

A Mountain Climb,

exhibition catalogue of Slovenian Alpine Museum



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About the permanent exhibition at the Slovenian Alpine Museum

The permanent exhibition held at the Slovenian Alpine Museum illustrates the evolution and development of Slovenian mountaineering, alpinism, and mountain rescue service, intertwined with nature conservation issues and educational topics. Museum visitors touring this interactive exhibition brought to life by state-of-the-art audiovisual equipment and information technology will set off on a virtual *mountain climb*.



The tour begins with an introductory movie, *The Lights of the Mountains*, which proudly advertises the fact that Slovenes are a nation of the Alps, a nation that values its breathtakingly-beautiful and diverse landscape, rich flora and fauna, and its mountaineering history.

The orthographic photo of Slovenia in the museum lobby presents the mountains and the layout of its transversals. And when you get to the first floor, you can start the mountain climb or the ascent to the chosen mountain.

The exhibition consists of eleven thematic parts featuring interactive presentations as well as documentaries, photographic material, and objects. Each exhibition part contains:

- ⊕ two introductory sentences relating to the topic (one taken from older literature, the other from contemporary sources);
- ⊕ general text and photographic material;
- ⊕ a brief historical outline and chronology of main events;
- ⊕ a central exhibit with a story; and several other exhibits illustrating the relevant historical development or comparison between old and more recent objects;
- ⊕ a Knafelc waymark indicating a question related to the topic, or a cairn mark inviting visitors to test their skills at fun tasks.

In the first part of the exhibition, visitors learn why people wanted to walk the mountains, and live there. The second part presents the development, form, and role of organized mountaineering including the relevant organisations, mountain paths, and the work of waymarkers. To stress the importance of preparation before a mountain tour, several exhibition parts highlight the importance and role of mountain guiding and describe the mountain world, its geology, flora and fauna by altitude belts. Part seven of the exhibition focuses on safety in the mountains and the mountain rescue service; part eight talks about the construction and importance of mountain huts and loges. The section explored just below the mountain summit deals with alpinism and expeditions to foreign mountain ranges. With only one more exhibition section left, visitors finally catch a glimpse of their chosen mountain. But already the descent awaits: in the last, eleventh, part, mountains can be experienced through movies, documentaries, paintings, literary texts and stories – personal accounts.

Visitors are invited to take part in various games, and earn stamps as a reward. With many objects to touch and texts in Braille the exhibition also welcomes the blind and partially sighted visitors.

The permanent exhibition is supplemented by:

- ⊕ temporary special exhibitions;
- ⊕ events, lectures, video projections;
- ⊕ educational (pedagogic, andragogic) workshops, and
- ⊕ presentations of most notable recent achievements of Slovenian and world alpinists and mountaineers.



The Slovenian Alpine Museum strives to ensure systematic exploration and study of the cultural heritage related to the Slovenian climbing, alpinism, and mountaineering, and, by including a Triglav National Park Info Point, contributes to raising the awareness on nature protection and sustainable development of the Alps. The museum is an absolute must to see for every Slovene, a tourist or a traveller who visits this beautiful country. So, good bye and visit us soon. Your mountain is waiting.

Experience the museum alpine path

The museum's permanent exhibition Mountain Climb boasts several special features. These include: audiovisual presentations that illustrate the presented topics and give them a genuine Slovenian character, and a virtual mountain trail that connects fun computer animations and games with active experiences and carefully selected documentaries. The exhibition also features hands-on “touch” objects appealing to visitors of all ages.

1. Audiovisual contents for the inquisitive visitor

For those of you who have an inquisitive mind and researcher's intuition, for all who wish to learn more, the presentations have been supplemented with interactive touch screens. In addition to rich photographic material from the museum's own photographic and archive collections, the screens also display additional information related to:



- ⊕ operation of the branches of Slovensko planinsko društvo (Slovenian Mountaineering Society) before the end of WWII,
- ⊕ biographies of notable persons who have shaped the Slovenian mountaineering history,
- ⊕ articles by authors who helped design the permanent exhibition,
- ⊕ web pages of current Slovenian mountaineering organizations,
- ⊕ photographs of mountain huts,
- ⊕ mountain rescue drill, and gallery of artistic works,
- ⊕ Slovenian music and mountain stories, and selected passages from Slovenian poems and novels.

2. Fun games and experiences

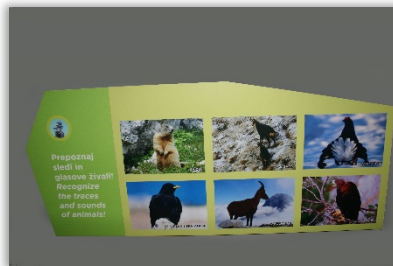
The tour of the exhibition is designed as a mountain climb. It is indicated by a waymark: a white circle with a red surround, called the Knafelč waymark.



At the start visitors select the mountain they wish to climb during the exhibition tour. They can test their skills at five fun computer games. The sequence of the tasks is not important; what matters is that the tasks are solved correctly and reward stamps are collected. As we approach the end of the museum tour and see the mountain peak, the results of the tasks are printed out on a postcard.

The trail is immersed with stories from the Slovenian mountaineering history. To add an air of reality to the virtual tour, visitors can:

- ⊕ make a stone cairn,
- ⊕ self-belay across a mountain ridge,
- ⊕ weigh a bundle, and
- ⊕ stop at a bivouac and experience a real mountain storm.



The instructions on touch screens are supplemented with green signposts guiding to the tasks.

3. Documentaries

Another highlight of the permanent exhibition is the ability to view many documentaries on alpinism and mountain rescue as well as archive footage. The most outstanding are the first Slovenian feature-length movie *V kraljestvu Zlatoroga* (In the Realm of Zlatorog), made in 1931, and the documentaries *Mount Everest*, *Trisul*, and *Makalu - 30 let pozneje* (Makalu – 30 Years Later).



A Mountain Climb

1. Mountains are Calling Me

The three key driving forces behind any mountaineering trip are an irresistible urge, curiosity, and longing.

Just like a child is tempted to sneak up to the nearest hill, so a grown-up man is drawn to the highlands by an irresistible desire; exhausted from the toil of everyday life, struggling under the weight of burdens, he seeks peace and comfort and, failing to find that in the valley, ventures higher and higher to the mountains to find there his sweet solace. (Sermon by Priest Matija Vertovec, 1820)

The mountains, their pervasive image being one of distance and inaccessibility, have always instilled fear and respect in people. Areas of untamed beauty, mountains were clad in a veil of myths and tales. Ordinary people, however, depended on these mighty masters for their survival. Thousands of years ago, people walked the mountains to satisfy their economic need, as hunters, shepherds, herdsmen, alpine dairy farmers, miners, charcoal-makers and herbalists, but also for religious reasons as pilgrims. Only later, in the 18th century, were they joined by the first explorers – natural scientists, mostly botanists – who started exploring the mountains with the help of local guides.

In time, the economic aspect of mountaineering was replaced by admiration and exploration of the mountains and their beauties. The results were two-fold: the mountains inspired a national patriotic sentiment and became a place for doing sports.

Throughout the centuries, Slovenian mountains have come to symbolize longing, self-affirmation, ascent, and the ability to overcome obstacles. The mountains have attracted many foreign visitors over the years who have spread their fame throughout the world. Today mountains are a meeting place for people from different parts of the world, people of different beliefs, people with different objectives; they are a place where tolerance and understanding walk hand in hand.



TIMELINE		
The Paleolithic	80.000–35.000 years BC	dwelling sites at Potočka zijalka, Mokriška jama and Divje babe attest to the presence of people in the high mountains
The Mesolithic	10,000–6,000 years BC	several archeological sites below Krn
The Bronze Age	from the 13th to the 9th centuries BC	visits to high-altitude mountains are confirmed by findings of bronze weapons on the passes Predel and Medvedjek and at Poljanica on Lepa Komna
Antique		the Julian Alps and the Karavanke are named; in the Julian Alps, huts are made for the purposes of iron ore mining and grazing
the Middle Ages		shelters on mountain passes are built
	1452	first mention of Triglav as Terglau
	1689	Janez Vajkard Valvasor writes about visitors to Slovenian mountains in <i>The Glory of Duchy Carniola</i>
	1777	natural scientist and medical doctor Baltazar Hacquet summits Mali Triglav (“Little” Triglav) on his botanical explorations; a year later, he publishes <i>Oryctographia Carniolica</i> in four volumes, which also describes the first attempts at naming the mountain range of Kamnik-Savinja Alps
	1780–1790	Karel Zois puts up three cottages for botanists in the Triglav mountain range, and one in the Karavanke
	1819	natural scientist Humphry Davy starts exploring the beauties of Slovenia's mountains
	1820	first mountaineering “lecture” on why people go to the mountains – sermon delivered in St. Hieronymus’ Church on Nanos by priest Matija Vertovec
	1897	Czech section of the Slovensko planinsko društvo (SPD; Slovenian Mountaineering Society) set up in Prague
	1914	the Julian Alps become a battlefield (the Soča (Isonzo) Front)

AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY:

Wooden clogs – made in Rateče in 1856, formerly owned by Marija Kerštajn from Rateče.

The local people would walk in the mountains in wooden clogs. If the terrain got too rough, they would take off the clogs and walk in their socks. In his note of 1922, Jakob Aljaž writes:

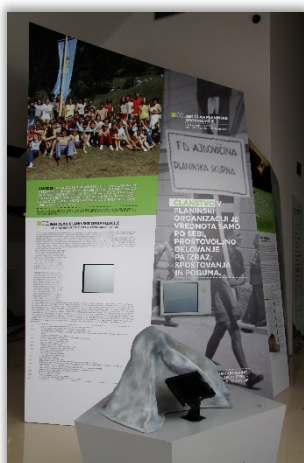
“Tell me, mother,” I ask Vahica (Jera Peterman), “is it true that you and Orehovnikova Špela climbed the northern face of Cmir in the Vrata valley from the base to the top?” “Well, of course I did, many times, but I was young then, only 16 or 17, and feisty as well. Turk said to his sister Špela: “I have no time, why don't you drive the chamois up across Cmir. The hunters will be waiting atop Cmir on the other side.” And so I went with Špela, over the Kuhinja hill, wearing just my clogs. We climbed from one ledge to another. I didn't think it was too rough. Where the rock was steepest, we took off our clogs. When we reached the top and the hunters heard the noise, they wanted to start shooting. How surprised they were when they saw us girls climbing on the top instead of the chamois! They gave us plenty of money, too, those hunters from Ljubljana.”



2. *I am a Member of a Mountaineering Organisation*

Membership in a mountaineering organisation is a value in itself, and voluntary work a token of respect and courage.

