naj bi oče vzel v najem tudi gostilno. Pisateljica je v svojih delih in pismih pogosto izpovedala svojo iskreno naklonjenost Retjam in vaščanom.

"Ko smo se doselili v četrto vas, sem bila že na pol odrasla. Zato imam menda to vas najrajši in v mojih spominih je ona ostala »moja vas«. Pol hiš je stisnjenih v dolini, druge stoje v rebru. In lepo se vidi od tam na vse strani. Bela pota režejo skozi pisana polja v dolini, a po hribih se temne gozdovi, šumeči ob jugovini kakor tisoč voda. Vse ljudi sem poznala tod in oni mene. … Prijatelji smo bili jaz in moja vas." (Zofka Kveder: Moja vas)

Retje

5 Retje, the dearest of her villages

The Kveders came to Retje from Draga in late spring 1894. Her father took over the position of municipal secretary and the management of the consumer cooperative owned by Mayor Košmrl (in what was then house no. 20, in Retje). The family, meanwhile, as shown by data from the Loški Potok book of tenants, lived in house no. 95 in Retje (today's Benčinova), where her father also rented a tavern. In her works and letters, Kveder often expressed her heartfelt affection for Retje and its inhabitants.

"By the time we moved to the fourth village, I was already half grown-up. That is why it is my favourite of the villages, and it is anchored in my memories as 'my village.' Half of the houses are squeezed into the valley, while the others stand on the ridge. And from there you have a wonderful panoramic view. White paths cut through the colourful fields in the valley, and dark forests on the hills rustle in the south wind like a thousand waters. I knew everyone there, and they knew me. ... My village and I were friends." (Zofka Kveder: *My Village*)

6 Kje so še tako bele vasi …

V času Zofke Kveder je bil Tabor središče kraja – dve cerkvi, župnišče, šola, stanovanje nadučitelja ter gospodarska poslopja in velika košata lipa na trgu med cerkvama in šolo.

"Vse ceste in poti iz vasi so posejane s praznično oblečenimi ljudmi, ki romajo na Tabor. In sredi vsake gručice stopata birmanka ali birmanec: črno oblečen deček ali svetlo oblečeno dekletce z razpuščenimi lasmi. … Vse se blešči v svetlem pražničnem soncu; gozdovi so bolj zeleni, vasi bolj bele kot druge dni. Pri nas je lepo kakor v pravljici, lepše kot drugod." (Zofka Kveder: Moja birma; iz nemškega izvirnika Mein Firmungstag prevedla Urška P. Černe.)

Tabor je bil v pisateljičinem času in je tudi danes tisti prostor, kjer se ob pogledu na domači kraj iz srca izlijeta občudovanje in ljubezen. Zofka Kveder je zapisala:

»Kje še so tako bele vasi, kje še so tako zelene trate, kje še na vsem širnem svetu so tako temni smrekovi gozdi?! In te doline in ti vrtovi! Kakor da je morje zavalovalo in otrdelo, tako gladke in lepe so te doline, udobne kakor dlan.« (Zofka Kveder: Doma)

Tabor, Hrib in Travnik s poplavljenim poljem / *Tabor, Hrib and Travnik with flooded field*

6 Where else are there such villages of white…

In Zofka Kveder's time, Tabor was the centre of the region – two churches, a parish house, a school.

"Every road and path running out of the village is lined with pilgrims heading to Tabor. And in the middle of each little group walks a boy clad in black or a girl dressed in light finery with hair aflutter, heading to confirmation. … Everything's aglow in the bright, festive sun; the woods are greener, the villages whiter than any other day. There's a fairy-tale beauty around here that outshines that of any other place." (Zofka Kveder: *My Confirmation*)

In Zofka's time, like today, Tabor was a place where the sight of one's homeland filled one's heart with admiration and love. As Zofka wrote,

"Where else are there such villages of white, where else are there such green meadows, where else in the whole wide world are there such dark spruce forests?! And these valleys and gardens! It was as if the sea had frozen solid, these valleys so smooth and beautiful, as familiar as the palm of your hand." (Zofka Kveder: *Home*)

7 Okno v svet

V bližini pošte in trgovine v Tavrniku je bil že leta 1856 postavljen temeljni kamen za prvo parno žago na Kranjskem, ki je pomenila tudi nekaj delovnih mest za ženske.

