



KOLESARSKA POT / CYCLING ROUTE

BICIKLISTINJA / The Female Cyclist

posvečena Zofki Kveder / dedicated to Zofka Kveder

Draga



Jugovzhodna Slovenija
Southeastern Slovenia



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.

»In sledila je spet zima, dolga, dolga v svojem zapuščenem, enoličnem dolgočasju. V družini vedno enako menjavanje prepira, pitja, godrnjanja. V prodajalnici malo opravil, gostilna prazna. Tiho sem lazila okrog, pletla nogavice in brala, kadar me oče in mati nista videla, stare, romantične povesti v vseh mogočih knjigah, ki sem si jih izposojala v okolici.

A končno je prišla pomlad. Postalo je nekoliko bolje. Skozi oprta okna je prihajal svež pomladni zrak, polneč vse prostore s svojim dehtečim, pomirljivim dihom. Oče ni več tako močno pil in z večjimi presledki. Med njim in materjo je bilo sicer še vedno vsak dan kaj, vendar so bili oni burni, grdi dogodki, ki so bili pozimi skoraj na dnevnem redu, zdaj redkejši. Tudi trgovina je oživelala, vse se je osvežilo, popoljšalo.

Postala sem vesela, šaljiva, lahkomiselna, smejala sem se, pela in imela vse polno najlepših nad. Svet je bil tako lep! Vse stvarstvo in ta moj mali svet doma tudi, z vasico, krog katere so se vzpenjali hribi, polni gozdov, drevja, zelenja!«

(Zofka Kveder: Moja prijateljica)

Draga je bila središče Dragarske doline, kjer so se ob koncu 19. stoletja zaostrovala slovensko-nemška narodnostna nasprotja. Nemško govoreče prebivalstvo so poleg avtohtonih Kočvarjev sestavljali tudi uslužbenci gozdne uprave in različnih uradov grofa Auersperga. Avstrijski ljudski popisi takrat še niso ugotavljali narodnosti, temveč občevalni jezik. Iz njih je razvidno, da je leta 1880 v Dragi 158 prebivalcev navedlo slovenski, 78 pa nemški občevalni jezik. Toda že leta 1890 je bilo razmerje skoraj popolnoma obrnjeno: slovenski jezik je navedlo le 20 prebivalcev, nemškega pa 238. Slovenski narodni delavci so takšen preobrat povezovali z gospodarskimi in upravnimi pritiski na prebivalce, zaradi katerih naj bi se ti opredeljevali za nemško stran. Zofka Kveder se je takrat 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.

Odlomek iz besedila Bernarda Andoljška, nadučitelja v Dragi, ki je bilo objavljeno v Koledarju šolske družbe sv. Cirila in Metoda za navadno leto 1930 (vir: Digitalna knjižnica Slovenije).

Passage from a text by Bernard Andoljšek, head teacher in Draga (source: Calendar for the school association of Saints Cyril and Methodius for 1930, dLib)