Mr. Ivan Lamprecht, landlord at Kumen, is a patriot and a keen mountaineer. Not only did he become a member of the Podravje Section but also his wife and son. All three proudly wear the badge of our club. Glory to them! (Planinski vestnik, 1906)



Membership in a mountaineering organization brings its members several benefits: they are provided with year-round opportunities for recreational and guided activities, learning and exploration, good companionship, experience of the mountains and the versatility of the mountaineering lingo. Education and training is of utmost importance; the best and most diverse mountaineering programs are those provided by the Youth Commission of Planinska zveza Slovenije (PZS; Alpine Association of Slovenia). The mountaineering organization trains its members in safe mountaineering.

The tradition of looking for climbing companions and joining into clubs started in the mid-19th

century when the first Alpine Clubs were set up in various parts of Europe. In Slovenia, organized mountaineering was first practised within foreign alpine clubs, in particular the Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein (DÖAV; German and Austrian Mountaineering Society) and the Österreichischer Touristenklub (ÖTC; Austrian Tourist Club). The DÖAV had

Section Krain (Carniolan Section) and showed low tolerance towards the Slovenes. On account of extreme German nationalism on the one hand and the wish to preserve the Slovenian appearance of Slovenian mountains on the other, Slovene patriots soon felt the need to establish their own mountaineering organization. In Bohinj, devout Slovene mountaineers set up a club called Triglavski prijatelji (Triglav Friends) as early as 1872, which is believed to be the first mountaineering club in Slovenia. Unfortunately,



the activity of the club soon died out due to disapproval of the government. In 1893 members of the *Pipa* (Pipe) club initiated the formation of Slovensko planinsko društvo (SPD; Slovenian Mountaineering Society), which has been active ever since as Planinska zveza Slovenije (PZS; Alpine Association of Slovenia). At first, the SPD's main task was defense against foreign influence, and expansion of Slovenian mountaineering efforts. Local sections of the SPD were established, huts were built, paths were laid-out. Climbers, whose



primary goal was consistent promotion of climbing, would also organize into clubs. The main climbers' organisations of the time were the *Dren* climbing club and the club *Turistovski klub Skala*. After World War II, all the activities of the SPD were transferred onto a new organization, *Planinska zveza Slovenije*. The organization connects mountaineering, climbing and other clubs that have evolved from the former society sections or were set up anew, several of them founded by the Slovenian minorities in Italy and Austria and by Slovenian workers abroad.

TIMELINE	
1872	first mountaineering club in Slovenia, Triglavski prijatelji (Triglav Friends)
1874	Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein (DÖAV; German and Austrian Mountaineering Society) and its Section Krain (Carniolan Section) founded
1893	Slovensko planinsko društvo (SPD; Slovenian Mountaineering Society) founded
1907	first year of operation of Dren climbing club
1921	Turistovski klub Skala (TKS) founded
1924	illegal mountaineering club Krpelj founded on Porezen
1933	first Youth Section of SPD founded
1935	Academic Group of SPD starts operation
1938	first mountaineering camp on Okrešelj
1939	SPD becomes permanent member of the Executive Committee of the International Mountaineering and Climbing Federation (UIAA)
1948	Planinska zveza Slovenije (PZS; Alpine Association of Slovenia) established as legal successor of SPD
1951	Slovenian emigrants set up their own SPD in Bariloche, Argentina
1956	Youth Commission of PZS founded
1997	Slovenski gorniški klub <i>Skala</i> (Slovenian Alpine Club Skala) founded

AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY:

Badge of the Slovensko planinsko društvo

The members of Slovensko planinsko društvo (SPD) were able to purchase the badge of the club for two kronen from the club committee in Ljubljana, from local sections and from several Ljubljana tradesmen. The year 1894 marked the death of one of the first members of SPD, a keen climber, factory owner Leopold Ahačič from Tržič. At his death bed, he wished that his climber's hat bearing the club badge be put in his coffin with him. When the grave was opened twelve years later, his brother Niko, also an SPD member, told the diggers to inspect the grave with caution since the SPD badge would probably be in useable shape. They found the badge and it was indeed so well-preserved that the only thing that needed replacing was the broken steel needle. Niko had a new needle made and would wear the badge proudly on his climber's hat in memory of his brother.

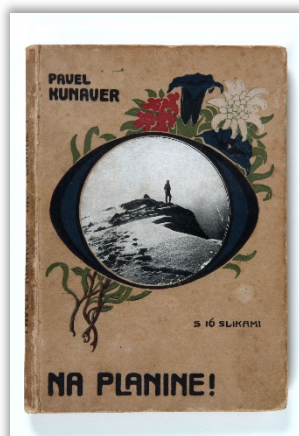


3. *Choosing the Destination and Route*

Choose the route that suits your abilities!

Along the edge of Veliki Triglav ("Greater" Triglav), where the trail is dangerous, priest Jakob Aljaž had 130-metre-long zinc-coated steel wire ropes attached to 36 iron poles, which were cemented into the holes drilled in the hard rock. Relentless is this model man in working for the praise of his homeland, so glory unto him! (Planinski vestnik, 1895)

When preparing for a trip to the mountains and choosing the destination and the route to take, we should always consider our skills and experience, level of fitness, and stamina. It is recommendable to make the first couple of tours in the company of more experienced mountaineers or join a mountaineering trip organized by an Alpine Club. A few easy walks should precede more demanding climbing attempts. Use mountaineers' guides and maps to gather information on the route or ask someone who has recently taken it. Check the weather forecast for several days ahead. For the ascent, choose a route that suits your abilities, and an easy one for the way down. Keep to maintained and waymarked paths, which can be found in all regions of Slovenia though their number and density is highest in the Alpine part of the country. The paths are carefully laid-out, well-kept and clearly waymarked. In terms of technical difficulty, routes are classified into easy routes, requiring no use of hands, demanding routes, where use of hands is required in exposed sections, and very demanding routes, where you will certainly be required to use your hands. Demanding and very demanding routes are equipped with safety aids, e.g. pitons, wire ropes, and holds. All trails are marked with red signposts with white lettering and with the Knafelc' marking – a white circle with a red surround. A particular feature of Slovenia's mountain trails is a system of connected routes called transversale.



The first trails were cut by local people who walked the mountains for reasons of grazing, hunting, charcoal making, and mining, but the waymarking and protection of mountain paths only started when the mountains were discovered by explorers. The first waymarks were cairns, manmade piles of stones, often in a conical form. Up until the end of World War I, Slovenian paths were blazed with straight lines of red, green, yellow, and blue, but since then the Knafelc' marking is the only waymark used.

1744	map of Carniola by Janez Dizma Florjančič, stating “Terglou” (Triglav) as the highest summit of the Carniolan mountains, and its height
1853	first mountain path in the territory of present-day Slovenia laid out along the northern slope of Donáčka gora
1869	first Slovenian path in the Julian Alps laid out from Ledine across the Stopce pass to Triglav
1876	first laid-out and waymarked path in the Kamnik-Savinja Alps from Okrešelj to Kamniško sedlo (Kamnik Pass)
1879	first waymarked path in the Slovenian Alps, from Bohinj across the Komarča cliff to Triglav
1894	first mountaineers' guide in Slovenia: <i>Vodnik za Savinjske planine in najbližjo okolico</i> (Guide to the Savinja Mountain Pastures and the Near Surroundings), by Fran Kocbek and Miha Kos
1895	<i>Slovensko planinsko društvo</i> (SPD) publishes <i>Rules on Marking Mountain Trails</i>
1903	Tominšek Route to Triglav is opened
1910	first mountaineering map published in Slovenia: <i>Julijske Alpe</i> (Julian Alps) by Alojzij Knafelc
1922	Knafelc' blaze – white circle with a red surround – is introduced, and guidelines for standardized trail marking are published
1953	first connected mountain route in Europe, Slovenska planinska transverzala št. 1 (Slovene Mountain Path, also called the Slovenian “Transversala” No. 1), from Maribor to Koper
1974	first waymarking workshop carried out by the Planinska zveza Slovenije (PZS; Alpine Association of Slovenia)

AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY:

Signpost bearing the inscription “Pot zgradilo Slovensko planinsko društvo” (“Path Made by the Slovenian Mountaineering Society”)

SPD would put up these signposts by the paths it had laid out. The use of Slovene on these boards and elsewhere often resulted in conflicts with the German and Austrian Mountaineering Society (DÖAV), or its Section Krain (Carniolan Section), which had at that time operated in the Slovenian territory. In 1899 *Planinski vestnik* wrote: “German lack of tolerance is again manifested in the letter which the Section Krain of DÖAV sent to Miha Uršič, a mountain guide from Stahovica near Kamnik. In the letter, DÖAV asked Uršič to explain why he had repaired the DÖAV's path to Skuta and marked it with a white-blue-red blaze and whether he wore the badge of Slovensko planinsko društvo.



Our reply was calm, as follows: The Section Krain of DÖAV laid-out the path to Skuta from the south-western side three years ago, whereas the Savinja section of the SPD laid-out a path to Skuta from the south-western approach, that is from Turski žleb upwards. This is a completely different trail, running opposite the path from Grintavec, or Kokrsko sedlo. The contents of the letter clearly show that the Section Krain of DÖAV possesses a poor knowledge of our mountains, is it not true? Uršič, like any other upright Slovene, is certainly not ashamed to wear the badge of the SPD, a club which continues to operate in the field of tourism and mountaineering, even in the face of opposition from its own compatriots.”

4. *I'm Getting Ready for the Trip*

Good preparation is at least a half of a successful trip.

Equipment is such an important thing that every mountaineer shall pay special attention to it, or else he might fail in one or another of his attempts or, worse, put his or the life of his colleagues in danger. (Planinski vestnik, 1895)



The way you prepare for a trip to the mountains will depend on the grade of the walk, your itinerary, weather conditions, duration of the trip and on whether you intend to take the trip alone or in a group. Ankle-high hiking boots with a sturdy sole and a rucksack of sufficient size are a must. Besides the rather obvious snack, beverages and some form of personal ID, it is also essential to carry in one's rucksack a pair of gloves, hat, rainproof anorak or windjacket, sun-cream, spare clothing, compass, map of sufficient accuracy, first aid kit in aluminium foil, whistle, bivouac bag, matches, candle, and a torch. Very demanding routes that include



actual climbing require a helmet, harness and self-belaying kit. For better visibility, your top clothes should be in bright colours, as well as your backpack. The standard advice is to dress in layers.



Mountaineering equipment has undergone a rapid technical and technological advancement. Over the last decades in particular, the market has been flooded with new, more advanced materials and gear. The first mountaineers, however, used no special gear on their walks, trips or guided tours. Mountain guides often used tools originally intended for farming purposes, e.g. crampons, which they either made themselves or had made by local craftsmen (ropes, boots, snowshoes, metal-capped walking sticks). Before the invention of a rucksack, people would carry things in various sacks and bags. The clothes they wore in the mountains were similar to their daily wear; women would hike in long skirts, most men preferred hiking breeches.

