

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

UDK 796.55:338.48(497.472)"18"

Prejeto: 17. 9. 2015

**Petra Kavrečič**

dr., docentka za področje zgodovine, Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za humanistične študije, Titov trg 5, SI-6000 Koper  
E-pošta: petra.kavrecic@zrs.upr.si

## **Turistični razvoj jame Vilenica in Škocjanskih jam po poročanju planinskih društev in vodnikov v drugi polovici 19. stoletja**

### IZVLEČEK

*Prispevek se na primeru jame Vilenica in Škocjanskih jam osredotoča na prikaz delovanja jamskih odsekov planinskih društev na področju raziskovanja jam (zlasti Škocjanskih) ter prizadevanj za njihovo turistično promocijo. Obe jami sta v osemdesetih letih 19. stoletja prešli pod upravo jamskih odsekov, prva italijanskega, druga pa primorske sekcije nemško-avstrijskega planinskega društva.*

### KLJUČNE BESEDE:

*začetki jamskega turizma, 19. stoletje, prvi vodniki/poročila o jamah, planinska društva, jama Vilenica, Škocjanske jame*

### ABSTRACT

*TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OF VILENICA AND ŠKOCJAN CAVES ACCORDING TO REPORTS BY ALPINE SOCIETIES AND GUIDES IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY*

*The article, on the example of Vilenica and Škocjan caves, presents the conducted research activities of alpine societies (cave sections) in caves (especially those of Škocjan) as well as their effort for the tourist promotion. Both caves passed under the administration of cave sections in the 1880s, Vilenica under the Italian and Škocjan under the littoral section of the German-Austrian alpine society.*

### KEY WORDS

*beginnings of cave tourism, 19th century, first guides/reports on caves, alpine societies, cave of Vilenica, caves of Škocjan*

- skih jamah v ustnem izročilu. *Naše jame: glasilo Društva za raziskovanje jam Slovenije*, 47, 2008, str. 109–117.
- Lavallée, Joseph: *Travels in Istria and Dalmatia drawn up from the itinerary of L.F. Cassas*. London: Richard Phillips, 1805.
- Leonardi, Andrea: Turismo e sviluppo in area alpina. Una lettura storico-economica delle trasformazioni intervenute tra Ottocento e Novecento. *Storia del turismo, Annale*, 6, 2005, str. 53–83.
- Lovšin, Evgen: *Gorski vodniki v Julijskih Alpah*. Ljubljana: Planinska založba, 1961.
- Moser, Carl L. (prevod Aljančič, Marko): Vpisna knjiga obiskovalcev Škocjanskih jam. *Naše jame, JZS*, 40, 1998, str. 72–74.
- Müller, Friedrich: *Entdeckungsfahrten in den St. Canzianer Höhlen im Jahre 1890*. Druck von Adolf Holzhausen in Wien, 1890.
- Müller, Friedrich: *Führer in die Grotten un Höhlen von Sanct Canzian bei Triest und Notizen über den Lauf der Reka. Mit heliographischen Ausichten und einem Situationsplan*. Triest: Verlag der Section Küstenland, 1887.
- Müller, Friedrich (prevod Urankar, Mojca) (1998): Letno poročilo Primorske sekcije Nemškega in Avstrijskega planinskega društva za leto 1893. *Naše jame: glasilo Jamarske zveze Slovenije*, 40, 1998, str. 58–59.
- Müller, Friedrich (prevod Tepuh, Sitka): *Škocjanski jamski svet (Die Grottenwelt von St. Canzian)*. Škocjan: Park Škocjanske jame, 2013.
- Paloscia, Franco: *Viaggio e turismo nella storia della civiltà*. Roma, Agra editrice, 2005.
- Pazze, Peter Avgust: *Chronik der Section Küstenland des deutschen und österreichischen Alpenvereins: 1873–1892. Fest-Publication zur Vollendung des XX. Vereinsjahres*. Triest: Selbstverlag der Section Küstenland, 1893.
- Puc, Matjaž: *Vilenica: zgodovina in opis kraške jame*. Sežana: Kulturni center Srečka Kosovela, 2000.
- Savnik, Roman: Iz zgodovine Postojnske jame. *Kronika*, 7, 1958, št. 3, str. 138–145 in *Kronika*, 8, 1960, št. 2, str. 99–110.
- Shaw, Trevor R.: Early tourists at Škocjanske jame – 18th century to 1914. *Acta Carsologica*, XXVII, 1998, št. 2, str. 235–264.
- Shaw, Trevor R.: Foreign travellers in the Slovene Karst: 1486–1900. Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU, 2008.
- Strojin, Tone: *Zgodovina slovenskega planinstva*. Slovenska planinska organizacija: 1893–1948–2003. Radovljica: Didakta, 2009.
- Studen, Andrej: Vpliv železnice na potovalno kulturo ter začetke turizma v 19. stoletju. Kresalov zbornik, *Prispevki za novejšo zgodovino*, 46, 2006, št. 1, str. 51–64.
- Trevisani, Francesco (prevod Adam, Nadja): *La Grotta di Vileniza, detta di Corniale*. Ljubljana: Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1997.
- Valvasor, Janez Vajkard: *Slava vojvodine Kranjske*. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1977.




---

## S U M M A R Y

---

### Tourism development of Vilenica and Škocjan caves according to reports by alpine societies and guides in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

Underground karst caves have been used since the Palaeolithic, be it for shelter, storage, water supply or religious purposes. The underground world of caves intrigued the imagination of many inquisitive visitors, adventure seekers and researchers striving to discover its secrets. Since the trend of visiting the Karst and exploring its features showed the greatest increase in the Modern Period, cave tourism, too, is generally regarded as well as interpreted by Slovenian researchers of the karst underground, as one of the oldest tourism activities in the Slovenian territory.

The beginnings of modern cave tourism date back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the development of tourism was present especially in Vilenica, Postojna and Škocjan caves. Apart from the aforementioned places, travellers also visited Črna jama (Magdalena Cave), which forms part of the Postojna cave system, Predjama, Zelška jama, Križna jama, Divaška jama, *Clementina* (Opicina/Opčine), Velika Pečina (*Grotta Gigante*), and so forth.

The article describes the development or, rather, construction of tourism infrastructure at the caves of Vilenica and Škocjan. The former is considered the oldest “tourist” cave in the Slovenian territory and was one of the most famous and visited caves before modern tourism began. Hardly accessible, the caves of Škocjan received a limited amount of travellers or their visits were limited to the aboveground surface. The 19<sup>th</sup> century brought changes that provided a boost to the development of tourism and intensive explorations of the Škocjan caves. By that time, Vilenica had, for the reasons presented in this article, lost its status or, rather, recognition.

In the continuation, the article presents the activities and first reports by alpine societies (cave sections) and first guides on the example of two destinations that in the 1880s passed under the administration of alpine societies’ cave sections. The activities performed by alpine societies are an interesting mixture of research conducted in caves (especially those of Škocjan), introduction of tourist infrastructure, as well as efforts to increase the recognisability of caves and attract a growing number of visitors.