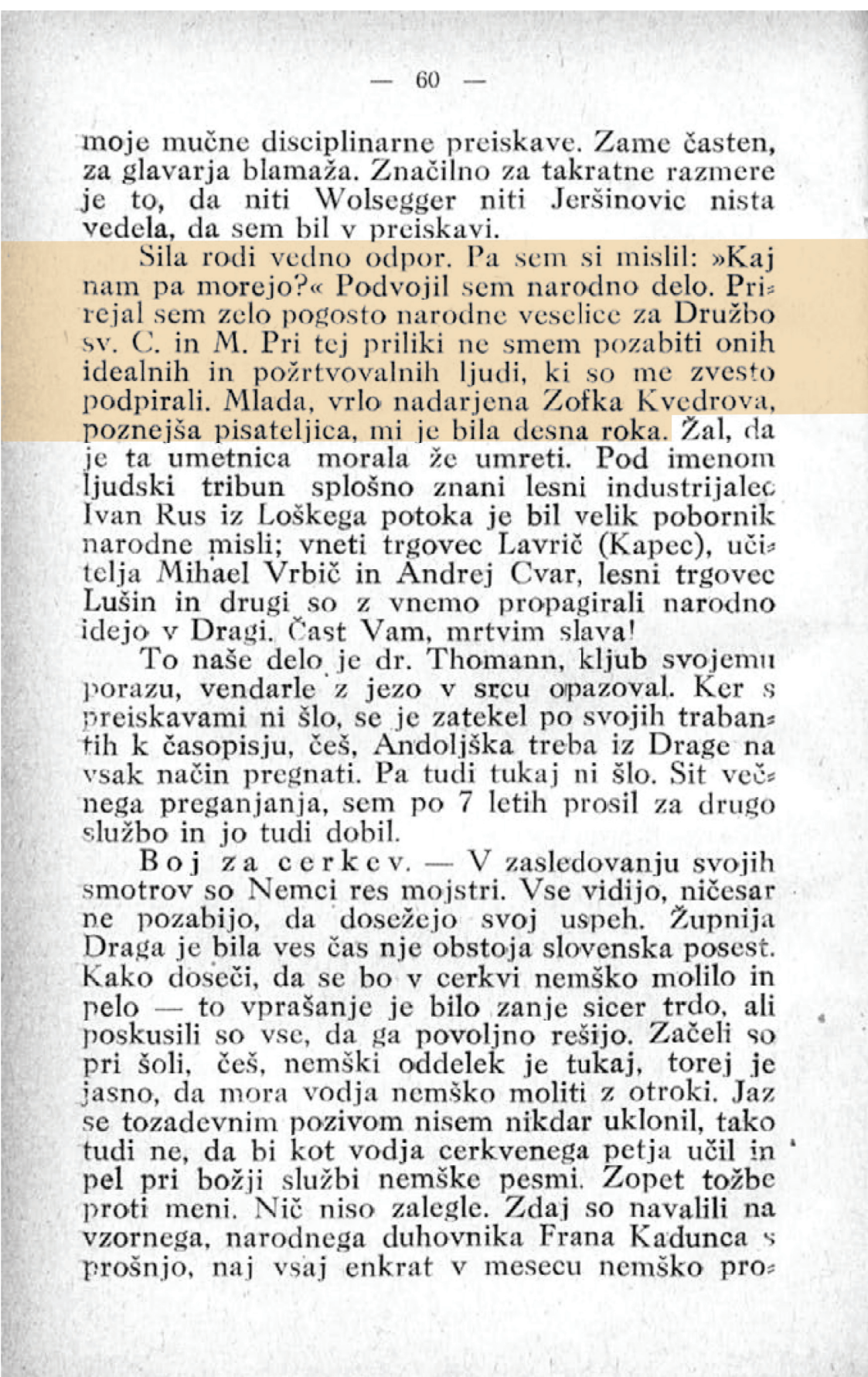


Fotografija Drage okoli leta 1930 (lastnik fotografije: Anton Pantar)
Photograph of Draga from around 1930 (photograph owner: Anton Pantar)