Until the ice axe was introduced, mountaineers used axes, hammers and mountain sticks. The first issue of *Planinski vestnik*, published in 1895, featured an article describing the “wear and gear of a mountaineer”.

AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY:

Snowshoes

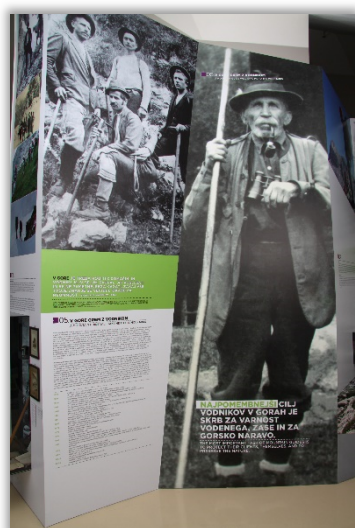
Most local people used snowshoes, or webs, to walk over high snow. Požrv from the Radovna valley comments on his first encounter with much more practical skis: “In 1896 Palkov Janez and me took a Swedish hunter to Vrata. Because of high snow, we walked with snowshoes, but the Swede had some sort of planks on his feet. He walked safely and would even slide from time to time, while we kept sinking into the snow up to our waists, and deeper. He laughed at us. It was on that same day that Janez and I decided that we would definitely get those skis or shki, as the Swede called them. In a couple of days, Lenkov Miha brought us the first pair of skis ever made in the village of Mojstrana. They looked more like barrel staves than the present-day skis. Well, we attached two straps made of pig leather in the middle – and our skis were ready.”



5. *A Mountain Guide Will Take Me to the Mountains*

The most important task of mountain guides is to protect their clients, themselves, and to preserve the nature.

You should always visit mountains accompanied by the local people and guides that you trust. You should take their advice and not get smart, as all your knowledge is irrelevant in most cases. (Baltazar Hacquet, 1796)



When we plan more demanding, unknown tours, winter ascents, when we would like to give ski mountaineering a try or wish our trip to be both eventful and safe, we should always hire a qualified and experienced guide. A mountain guide has to organize a complete tour for individuals or groups, provide professional guidance, create a pleasant atmosphere, and bring the clients safely back to the valley. He also advises on the proper mountaineering outfit. Gorski vodnik (Mountain Guide) is the highest possible professional rank awarded in Slovenia, while the rank Vodnik PZS (Guide AAS - Guide of the Alpine Association of Slovenia) is reserved for a voluntary, skilled guide who operates within mountaineering societies. This person is responsible for the basic member training, takes members on tours, and advises on the right equipment.

Mountain guiding has a long tradition in Slovenia. Locals, who first walked the mountains out of economic needs, later guided explorers on tours and are now treated as first mountain guides. In the 19th century, only few people visited mountains alone, so when the first tourists started visiting the mountains, they played an important role. Officials and mountaineering organizations felt responsible for the safety of tourists in the mountains, and so started organizing trainings for guides and awarding official licenses. Guides often worked as porters and occasionally as mountain rescuers. They used simple hand-made equipment or tools used in their everyday country life. They were paid in line with the official fares, so the money represented an additional source of income. In addition to professionals, the first voluntary mountain guides appeared before World War II, when priests, teachers and scout organizations started leading people in the mountains.

TIMELINE	
1874	Mountain Guide Code of Conduct – first Slovenian regulation for mountain guides
1894	first training course for Slovenian guides held by the German and Austrian Mountaineering Society in Mojstrana
1906	first mountain guide training course organized by Slovensko planinsko društvo (SPD) in Ljubljana
1921	first Slovenian mountaineering handbook <i>Na planine!</i> (To the mountains!) by Pavel Kunaver
1948	Mountain Guide Commission established within the Planinska zveza Slovenije (PZS; Alpine Association of Slovenia)
1957	first youth mountain guide training course organized by the PZS
1961	first Alpine School for general public organized by the PZS
1966	first materials prepared to support the training of voluntary junior guides
1970	first training course for instructors of mountaineering education
1976	first training course for mountain guides
1977	textbook <i>Planinska šola</i> (Alpine School), PZS
1979	Slovenian School for Nepal Mountain Guides established in Manang, Nepal
1991	unified training courses for youth mountain guides and mountain guides are held and unified rank <i>Vodnik PZS</i> (Guide AAS) is introduced
1993	Slovenian Mountain Guide Association established (SMGA)
1997	SMGA becomes a member of the International Federation of Mountain Guides Associations (IFMGA)
2005	new textbook <i>Planinska šola</i> (Alpine School), PZS
2006	<i>Vodniški učbenik</i> (Mountain Guide's Handbook), PZS

AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY:

Guide lamp

This lamp belonged to Janez Pečar - Bobek, a mountain guide from Kranjska Gora (1862–1949). He was one the best mountain guides, a mountain rescuer and known for several first ascents. His diary of climbs suggests that he led almost all famous climbers of that time in the mountains, among them also Julius Kugy, famous mountaineer and writer, who gave him a nickname *Salamander* (reptilian creature supposed to live in fire). When he stayed for the night in the open air with his group, he would never lie down as others did, but would put his legs around the fire and stay up all night. He would light his pipe with live coal, holding it long and calmly with his bare hands. It was a shocking sight for his company.



6. I Hike the Mountains and Learn About Them

When venturing out to the mountains, we are guests of wonderful yet sensitive nature which should remain after our visit as we had found it.

The first man in Carniola to be punished for plucking out the Edelweiss was Janez Rekar from Mojstrana, nicknamed “Roža in Jaga” (Flower and Hunting). The District Administration of Radovljica sentences him to 6 hours in prison. (Planinski vestnik, 1899)



The natural features of Slovenian mountains were formed by the compression and lifting of the Alps' mountain range resulting from the collision of the African and European tectonic plates, a process that has been ongoing for over 100 million years. The formation of sediments, the predominating bedrock in this area, started more than 300 million years ago south of the Earth's equator. When the African continental plates moved, sediments were pushed far to the north to their present location. The bold relief was created by selective erosion of non-cohesive bed

materials and is conditioned by the tectonic composition of the Alps. Resistant rocks make up mighty summits and rock faces. Where the bedrock is less resistant, deeply-gouged glacier and river valleys and gorges have formed, interchanging with meadows and forests. Over millions of years, high limestone plateaus have undergone heavy karstification, creating high-altitude karst plateaus (“*podji*”) with systems of underground caves and deep abysses. High up in the mountains, waterways start out as brooks, streams, and waterfalls that are a valuable reservoir of drinking water.

In the mountains weather is more changeable than in the valleys, precipitation more frequent and heavier, winds stronger, temperatures lower. At high elevations, it can often snow in the summer.

Every trip to a mountain starts on a brightly coloured meadow or, more frequently even, in a forest, which is the most common and best-preserved ecosystem of the Alpine territory in Slovenia. Slovenian mountains with their diverse relief and an interesting geographic position, where the cold and harsh continental (alpine) climatic conditions meet the mild and warm Mediterranean climate, are a true botanical paradise.

The number of visitors to the mountains is increasing. Besides considerable global climate change and pollution, mass visitation is another factor that causes significant environmental problems. Urbanisation and development of infrastructure, traffic, noise, water pollution, and waste are some of the problems where also mountaineers can make a difference. To achieve this, all mountain visitors should be conscious of the environmental principles and committed to nature protection measures. These are centred around protected areas – parks, generally understood to embody nature protection principles. In this respect, the Triglav National Park, one of the earliest parks in the Alps and one of the greatest treasures of Slovenia, plays a very important role. The primary aim of the park is to ensure nature protection and conservation of cultural landscape, as well as research, education, and experience of nature.



When going to the mountains, we enter a most sensitive part of natural ecosystems, which provides a habitat for a number of plants and animals. Coming in contact with the nature, cultural landscape and the

people living at the foot of these mountains is an exceptional experience; still, we should never fail to observe the main objectives of nature protection.

TIMELINE	
1896	the Edelweiss is the first plant of Slovenian mountains to be protected by law
1920	Memorandum text of the Museum Society of Slovenia – the first nation-wide nature protection scheme
1924	the Alpine Conservation Park founded in the Triglav Lakes Valley
1949	mountain group Martuljek declared a Natural Sight
1950	Robanov kot in the Kamnik-Savinja Alps declared a Natural Monument
1954	Mountain Patrol established within the Planinska zveza Slovenije
1961	the Triglav Lakes Valley promulgated as the Triglav National Park
1976	Decree on the Protection of Rare or Endangered Animal and Plant Species
1981	Triglav National Park Act passed
1987	Logarska dolina and Robanov are proclaimed Nature Reserves
1999	Nature Conservation Act
2004	Regulation on Special Protection Areas – Natura 2000 sites

AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY:

Signboard bearing the inscription “Logarska dolina Okrešelj Nature Park ,Protect our Flora and Fauna, Savinja Section of the SPD in Celje”

After many years of efforts, SPD's Savinja section purchased the area of Okrešelj in the valley Logarska dolina with an aim to establish a national park in the area. Certain that the outcome of the proposed procedure would be positive, SPD Savinja had set up national park signposts but the actual proclamation of the park was prevented by World War II. The area of Logarska dolina and Okrešelj was not protected until 1987, but even then as a nature park with the lowest level of protection rather than a national park as originally planned.



7. *If an Accident Happens*

The only way to become safe mountaineers is to exercise utmost caution, and through learning and climbing in various types of terrain.

The number of inexperienced tourists who are injured while climbing the mountains alone or without a trained guide is higher than the number of accidents in dangerous, demanding climbs made in the company of experienced mountain guides. He who does not feel completely fit, should not climb to the mountains. He who has a disease, for example a heart condition, should not venture out to difficult peaks. Make no tours in bad weather, and do not set off for high peaks in snow. (Planinski vestnik, 1895)



The mountains have always been and will continue to be regarded as potentially dangerous for visitors, although mass visitation has created a false feeling of security. Before venturing up into the mountains, we should consider our own safety and preparedness for the tour we are planning to take. The aim of the tour is not to conquer the summit but to return home safely; many accidents happen during descents. In case of an accident, mountaineers are obliged to help to the best of their knowledge, experience and abilities, and report the

accident to the information center (no. 112) or the nearest mountain rescue service. Most accidents are caused by insufficient preparation for the tour, overestimation of one's abilities, inappropriate equipment, poor knowledge of the route and lack of information or underestimation of weather conditions in the mountains. The most common causes of mountain accidents are slips, falling rocks, lightning, avalanches, and hypothermia.

In the past, mountain accidents were rare. If an accident did occur, local people, mountain guides or climbing companions came to the rescue. When mountaineering increased in popularity and alpinism swept the world in the 20th century, the number of accidents and the requirements posed to the rescue service rose as well. To cope with the changing conditions, the first mountain rescue service was established in 1912 in Kranjska Gora within the Slovenian Mountaineering Society. From Kranjska Gora, Mountain Rescue Service spread to other parts of Slovenia which were located close to the mountains. Over time, this first Mountain Rescue Service has grown into a powerful organization with a well-developed network of rescue service stations across Slovenia which are characterized by state-of-the-art equipment, modern rescue techniques and a dedication to helping mountaineers in trouble.