Tematiko pošte in poštaric kot enega redkih poklicev za ženske v tedanji družbi je Zofka Kveder kar nekajkrat uporabila v svojih delih. Poštni urad, ki ga je dobro poznala, je bil na Kapli v Tavniku. Tukaj je preživela veliko časa, saj sta bili z domačo hčerjo Antonijo Lunaček najboljši prijateljici. Antonija je pri poštnih opravilih velikokrat pomagala teti Matildi, ki je bila glavna poštarica in z možem Francem Koyem poleg trgovine tudi lastnica poštnega urada, ki je ob božiču leta 1896 dobil tudi brzojav.

Pisma in dopisovanje so Zofki Kveder vselej veliko pomenili in prav v Loškem Potoku je navezala prve stike s širnim svetom. S pošto (v pomenu poštnega urada in poštnega voza) pa je bila povezana tudi od odhodu iz Loškega Potoka. Konec julija 1897 se je s poštno kočijo odpeljala preko Nove vasi do železniške postaje na Rakeku in od tam v Ljubljano.

7 A window to the world

In 1856, the foundation stone for the first steam-powered sawmill in Carniola was laid beneath the post office and shop in Travnik. This also entailed a few jobs for women.

Zofka often used the theme of the post office and the many women working there, for it was one of the few professions open to women back then. The post office, with which she was very familiar, was located in Kapla in Travnik. She spent much time there, as she and the owner's daughter, Antonija Lunaček, were best friends. Antonija often helped her aunt Matilda, who was the head postwoman and, together with her husband Franc Koy, owned the post office as well as a shop. By Christmas 1896 they were already able to receive telegrams.

Letters and other correspondence meant a great deal to Zofka, and it was in Loški Potok that she first came into contact with the wider world. She also felt attached to the postal service (in the sense of the post office and the mail coach) when she left Loški Potok. At the end of July 1897, Zofka Kveder travelled by mail coach, via Nova Vas, to the railway station in Rakek, and from there to Ljubljana.

8 V središču narodnostnih bojev

Poleti 1893 je Zofka Kveder zaključila šolanje v uršulinski šoli v Ljubljani in se vrnila k družini, ki je tedaj živela v Dragi. Najbrž je tam preživljala tudi počitnice in jesen leta 1892, saj se je v zadnji razred uršulinske šole vrnila šele januarja 1893.

Draga je bila središče Dragarske doline, kjer so se ob koncu 19. stoletja zaostrovala slovensko-nemška narodnostna nasprotja. Nemško govoreče prebivalstvo so poleg avtohtonih Kočevarjev sestavljali tudi uslužbenci grofa Auersperga. Avstrijski popisi takrat še niso ugotavljali narodne pripadnosti prebivalstva, temveč občevalni jezik, zato so bili njihovi rezultati odprti za različne interpretacije. Ko so slovenski narodni delavci opazili izrazito povečanje števila prebivalcev, ki so kot občevalni jezik navedli nemščino, so to povezovali z gospodarskimi in upravnimi pritiski na slovensko govoreče prebivalstvo Drage. Zofka Kveder se je kljub mladosti vključila v slovensko narodno gibanje, ki sta ga vodila župan Pavel Turk in nadučitelj Bernard Andoljšek. Ta je v svojih spominih zapisal, da mu je bila pri narodnoobrambnem delu »vrlo nadarjena Zofka Kvedrova« desna roka.

8 At the centre of national struggles

In the summer of 1893, Zofka Kveder completed her education at the Ursuline school in Ljubljana and returned to her family, who were then living in Draga. That is probably where she had spent the 1892 summer holidays and the autumn of that year, since she did not return for her final grade at the Ursuline school until January 1893.

Draga was the centre of the Draga Valley, where Slovene–German national tensions intensified towards the end of the nineteenth century. In addition to the indigenous Gottschee Germans, the German-speaking population included employees of Count Auersperg. Austrian censuses at the time did not yet record the national affiliation of the population, but rather the language of everyday use, leaving their results open to different interpretations. When Slovenian national activists observed a marked increase in the number of inhabitants who listed German as their language of everyday use, they attributed it to economic and administrative pressure on the Slovene-speaking population of Draga. Despite her youth, Zofka Kveder joined the Slovenian national movement led by Mayor Pavel Turk and head teacher Bernard Andoljšek. In his memoirs, Andoljšek wrote that the "very talented Zofka Kveder" was his right hand in Slovenian national advocacy.