At the centre of national struggles

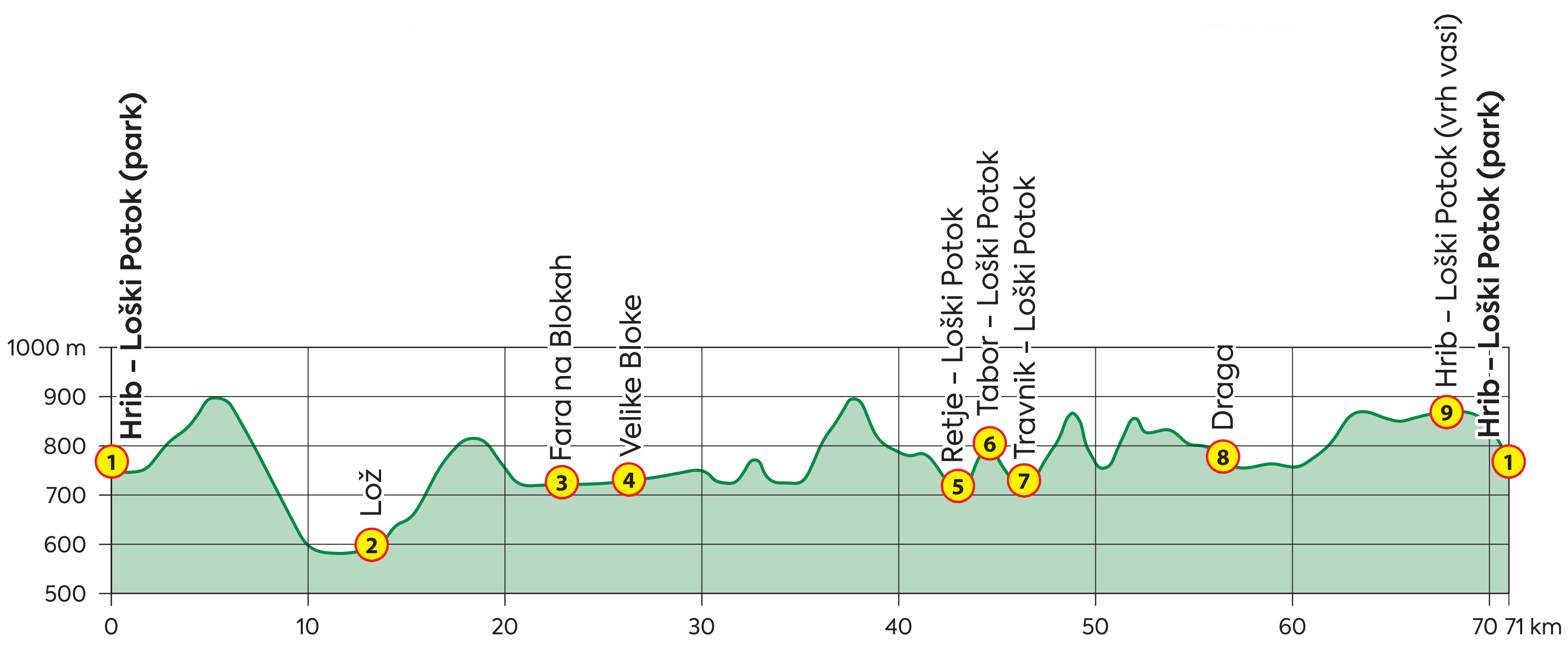
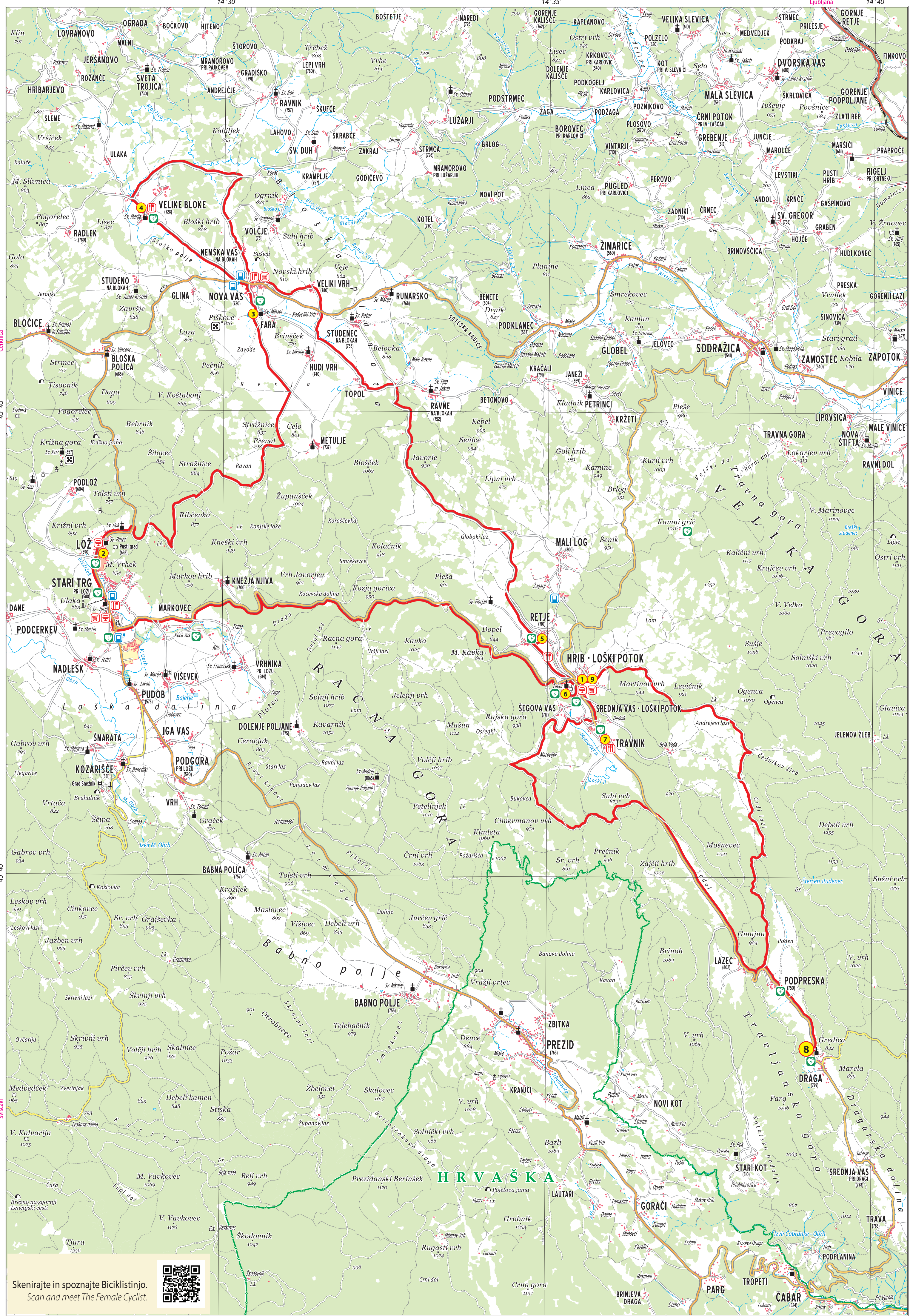
In the summer of 1893, Zofka Kveder completed her education at the Ursuline school in Ljubljana and returned to her family, who were then living in Draga. That is probably where she had spent the 1892 summer holidays and the autumn of that year, since she did not return for her final grade at the Ursuline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