ČASOVNA PREGLEDNICA	
1741	earliest recorded mass accident in the mountains: 59 pilgrims die of a lightning strike on Donáčka gora
1777	earliest recorded mass accident during maintenance works: 8 local people die in an avalanche above Srednji vrh in the Karavanke
1815	first recorded accident in the Slovenian highlands: a 15-year-old shepherd dies as a result of a slip and fall below Jalovec
1822	first fatal accident including a tourist and the first organized rescue operation in the Triglav North Face
1902	Mountain Rescue Group organized within the SPD in Mojstrana
1902–1914	German and Austrian Mountaineering Society sets up first mountain rescue stations; rescuers are local people
1903	SPD publishes in <i>Planinski vestnik</i> the first Slovenian public warning that mountaineers should not attempt to walk unknown paths
1912	first Mountain Rescue Station founded within the SPD in Kranjska Gora – marks the beginning of the Mountain Rescue Service of Slovenia
1923	Mountain Rescue Section is established within the SPD's Central Committee
1933	first organized unified course of mountain rescue techniques – a handbook by Dr. Bogdan Breclj, <i>Prva pomoč in reševanje v gorah</i> (First aid and rescue in the mountains)
1935	mountain rescue training courses on Okrešelj and in the Vrata valley
1947	first after-war course in mountain rescue techniques held on Kamniško sedlo
1955	International Commission for Mountain Rescue (IKAR) formed
1966	beginning of systematic research into mountain accidents and accident prevention programs
1968	helicopters first used in rescue operations
1975	mountain rescue training first based on the special requirements of rescue operations
2006	Rescue Operations Section separates from the PZS, forming the Mountain Rescue Association of Slovenia

AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY

Burlap, twine, and a needle

Until 1970, mountain rescuers used burlap to wrap the dead at accident sites. Sometimes they sewed the bundles up, but in most cases the wrapped bodies were bound with twine. Before doing so, they paid their respects by removing their hats and reciting aloud a prayer for the deceased and the rescue mission.

They also made a bouquet of alpine flowers and dwarf pine for every deceased person. The body was then taken to the nearest chapel. As soon as he could, a priest would come and offer prayers for the deceased. Before the Second World War, if the accident occurred in the Triglav mountains above the Vrata Valley, the mountain rescuer Gregor Lah - Preckinov would come and transport the victim back to the village of Mojstrana with his horse cart. The body was then taken to a meadow at Boka in the middle of the village and was washed under the hayrack with water from the nearby Roja millrace. The victim's body was afterwards taken either to the railway station or the village of Dovje, where the priest would place an evergreen wreath on the coffin and accompany it to the morgue at the cemetery. Sometimes relatives would take the body back home for burial, but many found their final resting place at the Dovje cemetery.



8. *Stopping Over at a Mountain Hut*

Cheerful atmosphere is desired, but in no way shall it mean partying that could disturb other guests of the mountain hut. (Slovenian Mountaineers' Code of Conduct)

How important are mountain huts for the tourism any hiker can judge for himself, in particular if he has been exhausted on the way by troubles such as fog, rain, storms, and the like. In good weather, a mountaineer will find rest and refreshments at the hut, if it is supplied with the basic foodstuffs. (Planinski vestnik, 1895)



Mountain huts offer simple accommodation, food, drink, mountaineering training, and shelter in case of an accident or bad weather. In a hut, one can obtain information about the condition of the trail and weather forecasts, and report an accident. Entering your name in the visitor's book will help the rescuers determine your position in case of an accident. Dedicated to minimizing environmental impact, mountain huts offer no luxury and no five-course meals. Respect the house rules, avoid making unnecessary noise, and show consideration for other visitors.

The first mountain huts in Slovenia were built at the end of the 18th century and were primarily intended to accommodate explorers. In the second half of the 19th century, German and Austrian mountaineering clubs began putting up huts in the Slovenian mountains to strengthen the German rule and consolidate the Germanisation of Slovenia and its

mountains rather than to offer shelter to mountaineers. Germans would give summits and huts German names, the hut wardens spoke German, and foreign tourists were given priority over Slovenian guests. Formation of the SPD, Slovensko planinsko društvo (Slovenian Mountaineering Society), only made matters worse as now Slovenes would also build mountain huts in an attempt to preserve the Slovenian appearance of Slovenian mountains. Every opening of a mountain hut was a celebration, a national demonstration in itself. After World War II, mountaineering embraced an idea to make mountains accessible to the widest number of people and, as a result, visitors to Slovenian mountains can find rest at over 170 mountain huts.



ČASOVNA PREGLEDNICA	
1871	Triglavsko koča at Ledine (Prodi) below Triglav – Triglavski tempelj (Triglav Temple)
1894	Orožnova koča on Planina za Liscem below Črna prst (the first hut to be erected by the SPD) and Kocbekova koča on the alp Molička planina below Ojstrica
1895	Vodnikova koča on Velo polje
1896	Triglavsko koča on Kredarica, Mozirska koča on Golte
1898	Gornjegrajska koča on the alp Menina planina, Luška koča on Korita
1899	mountain huts on Boč, on Rodica, and in the Tamar valley
1900	Češka koča at Spodnje Ravne below Grintovec
1901	Trillerjeva koča on Krn, Tomčeva koča on Begunjščica
1902	Jurkova koča on Lisca in the Posavje Hills
1904	first Aljažev dom in the Vrata valley, Kadilnikova koča on Golica
1906	Koča on Kamniško sedlo
1907	Dom on Porezen, Ruška koča on the Pohorje plateau, Pirnatova koča on Javornik in the Idrija Hills
1908	Frischaufov dom on Okrešelj
1909	Vilfanova koča on Begunjščica
1910	new Aljažev dom in the Vrata valley, Prešernova koča on Stol, Koča on Raduha
1912	Tičarjev dom on the Vršič pass
1914	Vilharjeva koča below Snežnik

AN EXHIBIT WITH A STORY:

Model of the hut Kadilnikova koča on Golica

France Kadilnik, doyen of Slovenian mountaineers, father of Slovenian tourism and author of the first mountain travelogue in Slovene, had advocated the need for an all-Slovenian mountaineering club from 1855 when he started frequenting the mountains. He was a witty, charming man from Dolenjska, who would wander the streets of Ljubljana in his steel-capped hiking boots and short buckskin breeches, a saggy rucksack over his shoulder and a two-metre-long stick in his hand, which he had, like his hat, adorned with flowers that he had picked on his walks and climbs. When Kranjska Gora Section of the Slovensko planinsko društvo (SPD) began building a hut on Golica that was to become a direct competitor to the German hut erected on the same mountain, Kadilnik symbolically hammered the first nail. Kadilnik donated nearly all his savings, 7000 kronen, a small fortune at the time, to the construction of the hut which was opened in 1905, bearing the name of its great donor. In his will, Kadilnik named the SPD as his rightful heir.



9. *As an Alpinist, I Climb Slovenian and Foreign Rock Faces and Summits*

An alpinist is a man who searches for troubles, and is happy if he finds and overcomes them.

Alpinism is nothing else but a most intense return of man to Nature ... Across the steep and steepest faces climb, boldly and without fear, our young boys and girls ... There is no peak, no rock face that our climbers cannot conquer! (Henrik Tuma, 1930)



Alpinism, as an activity that includes climbing, walking and skiing in the mountains, in particular on pathless terrain and without a mountain guide, is the most demanding form of mountaineering. We use the term climbing where a mountaineer is required to use his hands to move. The destination of an alpinist is hardly accessible peaks and impassable rock faces, which he climbs via unprotected routes. The basic climbing skills can be learnt in Alpine Schools, and the descriptions of climbing routes are given in

numerous mountaineers' guides. The alpinist's first tours should be short and easy, taken in the company of a climbing instructor, and only then an alpinist can venture on a tour alone. For reasons of safety, alpinists should always rope up, climbing with a climbing companion or in a team.

The beginning of European mountaineering dates back to the end of the 15th century, when the climbers first used ropes, wooden pegs, slings, ladders, and ice pitons. Since the end of the 18th century, there have been several people also in Slovenia, who deserve to be called alpinists (Valentin Stanič, France Kadilnik, Julius Kugy, Henrik Tuma, members of the Dren climbing club). Organized forms of modern alpinism started in the inter-war period when climbers set out more demanding climbing routes, following the “where there is a will, there is a way” principle. The most notable achievements of the time were those made by the members of the Turistovski klub Skala (Mountaineering Club Skala). After World War II, mountaineering grew into a sport, which brought about the need to compete with other nations, turning the attention of climbers towards foreign, most demanding peaks and faces, and left the mountains of Slovenia to be used as a training ground, in particular in winter conditions. A series of expeditions followed. Having climbed all 8000-metre peaks of the world, ticked off the top most difficult routes, made a number of second ascents, solo climbs, ice ascents and combined climbing with skiing, Slovenian alpinists have established themselves as one of the best in the world. Since the end of the 1970s, sports and ice climbing have been on the rise as so has extreme ski mountaineering.



AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY:

“Himalayan” Boots

The boots were made from lamb and reindeer skin by the Mojstrana shoemaker Janez Eržen in 1969. They were worn in the same year by Klavdij Mlekuž on the Himalayan expedition to Annapurna. Then the boots were passed on to Janko Ažman who wore them on Istor o Nal in 1970, and on both expeditions to the Himalayas (Makalu 1972 and 1975), stepping in them on the top of Makalu. Although home-made (or just because of that), the boots were of excellent quality and protected their owners from getting frostbite. Janko Ažman, whose tall figure once inspired the climbers to use their comrade as a bridge over a crack, would give the boots an (unintended) wash in a glacier river or stream, but the boots continued to efficiently held out water, ice, and snow



TIMELINE	
1800	Valentin Stanič summits Grossglockner a day after the first climbers, and makes first ascent of Watzmann soon afterwards
1886	Henrik Tuma scales the north face of Mojstrovka
1890 or 1894	Trenta guide Ivan Berginc - Štrukelj allegedly makes an unassisted ascent of the Triglav North Face in its eastern part
1896	Julius Kugy climbs the north face of Škrlatica with mountain guides
1908	Janez Košir from Mojstrana makes the first documented Slovenian ascent over the Triglav North Face up Nemški steber (the German Pillar)
1909	Jože Komac - Pavr climbs unassisted up the Triglav North Face in the location of today's Slovenska smer (Slovenian Route)
1923	Klement Jug, Vladimir Kajzelj and Lojze Volkar climb the German Route in the Triglav North Face as the first Slovenian roped team
1924	Klement Jug climbs the north face of Mlinarica
1926	Mira Marko Debelak and Stanko Tominšek climb the Direct Route (Direktna smer) in Špik
1927	first climbs of Slovenia's Golden Roped Team: Joža Čop, Miha Potočnik, and Stanko Tominšek
1936	first SPD expedition to the Western Alps
1940	first winter expedition of the Academic Group of SPD to the Durmitor
1945	Pavla Jesih and Joža Čop climb Čop's Pillar in the Triglav North Face
1949	Ciril Debeljak - Cic and Rado Kočever climb the Central Pillar of Dedec
1954	the first Slovenian to climb the Himalayas: Dinko Bertonec, a member of an Argentinian expedition to Dhaulagiri
1960	first Slovenian expedition to the Himalayas summits Trisul II and Trisul III
1963	first expedition to the Caucasus Commission for Expeditions to Foreign Mountains formed
1964	first expedition to the Andes
1967	first expedition to the Pamir Mountains
1968	first winter ascent of Čop's Pillar (Stane Belak - Šrauf, Aleš Kunaver, Tone Sazonov)
1975	first ascent along the southern face of Makalu and summit bring Slovenian alpinism world fame (Stane Belak, Marjan Manfreda, Janko Ažman, Nejc Zaplotnik, Viktor Grošelj, Ivan Kotnik, Janez Dovžan)
1979	Mount Everest conquered via a first approach route along the western ridge (Andrej Štremfelj, Nejc Zaplotnik, Stane Belak - Šrauf)
1981	first ascent of the southern face of Dhaulagiri (Stane Belak, Cene Berčič, Emil Tratnik)
1986	first Slovenian woman at 8000 m, Karakorum (Marija Štremfelj)
1987	first Slovenian winter ascent of an 8000-metre peak (Dhaulagiri) and the first winter climb in the Himalayas (Marjan Kregar, Iztok Tomazin) women's world record for highest parachute jump from the top of Trisul (Vlasta Kunaver)
1990	South Face of Lhotse climbed by Tomo Česen
1991	first ascent of the south-east ridge of Kangchendzenga (Marko Prezelj and Andrej Štremfelj, who are awarded the Piolet d'Or (Golden Ice Axe), the highest international mountaineering award, for the accomplishment)
1995	the last 8000-metre peak, Annapurna, climbed, and the first ski descent of the mountain accomplished by Andrej and Davorin Karničar
1996	new route in the north-west face of Ama Dablam climbed in alpine style (Vanja Furlan and Tomaž Humar, who receive the Piolet d'Or for the accomplishment)
1997	first Slovenian without additional oxygen summits Mount Everest (Pavle Kozjek)
1999	solo climb in the South Face of Dhaulagiri, first climb featured on-line on the Internet (Tomaž Humar)
2000	first continuous ski descent from the top of Mount Everest to base camp (Davorin Karničar)
2001	Martina Čufar becomes Sports Climbing World Champion

10. I Have Climbed to the Top of the Mountain

Conquering the summit is just an intermediate objective, the final one being safe return home.

A mountaineer who has ventured on his first attempt atop a high mountain, skipping the lower grades of recreational walking, will be taken aback by the spectacular view from the top. He will retake his tours, feel a sudden rush of interest in this or that peak, he will wish to know the names of the mountains and orographic conditions. (Planinski vestnik, 1895)



View of the surrounding summits, a turret, cross or box with a seal – these are the signs that we have reached the top of the mountain. Now it is time for a snack, traditional rope christening and a brief recollection of the past when only few were lucky enough to enjoy such views. The expanse of the horizon beckons the mountaineer to new tours, conquests of new rock faces and summits.

Every nation has its “holy” mountain. For Slovenes, this is Triglav, the highest, most desirable mountain, celebrated in verse and prose, and admired like no other. The history of Triglav ascents began in 1778 when the group of “four brave men” from Bohinj succeeded in conquering its summit. In the 19th century, Triglav became the symbol of Slovenian national identity, largely through the efforts of one man, priest Jakob Aljaž. Mountain summits and rock faces were just another arena where the Slovene-German contest for supremacy was fought. It was an arena where Slovenes were able to demonstrate our self-confidence and, by preserving the Slovenian appearance of our mountains, defended our language, culture, and national identity.

The first scientists and tourists to summit Slovenian mountains did so with the help and in the company of local mountain guides, who had climbed most summits earlier as hunters and shepherds. Since at that time there were no laid-out and secured paths, every first approach across passes, along ridges and up sheer rock faces was a serious climbing achievement.

TIMELINE	
1758, 1759	Janez Anton Scopoli – first tourist on Storžič and Grintovec
26. 8. 1778	Luka Korošec, Matevž Kos, Štefan Rožič and Lovrenc Willomitzer from Bohinj conquer the summit of Triglav »for the first time since the dawn of time«
1793, 1794	Franc Hohenwart – first tourist on Planjava and Mangart
1808	Valentin Stanič takes barometric and thermometric readings on the top of Triglav
1823	Ernest Joanelli – first man to climb Ojstrica
1836	F. Unger – first man to climb Raduha; Henrik Freyer – first man on Stenar
1842	Otto Sendtner – first man to climb Razor
1870	Rozalija Škantar - Šestova from Bohinj becomes the first woman to summit Triglav
1877	Johannes Frischauf, the first man to summit Mrzla gora
1880	Julius Kugy, first man to climb Škrlatica (formerly known as Suhi plaz)
1895	Jakob Aljaž erects a turret on top of Triglav
1907	Maša Švigelj becomes the first Slovenian woman to summit Jalovec
1934	members of the Jesenice section of the Turistovski klub Skala put up a cross on top of Škrlatica in memory of mountain accident victims
1991	on Mid-Summer's Eve, mountain rescuers from Mojstrana unveil Slovenian flag on top of Triglav to celebrate Slovenia's independence

AN EXHIBIT TELLS A STORY:

The first Visitor's Book at Aljažev stolp (the Aljaž Turret on top of Triglav)

The first page of the book bears an inscription in Latin: “Greetings to you, dear visitor! Feel free, if such is your wish, to write your name, and a thought, into this book. This turret with a panorama I set up according to my own designs, at my own expense, and on my land on 7 August 1895, for the public good. Jakob Aljaž, priest at Dovje.”

An entry in the book reveals that the opening of the turret was carried out on 22 August 1895, that is about two weeks after the turret was constructed. Jakob Aljaž and his friends spent the night in Dežmanova koča and in the morning, in beautiful weather, they set off to the top of Triglav. At the opening, Jakob Aljaž was accompanied by Matej Hubad, Andrej Gassner and Aljaž's faithful assistants, Janez Klinar – Požganc and Tomaž Košir – Kobar. Požganc threw a dynamite cartridge, they opened a bottle of champagne, toasted with tin glasses from the turret's supplies and sang two songs. Aljaž sang kneeling down, tears in his eyes.



11. *Mountains Leave Traces*

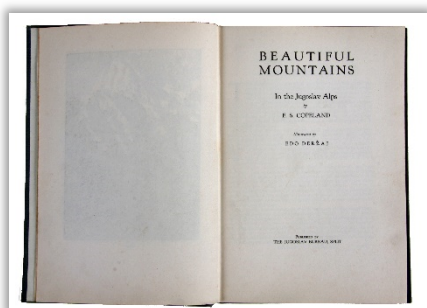
May mountains remain forever the sanctuaries of those who are in search of the sun!

Like every other art, mountaineering in its broadest sense holds a great ethical moment! Every art cleanses and lifts our senses. When you stand atop a high mountain peak, an unusual elevated sensation pervades your soul. (Planinski vestnik, 1895)



With their beauty, inaccessibility and greatness, mountains have always inspired and attracted explorers, pioneer climbers and other travelers as well as artists, who have to date created an outstanding collection of mountaineering-related works of art. Their themes are as various as the attitude towards mountains, from respect out of fear to mystical experience, from extreme sport achievements to pleasant hiking in the nature and beautiful views. Yet the love of mountains is the ultimate driving force of cultural experience and

creativity. Everything, from vigorous language spoken by a simple herdsman to carefully chosen words uttered by the greatest artists, represents this rich cultural activity. It is also a reflection of a unique Slovenian soul which finds its own spiritual world, love of country and national identity in the mountains. In this context, Planinski vestnik, Slovenia's oldest monthly magazine published since 1895 by the Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), plays an important role.



The main feature of mountaineering is a memorable experience in the mountains. As a kaleidoscope of memories, this experience finds its way in various forms into texts, from professional ones to literature, into works of fine arts, music, films, photography etc., or is present in lively story-telling among friends.

LIST OF PERMANENT EXHIBITION EXHIBITS BY PARTS

The displayed objects are part of the mountaineering collection of Gornjesavski muzej Jesenice, Slovenski planinski muzej (Upper Sava Valley Museum - Slovenian Alpine Museum).

SECTION 1: THE MOUNTAINS CALL TO ME:

CRAMPONS USED BY LUMBERJACKS, the beginning of the 20th century,

Inv. No. M 65

SIMPLE FOUR POINT CRAMPONS used in transporting hay and mowing grass on steep slopes, the beginning of the 20th cent.,

Inv. No. M 66

A SHEEP BELL

Inv. No. 2448 E

A SHOOTING STICK SEAT, before World War II

Inv. No. 2655 E

A GAME KEEPER'S SHOOTING STICK WITH "EYES", before World War II

Inv. No. 2660 E

TRADITIONAL SLEIGHS (*HORNSCHLITTEN*), used in farm work and rescue operations, made in 1918

Inv. No. 386

BAUXITE from Rudnica, Bohinj

Inv. No. 495

A CHAMOIS TROPHY HEAD

Inv. No. 2659 E

VISITORS' BOOKS for German (1880–1918) and Slovenian (1899–1925) guests of the Šmerc inn in Mojstrana

Inv. No. 1604, 1605

RING OF A LARCH TREE from Vrata, about 500 years old

Inv. No. 2661 E

A SHEPHERD'S CAP from the alps of Primorska, made from boiled and soaked amadou (*Fomes fomentarius*)

Inv. No. 2658 E

A HORN shepherds used to keep goat herds near

Inv. No. 2657 E

COW-HORN POWDER FLASK

Inv. No. 2656 E

A MODEL OF A SHEPHERD'S DWELLING on Velika planina; foundations date back to the antique period

Inv. No. 909

SKIS and SKI POLES, the interwar period

Inv. No. 900, 901

SKI-TOURING BOOTS, the interwar period

Inv. No. 1532

A MODEL of the mountain hut Skalaška koča on Rožca, 1931, extended in 1934, burnt down in 1943 (model made by Marjan Dolinšek in 1960)

Inv. No. 141

SEAL SKINS, the interwar period

Inv. No. 2081

AN ALPINE HAT WITH BADGES

Inv. No. 1015, 1016-1027

THE ICE AXE belonging to Tomaž Humar, the 1990s

Inv. No. 1084

THE LOGO of a skiing competition organized by Turistovski klub Skala, 1936

Inv. No. 266

HYGROGRAPH, a device that measures and records humidity

Inv. No. 2214

A TUBE FOR MEASURING PRECIPITATION

Inv. No. 2216

HELLMANN'S SNOW DENSITY GAUGE

Inv. No. 2215

SKELETON OF a *Birgeria* fish, found in Vrata near the Tomiškova pot route, approximate age 210 million years (a copy)

Inv. No. 16

A BOOK by Henrik Tuma: *Imenoslovje Julijskih Alp* (Geographical Names of the Julian Alps), 1929

Inv. No. 130

A BOOK BY Ferdinand Seidl: *Rastlinstvo naših Alp* (The Flora of Our Alps), 1918

Inv. No. 70

JAKOB ALJAŽ'S HIKING STICK, 1879

Inv. No. 45

THE ANTHEM of Turistovski klub Skala, the interwar period, a framed transcript

Inv. No. 132

AN INVITATION to a friendly meet of climbers from the three countries, 1967

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 4.