Draga

9 Tam, kjer brlizga puh moderne sopare …

V pol leta je bila nad vasjo Hrib postavljena parna žaga v lasti italijanskega trgovca De Chesne, zraven je zraslo nekaj lesenih bajt za delavce ter njegova trgovina in gostilna s kegljiščem, ki jo je imel v najemu strojnik na žagi Ferdinand Turnherr. Žaga je omogočala dodatni zaslužek domačinom, ženske so v glavnem zlagale rezan les, moški pa so sekali in dovažali les ter odvažali deske in tramovje pretežno na železniško postajo na Rakek.

»V gozdovih so zvenele sekire, pele žage, nad vasjo je puhala para, na cesti pa so pokali biči. Kmetje so se sprva razveselili tega živahnega gibanja. Časi so slabi in dobro je, če se zasluži kje kak krajcar. Z vožnjo se je dal dobiti zdaj pa zdaj kak denar in ženske so bile tudi zadovoljne, da so prodajale maslo, sočivje in jajca fabriški gospodi.« (Zofka Kveder: Na kmetih)

V Zavodah, kakor je pisateljica imenovala področje z žago na vrhu Hriba, pa se je odvijalo tudi živahno družabno življenje, za kar so poskrbeli delavci in delavke na parni žagi, furmani, logarji in gozdarji pa tudi ostali, ki so hodili v trgovino in gostilno s kegljiščem.

Hrvatarji

Za Loški Potok je bilo konec 19. stoletja zelo značilno hrvatarstvo. Hrvatarji so bili fantje in možje, ki so jeseni, ko so se zaključila težja kmečka opravila doma, v večjih skupinah odhajali sekat in tesat v hrvaške gozdove, kjer so ostajali čez zimo vse do spomladi, ko so se z večjim ali manjšim zaslužkom, s katerim so pripomogli k lažjemu preživetju družin, vračali domov.

»Hrvatarji se razkrope v tolpah po daljnih gozdovih in njihove sekire pojo, pojo vso zimo, skoraj brez presledka. Kakor obsedeni so od dela. Široke tesarske sekire žvenketajo ob tramih ob plapolajoči luči bakel pozno v noč, žage cvilijo v ogromnem lesu. Vse okrog je sneg in mraz in zima, srebrno se blešči led, v bisernem prahu se otresa ivje, a ti ljudje, naši ljudje, zamahujejo s svojimi silnimi rokami, da odmeva daleč v temno noč.« (Zofka Kveder: Hrvatarji)

9 Where the smoke of modern steam rises…

In the middle of the year, the Italian merchant and owner De Chesne built a steam-powered sawmill above the village Hrib, erected several wooden homes for workers, as well as a shop and inn with a space for skittles, which was leased by Ferdinand Turnherr, the sawmill engineer. The sawmill provided additional income for the locals, with the women mainly stacking the cut wood, and with the men chopping and delivering the wood, and transporting most of the boards and beams to the railway station in Rakek.

"Axes rang out in the forests, saws sang, smoke rose above the village, and whips cracked along the road. At first, this lively activity exhilarated the farmers. Times were tough, and the few kreutzers one could pick up were welcome. Driving around now and then brought in some money, and the women were also happy to sell butter, legumes, and eggs to the factory workers." (Zofka Kveder: *On the Farms*)

In Zavode, as Zofka called the area with the sawmill at the top of the village, a lively social life emerged, thanks to the workers at the steam-powered sawmill, the carters, the loggers, and the foresters, as well as others who went to the store and frequented the inn and its space for skittles.

Hrvatarji

At the end of the 19th century, it was not uncommon for Slovenians from around Loški Potok to leave to work in Croatian lands. Known as "Hrvatarji," these labourers were boys and men who, in the fall when the hard farm work at home was finished, went in large groups to chop and cut wood in the Croatian forests, where they stayed throughout the winter until spring. They returned home with earnings big and small to help their families survive.