“And once again it was winter, long, long in its solitary, monotonous boredom. In the family, there was always the same alternation of quarrels, drinking, and grumbling. The shop had little business, and the tavern was empty. I crept about quietly, knitted socks, and, when I was beyond Mother and Father’s watchful eyes, I read old, romantic stories in all the books the neighbourhood had to offer.



But finally, spring arrived. Things got a little better. Through the open windows, spring air flowed, filling all the rooms with its fragrant, soothing breath. Father no longer drank so much, and he took longer breaks between bouts of drinking. Though he and Mother still fought every day, the fervid, ugly incidents that were a daily occurrence in winter were now less frequent. The shop, too, came to life. Everything began to bloom, to improve. I grew cheerful, jovial, light-hearted, I laughed, sang, and had the highest of hopes. The world was such a lovely place! Both all of creation and this little world of mine at home in the village, surrounded by hills covered with forests, trees, and greenery!”
(Zofka Kveder: My Girlfriend)

Draga was the centre of the Draga Valley, where Slovenian–German national tensions intensified towards the end of the nineteenth century. In addition to the indigenous Gottschee Germans, the German-speaking population also included employees of Count Auersperg’s forestry administration and various offices. Austrian censuses at the time did not record nationality, but rather the language of everyday use. They show that in 1880, 158 inhabitants of Draga listed Slovenian and 78 listed German as their language of everyday use. By 1890, however, the ratio had been almost completely reversed: only 20 inhabitants listed Slovene, while 238 listed German. Slovenian national activists attributed this reversal to economic and administrative pressure on the inhabitants, which they believed had led them to side with the German national camp. 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.



Naslednja točka je staro središče vasi Hrib v Loškem Potoku, ki je oddaljeno 11,8 km. The next stop is the old centre of the village of Hrib in Loški Potok, which is 11.8 kilometres away.

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.



Avtorstvo besedil in izbor slikovnega gradiva / Text and selection of images: Katja Mihurko, Bogdana Mohar, Vlado Mohar
Prevod besedil v angleščino / Translation into English: Jason Blake
Oblikovanje tabel / Sign Design: Barbara Koblar
Informacijske table so nastale v projektu občanske znanosti Kolesarska pot Bicklistinja (OG-0322), ki ga je financirala Javna agencija za znanstvenoraziskovalno in inovacijsko dejavnost Republike Slovenije. / The information signs were created as part of the citizen science project Bicklistinja Cycling Route (OG-0322), funded by the Public Agency for Scientific Research and Innovation of the Republic of Slovenia. Postavitve in izdelavo tabel so financirali: Občina Loški Potok, Občina Bloke in Javni zavod Snežnik. / These signs were funded by: The Municipality of Loški Potok, the Municipality of Bloke, and the Snežnik Public Institution.

Kolesarjenje po kolesarski poti je na lastno odgovornost.
Cycling on the bike path is at your own risk.