THE BADGE marking the PTT (national telecom operator) mountaineers' convention, 1959

Inv. No. 1565

THE BADGE of the Vrata valley mountain camp, 1953

Inv. No. 1564

A CAMERA of climber Janez Mrak, before World War II

Inv. No. 174

BINOCULARS of photographer Jaka Čop

Inv. No. 1100

DRAWINGS OF "Kravji bal" (Cows' Ball) on Kredarica, 1937, by Miran Marn – Marjon

Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 14.

THE HIKING BAG of the priest Josip Lavtižar, the end of the 19th century

Inv. No. 205

IBEX'S HORNS

Inv. No. 857

WOODEN CLOGS, made in Rateče in 1865

Inv. No. 23

JOURNAL *Planinski škrat* (Mountain Dwarf), Gornji Grad, 1907

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 5.

Planinski šaljivec (The Mountain Joker), the newsletter of the Pipa climbing club, 1895

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 3.

An invitation to a village party organized by the Pipa club, 1894

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 3.

AN INVITATION to a dance organized by the Academic Group of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1939

Inv. No. 211

THE PENDANT worn by the Party Committee of the Planinsko društvo Slovenije, 1946

Inv. No. 617

THE PROGRAMME of the Fourth Mountaineering Dance held at Narodni dom, Ljubljana, 1909

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 4.

A PIPE, the symbol of the Pipa club, around 1893

Inv. No. 858

A HIKING STICK, owned by priest Andrej Dremelj, 1881

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A WALKING STICK

Inv. No. 862

A WALKING STICK

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HIKING POLES of Jaka Čop, made of aluminium, after World War II

Inv. No. 1149

SECTION 2: I AM A MEMBER OF A MOUNTAINEERING ORGANISATION

A BROCHURE of the Carniolan section of the Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein, 1901

Inv. No. 35

THE LOGO of the Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein, before World War I

Inv. No. 37

THE LOGO of the Turistovski klub Skala, the interwar period

Inv. No. 371

THE BADGE of the Turistovski klub Skala, the interwar period

Inv. No. 186

THE LOGO of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, before World War I

Inv. No. 856

BADGES of mountaineering organizations: Slovenian Mountaineering Society and Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), from 1893 on

Inv. Nos. 225, 269, 635, 642, 648, 649, 727, 1258, 1805

A MOUNTAIN TOUR CHECKLIST of the Turistovski klub Skala, 1922

Inv. No. 438

THE CALENDAR of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1910

Inv. No. 63

MEMBERSHIP CARDS issued by the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, Planinsko društvo Slovenije (Alpine Club of Slovenia), and Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia)

Triglav Museum Collection Archive, boxes 1, 3, and 15.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS issued by the Turistovski klub Skala, the interwar period

Triglav Museum Collection Archive, boxes 1, 3, and 15.

THE NOTICEBOARD of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society in the Vrata valley, before World War I

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AN AWARD presented to Josip Hauptman, a senior Pipa member, 1896

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THE DIPLOMA granted to Janko Mlakar, 1897

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THE BANNER of the Jesenice branch of the Turistovski klub Skala, 1924

Inv. No. 134

AN APPLICATION FORM to join the Jesenice branch of the Turistovski klub Skala, around 1924

Inv. No. 176

THE BOOK OF RULES of the Turistovski klub Skala, 1920/21

Inv. No. 413

A WARDEN ARM BAND of the Turistovski klub skala, after 1912

Inv. No. 182

AN INVITATION to a club meeting of the Kranjska gora branch of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1914

Inv. No. 280

THE BOOK OF MEETING MINUTES of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1899–1906

Inv. No. 1488

THE LEDGER of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1906–1911

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 3.

AN INVITATION to a club meeting of the Kum Trbovlje Alpine Club, 1952

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 4.

AN ALPINE CLUB MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM, 1951

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 5.

THE BOOK OF MEETING MINUTES of the Jesenice branch of the Turistovski klub Skala, 1923–1925

Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 1.

THE BOOK OF MEETING MINUTES of the Central Committee of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1925–1929

Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 2.

A BOOKLET by the Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), 2001, Honour Code of Slovenian Mountaineers

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A REQUEST to establish a mountaineering club "Triglav Friends", and the first page of club rules, 1872 (a copy, the original is kept by ARS)

THE RULES of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, first page, 1893 (a copy, the original is held by ARS)

A BOOK BY Dr. Arnošt Brilej: Priročnik za planince (A Mountaineer's Guide), SPD 1939

Library

SECTION 3: CHOOSING THE DESTINATION AND ROUTE

A BOOK by Pavel Kunaver: Na planine! (To the Mountains!), in 1921, the first mountaineering guide in Slovenia

Inv. No. 72

A MAP of the Kamnik-Savinja Alps, 1924

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 5.

SHOVEL-LIKE HOES for clearing paths, the beginning of the 20th century

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ANCHOR PEGS from the first route to Škrlatica, 1909

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A BOOKLET listing the paths marked by the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1906

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A SIGNPOST for the hut of Marija Terezija, DÖAV, before World War I

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A SIGNPOST "Križka jezera-Razor-Kr. Gora, SPD", before World War II

Inv. No. 83

A SIGNPOST "Vrata – hotel Aljažev dom, SPD", 1903

Inv. No. 84

A SIGNPOST "Skozi Kot do Staničeve koč... " (Through Kot to the hut Staničeva koča), SPD, before World War II

Inv. No. 420

A SIGNPOST "Hanzova stena" (Hanza's Rock Face), 1926

Inv. No. 503

A SIGNPOST "SPD 1907, na Dražgoše", 1907

Inv. No. 818

A SIGNPOST marking the path "Mrzli studenec – Konjščica – Triglav SPD", before World War II

Inv. No. 895

A SIGNPOST marking the path to Vodnik Hut "Vodnikova koča 10 min", before World War II

Inv. No. 896

A SIGNPOST marking the path to "Križ – Stenar SPD", before World War II

Inv. No. 897

A SIGNPOST "Vrata – Aljažev dom – Triglav – SPD", before World War II

Inv. No. 1524

A SIGNPOST for "Galerije Mojstrana SPD", before World War II

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A BOARD bearing an inscription "Pot zgradilo SPD" (Constructed by the Slovenian Mountaineering Society), before World War II

Inv. No. 85

A PART OF THE STEEL ROPE from the trail over Rž to Kredarica, 1910

Inv. No. 890

A SLOVENE ALPINE TRANSVERSAL BADGE

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THE LIST of paths marked by the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1893

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 3.

THE GUIDELINES published by the Marking Group of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1924

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 5.

DIARY ENTRIES made by a climber from Belgrade hiking the Slovene Alpine Transversal, 1954–1955
Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 6.
A JOURNAL AND STAMP of the Slovene Alpine Transversal
Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 15. Inv. No. 594
AN AGREEMENT on mountain path repairs, 1955
Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 8.

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A CANVAS BAG, the beginning of the 20th century
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A RUCKSACK, before World War II
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A PHOTO taken at the first mountain guide training course held by the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, Ljubljana
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A PHOTO of mountain guides and tourists in front of the Šmerc inn, Mojstrana 1902
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A DÖAV MOUNTAIN GUIDE'S BOOKLET, before World War I
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A BOOKLET OF AN SPD GUIDE, before World War II
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A LEAFLET displaying mountain guides' and porters' fees, 1931
Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 15.

A BOOKLET on instructions to perform the services of a mountain guide, 1891

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AN IDENTIFICATION CARD of a PZS mountain guide, 1964–1983

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 6.

A DÖAV MOUNTAIN GUIDE BADGE, before World War I

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AN SPD MOUNTAIN GUIDE BADGE, before World War I

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AN SPD MOUNTAIN GUIDE BADGE, the interwar period

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THE BADGE “Gorski vodnik PZS”(Mountain Guide of the Alpine Association of Slovenia), after World War II

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THE BADGE “Vodnik Sloven. plan. društva”(Mountain Guide of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society), before World War II

Inv. No. 1552

THE BADGE “Združenje GV Slovenije. Gorski vodnik Jaka Čop” (Association of Mountain Guides of Slovenia. Mountain Guide Jaka Čop), after World War II

Inv. No. 1380

THE BADGE “Združenje GV Slovenije. Gorski vodnik Andrej More” (Association of Mountain Guides of Slovenia. Mountain Guide Andrej More), after World War II

Inv. No. 1551

THE BADGE “Mladinski vodnik PZS”(PZS Junior Mountain Guide), after World War II

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A BADGE of a guide of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), after World War II

Inv. No. 1567

A GUIDE LAMP belonging to Janez Pečar – Bobek, before World War I

Inv. No. 108

A MOUNTAIN GUIDE’S HIKING STICK, before World War II

Inv. No. 104

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A MOUNTAIN GUIDE’S BAG, owned by Gregor Žerjav, before World War II

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HEAVY HIKING BOOTS, with Kropa-made nails and wooden pegs, before World War II

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Upper Triassic Tuvallian coralline limestone – the Razor limestone

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Upper Triassic Norian corals

Inv. No. 12 b

The remains of an ammonite shell in the Upper Jurassic limestone

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 A FLYER featuring a humorous weather forecast, before World War II
 Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 3.
 A FLYER of the Mountain Patrol, after 1954
 Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 4.
 A MOUNTAIN PATROL MEMBERSHIP CARD, 1970–1974
 Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 16.
 A FLYER reminding people to protect the beauty of the mountains, 1955
 Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 4.
 AN APPLICATION FORM to join the Mountain Patrol, founded in 1945
 Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 5.
 A SIGNPOST “Narodni park – Logarska dolina – Okrešelj”, before World War II
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A MEMORIAL PLAQUE dedicated to three avalanche victims, Rateče 1852
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 A MEDICAL SUPPLIES KIT, before World War I
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 MEMBERSHIP CARDS of the Mountain Rescue Service of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), after World War II
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 A MEMBERSHIP CARD of the Mountain Rescue Service (Main Rescue Office) of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, before World War II
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 INSIGNIA of the Mountain Rescue Service of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), after World War II
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THE BADGE of the Mountain Rescue Service of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), after World War II
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AN AVALANCHE RESCUE BEACON in use since the 1960s
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A MOUNTAIN RESCUER'S HELMET, aluminium
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A MOUNTAIN RESCUER'S HELMET, leather
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A WIRE ROPE CLAMP used to clamp and secure a loaded steel rope in cable rope extensions
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A BRAKE BLOCK used in winch rescue operations
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A RESCUE DRUM, prototype by Aleš Kunaver, 1959