"Hrvatarji disperse throughout the distant forests in bands, their axes singing, singing all winter long almost without interruption. As if they are obsessed with their work. Broad axes clang against trunks lit by the flickering torch late into the night, while saws whine in the vast forest. Snow and cold and winter all around, the ice shines silver, the frost shakes itself off in pearly dust, but these people, our people, keep swinging powerful arms, echoes stretching far into the dark night." (Zofka Kveder: Hrvatarji)

Slika na naslovnici: Kolesarka z razglednice Nove vasi iz leta 1902 (vir: Digitalna knjižnica Slovenije)

Picture on the cover: 1902 Postcard of Nova Vas that shows a female cyclist (source: Digital Library of Slovenia)

OPIS POTI

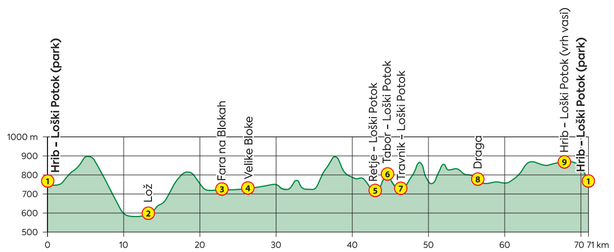
71 kilometrov dolga kolesarska pot Biciklistinja je primerna tako za kolesarjenje kot tudi za pohodništvo in poteka po že obstoječih gozdnih in krajevnih cestah, deloma asfaltiranih, deloma makadamskih. Poleg odkrivanja drobcev iz otroških in mladostnih let Zofke Kveder, ki jih kolesarjem in pohodnikom ponujajo informacijske table na izbranih točkah, pot omogoča tudi spoznavanje prijaznih krajev na notranjsko-dolenjski meji, predvsem pa pristno doživetje narave, saj v večini vodi po povsem naravnem okolju, med travniki in v prijetnem zavetju gozda. Kolesarska pot Biciklistinja, ki ponuja številne različice izvedbe glede na dolžino in zahtevnost posameznih etap, tako na prijazen način združuje kulturo in šport.

ROUTE PROFILE AND DESCRIPTION

The 71-kilometer "Female Cyclist" Path is suitable for both cycling and hiking. Running along existing forest and local roads, the path combines asphalt and gravel sections. In addition to offering information signs with scenes from Zofka Kveder's childhood and youth, the path also allows you to discover friendly places on the Notranjska–Dolenjska border, and above all, an authentic experience of nature. After all, most of the route leads through a natural environment, among meadows, and in the pleasant shelter of the forest. The "Female Cyclist" Path offers a number of route options depending on your desired length or level of difficulty, thus combining culture and sports in an accessible way.