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THE NAME PLATE of the mountain hut Koča Marije Terezije at Ledine below Triglav, 1909/10

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THE NAME PLATE of the mountain hut Dežmanova koča below Triglav, 1885/1886

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THE NAME PLATE of the mountain hut Koča pri Triglavskih jezerih, 1880

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A MODEL of the lower-lying hut Koča na Golici, 1892, extended in 1896, burnt down in 1943 (model made by Marjan Dolinšek in 1957)

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A MODEL of the mountain hut Skalaški dom na Voglu, 1934, burnt down in 1943 (model made by Marjan Dolinšek in 1961)

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A MODEL of the mountain hut Vodnikova koča na Velem polju, opened in 1895 (model made by Marjan Dolinšek)

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A MODEL of the mountain hut Češka koča na Spodnjih Ravneh below Grintovec, opened in 1900

Inv. No. 911

A MODEL of the mountain hut Koča na Pesku, opened in 1929

Exhibit kept for an unlimited period, courtesy of Slovenske Konjice Alpine Club

THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Valvazorjeva koča pod Stolom, 1904–1912

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THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Orožnova koča on Črna prst, 1894–1907

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THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Koča v Planici, 1899–1903

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THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Češka koča na Spodnjih Ravneh below Grintovec, 1907–1921

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THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Prešernova koča na Stolu, 1910–1922

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THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Kadilnikova koča na Golici, 1932

Inv. No. 838

THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Pogačnikov dom at Križ Lakes; 1952

Inv. No. 839

THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Vilfanova koča on Begunjščica, 1928–1937

Inv. No. 843

THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Koča na Veliki planini, 1940–1947

Inv. No. 847

THE VISITORS' BOOK of the mountain hut Skalaška koča on Rožca, 1931–1936

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THE MEMORY BOOK on the opening of the hut Valvasorjev dom below Stol, 1954

Inv. No. 850

THE MEMORY BOOK on the opening of the hut Vodnikov dom na Velem polju, 1958

Inv. No. 1489

AN INVITATION to the opening of the mountain hut Planinski dom na Lisci, 1952

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 4.

THE BUILDING PLAN for the first Aljažev dom in Vrata, 1904

Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 3.

THE INSURANCE POLICIES covering the mountain hut Koča na Kamniškem sedlu managed by the Kamnik branch of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society
Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 3.
AN INVITATION to the opening of the mountain hut Sokolski planinski dom on Pohorje, 1939
Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 6.
A PRICE LIST in use at the hut Aljažev dom, around 1980
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AN AGREEMENT on the hut warden's duties, after World War II
Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 10.
A THANK-YOU LETTER by Bovec Alpine Club, 1961
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THE BOOK of possessions of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society, 1923-1934
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A MESSAGE from a Skala club member to a colleague, before World War II
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HALF-PIECE AVČIN CRAMPONS

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CLIMBING SHOES, men's, before World War II

Inv. No. 154, 296

CLIMBING SHOES, women's, before World War II

Inv. No. 1049

CLIMBING PEGS

CARABINERS

A CLIMBING IRON

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A RUCKSACK, model Jalovec, after World War II

Inv. No. 2058

GLACIER GLASSES, around 1950

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CLIMBERS' ICE-AXES, mid-20th century

Inv. Nos. 1655, 2049, 1493

A ROPE LADDER (AIDER), after World War II

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A CLIMBING HELMET, around 1960

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SHORT SKIS for sliding down and descending, around 1960

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A HANGING STANCE, around 1950

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A WINDBREAKER JACKET, the Makalu 1972 and Makalu 1975 expeditions

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A RUCKSACK, the Makalu 1972 and Makalu 1975 expeditions

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A PULLOVER, the Makalu 1972 and Makalu 1975 expeditions

Inv. No. 1904

A PULLOVER AND HAT, the Lhotse 1981 expedition

Inv. No. 1907

FULL LENGTH GAITERS, the Lhotse 1981 expedition

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CLIMBING BOOTS, the Lhotse 1981 expedition

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DUFFLE KIT BAGS for equipment and clothing of Himalaya expeditions, after World War II

Inv. Nos. 1944, 1945, 1946

A PACKING DRUM, the Ganesh 1994 expedition

Inv. No. 1924

A HAT, the Trisul 1960 expedition

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A CLIMBING HELMET, the Lhotse 1981 expedition

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A DOWN JACKET, the Makalu 1972 and Makalu 1975 expeditions

Inv. No. 1941

TROUSERS, the Makalu 1972 and Makalu 1975 expeditions

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A HAT, the Makalu 1972 and Makalu 1975 expeditions

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FULL-LENGTH GAITERS, the Makalu 1972 and Makalu 1975 expeditions

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BOOTS, for use in base camps, the Makalu 1972 and Makalu 1975 expeditions

Inv. No. 1949

AN INNER BOOT, the Makalu 1972 expedition

Inv. No. 1948

A CLIMBING ROPE, the Makalu 1972 expedition

Inv. No. 1950

DOUBLE BOOTS, the Cordillera Real expedition, Bolivia 1964

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HIMALAYA CLIMBING BOOTS, 1969

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THE FIRST VISITORS' BOOK of Aljažev stolp (Aljaž Turret), 1895

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IRON STOVE/TABLE from Kredarica, or the top of Triglav, before World War I

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A BOOK by Robert Baumbach: Zlatorog, 1896

Inv. No. 1653

A BOOK by Anton Aškerc: Zlatorog – narodna pravljica izpod Triglava, a fairy-tale originating from the foot of Triglav, 1904

Inv. No. 64

DIARY ENTRIES by Minka Mali: Moje gore (My Mountains), 1930–1984

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A RELIEF of a climber

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A STATUE OF A CLIMBER, made by a child, terracotta

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A SOUP TUREEN, the first half of the 20th century

Inv. No. 1041

A PHOTO ALBUM, the first half of the 20th century

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PLANINSKI VESTNIK, an annual bound volume, 1970
Library

THE CLIMBING NOTES of Miha Potočnik, 1933–1956

Inv. No. 136

THE CLIMBING NOTES of Karel Korenini, 1928–1940

Inv. No. 137

THE MEMORY BOOK of Turistovski klub Skala, before World War II

Inv. No. 147

THE PHOTOGRAPH of the band Kmečka ohcet pri Zlatorogu, representing Carniola at the national celebration in Vienna, 1908

Inv. No. 364

A MOUNTAINEERING SOUVENIR, edelweiss flower carved in wood, 1937

Inv. No. 864

THE SHEET MUSIC for the film Triglavske strmine (The Sheer Rocks of Triglav; 1932), by Bojan Adamič, 1963
Archive of Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia), box 2.

THE SONG commemorating the opening of the hut Slovenski dom on Vršič, typed, 1912
Triglav Museum Collection Archive, box 8.

EXHIBITS

FILM MATERIAL:

- ❖ V KRALJESTVU ZLATOROGA (In the Realm of Zlatorog), 1931, produced by Turistovski klub Skala Ljubljana; script by Juš Kozak, Janko Ravnik; director and camera director Janko Ravnik
- ❖ MOUNT EVEREST (Mount Everest), TV Slovenija 2009, produced by Mateja Vodeb; concept and script by Viki Grošelj
- ❖ TRISUL – varuh boginje (TRISUL – The Guardian of a Goddess), camera by Aleš Kunaver, Anton Sazonov Tonač, Vanja Matijevac; film recovery by Filmski studio KUD CINEAST and Borko Radešček, Ljubljana, in cooperation with the Archive of the Republic of Slovenia, 2006
- ❖ MAKALU, 30 LET POZNEJE (MAKALU, 30 YEARS LATER), RTV Slovenija 2005, script by Viki Grošelj; camera by Joško Božič, Stipe Božič, Rafko Vodusek; directed by Stipe Božič; executive producer Gorazd Barać
- ❖ GORSKO REŠEVANJE V SLOVENIJI (MOUNTAIN RESCUE SERVICE IN SLOVENIA), TV SLO 1998, editing and realization by Marjeta Keršič Svetel; camera by Janez Hrovat, Pavle Šribar; producer Andrej Hernec; material from the TV series Gore in ljudje (Mountains and People) of director Staš Potočnik, Matjaž Žbontar and Bogdan Mrovlje

PHOTOGRAPHS:

BOGUMIL BRINŠEK:

- ❖ Pogled na Triglav s Kriških podov/Triglav s Sovatne / Triglav viewed from the Kriški podi plateau / Triglav from Sovatna, 1910–1913 (Courtesy of: Planinsko društvo Snežnik (Alpine Club Snežnik), Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Pogled čez opast / Looking over a cornice, 1908–1911 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Grintavci od Vodice / A view of the Grintavci group from Vodice, 1907–1914 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Zasnežena gorska stena / Snow-covered mountain face, 1907–1914 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Pogled v dolino / Looking down to the valley, 1907–1914 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Megleno morje nad Gornjesavsko dolino / A sea of fog above the Upper Sava Valley, around 1909 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Babe na Kamniškem sedlu/ Babe at the Kamniško sedlo pass , 1907–1914 (location of the original unknown)
- ❖ Dolgi hrbet, around 1911 (location of the original unknown)
- ❖ Skalni zob, 1907–1914 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Razor, 1907–1914 (Courtesy of: Janja Dujc, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Jutro na Veliki planini / Morning on Velika planina, 1911 or earlier (Courtesy of: Janja Dujc, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Rudolf Badjura pod Malim Snežnikom / Rudolf Badjura below Mali Snežnik, 31 March 1907 (location of the original unknown)
- ❖ Skalno okno / A rocky window, 1907–1914 (Courtesy of: Janja Dujc, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Jama Vratnica / The Vratnica cave, 1910–1913 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Mačkova jama nad Podpečjo v Dobropoljah / The cave Mačkova jama above Podpeč in Dobropolje, 1910–1913 (location of the original unknown)

- ❖ Široka jama pri Glažuti pod Veliko goro pri Kočevju / The cave Široka jama at Glažuta at the foot of Velika gora near Kočevje, 1910–1913 (location of the original unknown) Požiralnik v Račni / A sinkhole at Račna, 1910–1913 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Požiralnik pri Račni / A sinkhole at Račna, 1910–1913 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Kačar, 1907–1914 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Kamniško sedlo / The Kamniško sedlo pass, 1908–1914 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)
- ❖ Sv. Jakob, prvi sneg v novembru / The Church of Sv. Jakob (St Jacob) in the first November snow, 1910 (Courtesy of: Vojko Čeligoj, Ilirska Bistrica)