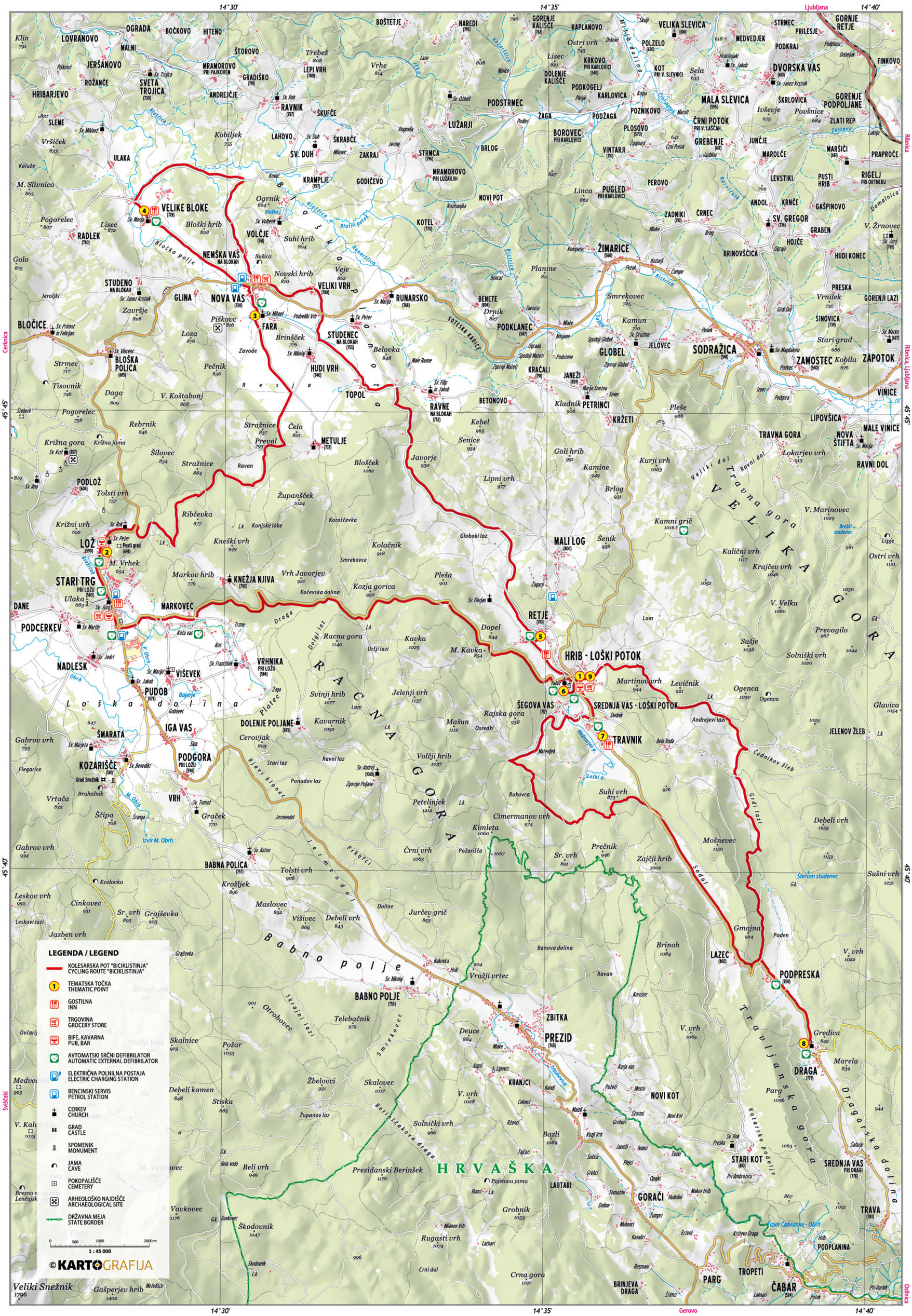
Najprimernejše obdobje za kolesarjenje je med 1. majem in 30. septembrom. Makadamski deli kolesarske trase potekajo pretežno skozi senčne gozdove neokrnjene narave, v katerih sem in tja lahko opazite katero izmed tu živečih gozdnih živali, na nekaterih krajših odsekih pa lahko ostanete tudi brez signala za vaš mobilni telefon.

The ideal time for riding along this path is from May 1 to September 30. The gravel sections of the route run mainly through shady forests of unspoiled nature where you can occasionally spot some of the forest wildlife that lives here. On some shorter sections you may even find yourself lacking a mobile phone service.



Kolesarjenje po kolesarski poti je na lastno odgovornost.

Cycling on the bike path is at your own risk.


14°30'
14°35'
14°40'
45°45'
45°40'
Ljubljana
Ribnica
Ribnica, Ljubljana
Cerknica
Sviščaki
Osilnica
Gerovo
VELIKE BLOKE
NEMŠKA VAS NA BLOKAH
NOVA VAS
FARA
VOLČJE
VELIKI VRH
STUDENEC NA BLOKAH
HUDI VRH
TOPOL
RAVNE NA BLOKAH
METULJE
LOŽ
STARI TRG PRI LOŽU
MARKOVEC
KNEŽJA NJIVA
MALI LOG
RETJE
HRIB - LOŠKI POTOK
ŠEGOVA VAS
SREDNJA VAS - LOŠKI POTOK
TRAVNIK
IGA VAS
PODGORA PRI LOŽU
KOZARIŠČE
VRH
DOLENJE POLJANE
BABNA POLICA
BABNO POLJE
ZBITKA
PREZID
KRANJCI
NOVI KOT
STARI KOT
LAUTARI
GORAČI
SREDNJA VAS PRI DRAGI
TRAVA
PODPLANINA
TROPETI
ČABAR
PARG
BRINJEVA DRAGA
LAZEC
PODPRESKA
DRAGA
SODRAŽICA
ZAMOSTEC
ZAPOTOK
VINICE
ŽIMARICE
GLOBEL
JELOVEC
PODKLANEC
BENETE
RUNARSKO
VELIKA SLEVICA
DVORSKA VAS
MALA SLEVICA
ČRNI POTOK PRI V. LAŠČAH
GORENJE PODPOLJANE
ŠKRLOVICA
ZLATI REP
MARŠIČI
PRAPROČE
RIGELJ PRI ORTNEKU
SV. GREGOR
GRABEN
HUDI KONEC
GORENJI LAZI
ŠINOVICA
Stari grad
LIPOVŠICA
MALE VINICE
NOVA ŠTIFTA
RAVNI DOL
TRAVNA GORA
Velika Gora
Racna gora
Babno polje
Lška dolina
Travljanska gora
Dragarska dolina
Kotarsko podolje
Berihtakova draga
Otrobovec
Škrajni lazi
Smrekovec
Tlakovica
Izvir Cabranke - Obrh
Izvir M. Obrh
Štercen studenec
Gradi lazi
Sodol
Cedrnikov žleb
Andrejevi lazi
Martinov vrh
Levičnik
Ogenca
Glavica
JELENOV ŽLEB
Suhi vrh
Mošnevec
Zajčji hrib
Prečnik
Sr. vrh
Kimleta
Cimermanov vrh
Petelinjek
Bukovca
Volčji hrib
Svinji hrib
Jelenji vrh
Kavarnik
Mašun
Rajska gora
Dopel
M. Kavka
Kavka
Uršji lazi
Racna gora
Dolgi laz
Cerovjak
Ravni laz
Stari laz
Ponudov laz
Zgornje Poljane
Jermendol
Prkoti
Krožljek
Tolsti vrh
Maslovec
Višivec
Debeli vrh
Jurčev grič
Doline
Grajševka
Leskovi lazi
Leskov vrh
Cinkovec
Kozlovka
Gabrov vrh
Vrtača
Ščipa
Šranga
Bruhalnik
Grad Snežnik
Gaspeljev hrib
Veliki Snežnik
Metelišče
Telebačnik
Deuce
Vražji vrtec
Bukovica
Banova dolina
Ravan
Korošec
Brinoh
Gmajna
Poden
Gredica
Marela
Parg
Kurja vas
Puželi
Mesto
Štormi
Novi Kot
Grobari
Kozji Vrh
Janeži
Ivanci
Tuški
Plejci
Opajki
Makov hrib
Hudolini
Žumpri
Mahovci
Kavalirji
Erženi
Resmani
Štimci
Loknari
Polok
Pri Vurhih
Krneva Draga
Hrib
Skalnice
Požar
Žbelovci
Skalovec
Debeli kamen
Stiska
Županov laz
Solnički vrh
Bazli
Prezidanski Beriniček
Beli vrh
Bela voda
Pojetova jama
Runci
Grobnik
Rugasti vrh
Lačnari
Milanov Vrh
Škodovnik
Crni dol
Crna gora
Vavkovec
Gašperjev hrib
Metelišče
Gabrov vrh
Flegarice
Šmarata
Sv. Marjeta
Sv. Benedikt
Sv. Tomaž
Sv. Anton
Sv. Nikolaj
Sv. Florjan
Sv. Andrej
Sv. Jedrt
Sv. Martin
Sv. Jurij
Sv. Rok
Sv. Peter
Pusti grad
M. Vrhek
Sv. Trojica
Sv. Mikavž
Sv. Janez Krstnik
Sv. Primož in Felicijan
Sv. Vincenc
Sv. Križ
Sv. Ana
Sv. Marija
Sv. Mihael
Sv. Volbenk
Sv. Duh
Sv. Rok
Sv. Otbolt
Sv. Jakob
Sv. Filip in Jakob
Sv. Magdalena
Sv. Marko
Sv. Jurij
Sv. Janez Krstnik
Sv. Marija
Sv. Peter
Sv. Nikolaj
Sv. Florjan
Sv. Andrej
Sv. Anton
Sv. Rok
Sv. Marija
Sv. Jakob
Sv. Janez Krstnik
Sv. Marija
Sv. Marko
Sv. Jurij
Sv. Marija
Sv. Jakob
Sv. Janez Krstnik