JAKA ČOP:

- ❖ Viharnik / A storm-weathered tree (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Bohinjsko jezero / Lake Bled (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Pavrova domačija v Trenti / The Pavr homestead in Trenta (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Studorski kozolci / Hayracks in Studor (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Škraplje na Komni / Karren on Komna (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Igra meglenih valov / Fog waves playing (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Na gozdni meji / At the timberline (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Trentarica pri preji / A woman from Trenta spinning wool (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Planina v Lazu – Janez Ceklin - Šmonc pri delu / The Planina v Lazu alp – Janez Ceklin – Šmoc at his work (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Pot v gore – Razorjeva skupina / Walking in the mountains – the Razor group (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Planina Kuhinja počiva / The Kuhinja alp resting (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Triglav s Sovatne / Triglav viewed from Sovatna (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Kozolci na Rutu v Baški grapi / Hayracks in the village Rut, Baška grapa (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Megle pod Špikom / Fog below Špik (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Megleno morje nad Trento / Sea of fog above Trenta (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Goličica / Goličica (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Dolina Kot / The Kot valley (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Ponosni kozel / A proud chamois buck (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Pavrov most čez Sočo / The Pavr bridge across the Soča (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)
- ❖ Viharnik / A storm-weathered tree (stored by the Upper Sava Valley Museum – Slovenian Alpine Museum)

JANKO RAVNIK:

- ❖ Triglav in njegova soseščina z Rožce / Triglav and his neighbours viewed from Rožca (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Idila na Slemenu pod Jalovcem / Idyllic Sleme below Jalovec (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Uskovnica: oblaki se zbirajo ... / Uskovnica: clouds gathering (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Na Vogarju / On the Vogar alp (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Ostenje Lepega Špičja nad Trebiščino / The rock face of Lepo Špičje above the Trebiščina alp (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Zadlazi nad Tolminom / Zadzaz above Tolmin (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Ob sončnem zatonu na Polževem / A sun set on Polževo (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Blesteča zima tudi na Rožniku pri Ljubljani / Glistening winter on Rožnik, Ljubljana (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Planšarski stan na planini Grintavca v Bohinju / A dairy-farmer's shed on the Grintavca alp, Bohinj (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Izza Pršivca nad Bohinjskim jezerom prodira sončna luč / Sun peeking from behind Pršivec above Lake Bohinj (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Poprovec, stražar Doline Triglavskih jezer / Poprovec, the guardian of the Triglav Lakes Valley (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Okleščeni samotar na Komni / A lonely, weathered tree on Komna (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Na bohinjskih senožetih – jug prihaja / On the hay meadows of Bohinj – a south wind is coming (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Zimski dan na Koprivniku / A winter day at Koprivnik (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Ogradi – mogočna obroba planine Krstenice / Ogradi, a magnificent rim of the Krstenica alp (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Planina v Lazu v zimskem zatišju / Winter calm on the Planina v Lazu alp (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Svetlobe in sence – obala Bohinjskega jezera / Light and shadow – the shore of Lake Bohinj (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ »Triglavske vode« (dr. Kugy) – slapovi Mostnice / “The waters of Triglav” (Dr Kugy) – the Mostnica waterfall (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ Zimski raj v okolju Vogla / Winter paradise at Vogel (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)
- ❖ »Oj Triglav, moj dom, kako si krasan!« / “Oh Triglav, my home, how gorgeous you are!” (Courtesy of: Matej Ravnik, Maribor)

SLAVKO SMOLEJ

- ❖ Igra meglenih valov pod Stenarjem in Triglavsko severno steno / Fog waves at play below Stenar and the Triglav North Face, 12 January 1936 (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Na Veliki Martuljški Ponci / On Velika Martuljška Ponca, Christmas 1936 (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Zimski vzpon na Veliko Ponco / A winter ascent to Velika Ponca, 15 February 1936 (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Travnik s Slemena / Travnik as seen from Sleme (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Krnsko jezero / Lake Krn (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Četrto Triglavsko jezero / The Fourth Triglav Lake (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Pogled s Triglava na Cmir, Begunjski vrh, Vrbanovo špico / Cmir, Begunjski vrh, and Vrbanova špica viewed from Triglav (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Lepa Komna – Kal / Lepa Komna – Kal (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Tičarica / Tičarica (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)

- ❖ Dolina Triglavskih jezer/ The Triglav Lakes Valley (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Sestop po grebenu Rokavov / Descending the Rokavi ridge, 12 January 1936 (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ Triglav in njegova severna stena s Sovatne / Triglav and its North Face viewed from Sovatna, before 1959 (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)

List of colour photographs:

- ❖ Narcisne poljane v Plavškem Rovtu / Daffodil covered hillsides of Plavški rovt (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Liverleaf (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Military Orchid (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Lady's-slipper Orchid (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Great Yellow Gentian (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Moss Campion (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Triglav Rose (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Spiny Thistle (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Martagon Lily (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Narcissus-flowered Anemone (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Monk's Hood (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)
- ❖ The Columbine (Courtesy of: Igor Smolej, Bled)

STATUES:

- ❖ JAKOB SAVINŠEK: Monument to Julius Kugy, Trenta, 1953 (photo by Tone Škarja)
- ❖ JANEZ PIRNAT: Monument to Valentin Stanič, Kanal ob Soči, 1957 (photo by Oton Naglost)
- ❖ STOJAN BATIČ: Monument to Four Courageous Men, Ribčev Laz, 1978 (photo by Miha Pavšek)
- ❖ NEBOJŠA MITRIČ: Monument to Jakob Aljaž, Dovje, 1989 (photo by Silvo Kokalj)
- ❖ FRANC PURG: Monument to Fran Kocbek and Johannes Frischauf, Logarska dolina, 1993 (photo by Marko Slapnik)
- ❖ MARJAN KERŠIČ - BELAČ: Kralj Matjaž, Peca, 1961 (photo by Ernest Preglav)

PAINTINGS:

- ❖ EDO DERŽAJ: Plezalec v zasneženi steni (A climber in a snow-covered rock face), 1938, oil on plywood, 49 × 37.5 cm
Courtesy of: France Zupan, source: Planinski vestnik (The Alpine Journal), 6 - 2006
- ❖ JAKA TORKAR: Večer v Krnici (Evening at Krnica), 1989, oil on canvas, 50 × 50 cm
Courtesy of: Žerjav family, Kranjska Gora
source: Jaka Torkar: 1932–2002, monograph on the 70th anniversary of birth, Gornjesavski muzej Jesenice (Upper Sava Valley Museum), 2002
- ❖ MATIJA LOČNIKAR: Panorama Triglavskega pogorja (A panorama of the Triglav range), 1701, watercolour/sepia drawing, 1229 × 311 mm, 1461 × 419 mm (photo collection GK of the National Museum of Slovenia)
Stored by Narodni muzej Slovenije (National Museum of Slovenia)
- ❖ FRANC KSAVER BARAGA (drawing), C. CONTI (copper engraving): Triglav, from the book Oryctographia Carniolica, 1778, etching, 310 × 195 mm (photo collection GK NMS)
stored by Narodni muzej Slovenije (National Museum of Slovenia)
- ❖ FRANZ SERAPH VON KURZ ZUM THURN U. GOLDENSTEIN: Lesene koče v dolini Kamniške Bistrice (Wooden huts in the valley of the Kamniška Bistrica), around 1850, pen and ink drawing, 182 × 229 mm (sheet), 212 × 263 mm (cardboard) (photo: Tomaž Lauko)
Stored by Narodni muzej Slovenije (National Museum of Slovenia)

- ❖ VALENTIN HODNIK: Triglav z Velega polja (Triglav viewed from Velo Polje), oil on canvas, 52 × 62 cm
Stored by Gorenjski muzej (Museum of Gorenjska; photo: Drago Holinsky)
- ❖ MATIJA JAMA: Martuljkova skupina (The Martuljek group), 1931, oil on canvas, 51 × 86 cm
Courtesy of: Miha Potočnik
- ❖ PETER ADAMIČ: Špik in Škrlatica s Prisojnika (Špik and Škrlatica viewed from Prisojnik), 1974, oil on canvas, 58 × 88 cm
Courtesy of: Miha Potočnik
- ❖ FRANCE PAVLOVEC: Kamniško sedlo (The Kamniško sedlo pass), 1937, oil on canvas, 62.5 × 53 cm
© Moderna galerija, Ljubljana (Museum of Modern Art, Ljubljana; photo: Lado Mlekuž, Matija Pavlovec)
- ❖ GVIDON BIROLLA: Trije možje vrh gore (Three men on top of a mountain), tempera, pen and ink on paper, 17 × 20.2 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ LADISLAV BENESCH: Zasavska Sveta gora (Sveta gora in Zasavje); 1882, oil on canvas, 30.3 × 55.6 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ IVAN FRANKE: Krajina z drevjem (Kamniške planine) (Landscape with trees – the Kamnik alps), 1919, oil on canvas, 26 × 33 cm
© National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Janko Dermastja)
- ❖ MASKIM GASPARI: Kmečki par (A farmer and his wife), 1907, oil on canvas, 98 × 59 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ FRANCE GODEC: Kamniške planine (The Kamnik alps), 1949, oil on canvas/particle board, 67 × 83.5 cm
© National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Janko Dermastja)
- ❖ IVAN GROHAR: Kamnitnik (Zasneženi Kamnitnik) (Snow-capped Kamnitnik), 1905, oil on canvas, 87.4 × 99.5 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ ANTON KARINGER: Gorska krajina (Triglav iz Bohinja) (Mountain Landscape – Triglav as seen from Bohinj), 1861, oil on canvas, 81 × 103.8 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ LUDVIK GRILC: Gore z jezerom (Mountains with a lake), 1900, oil on canvas, 55 × 68 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ FRAN KLEMENČIČ: Severna triglavska stena (The Triglav North Face), 1909, oil on canvas, 62.2 × 101.5 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ MAKS KOŽELJ: Logarska dolina (the Logarska dolina valley), 1908, oil on canvas, 45 × 66 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Janko Dermastja)
- ❖ MATIJA KOŽELJ: Kočna z Grintovcem (Kočna in Grintovec z Grebena) (Kočna and Grintovec viewed from Greben), 1916, oil on cardboard, 35 × 51.5 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ MARKO PERNHART: Panorama s Stola IV (Pogled na Koroško, Dravo in Rož) (A view from Stol of Koroška, the Drava, and Rož), oil on canvas, 87 × 189 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)
- ❖ LJUBO RAVNIKAR: Bohinjsko jezero (Lake Bohinj), 1984, oil on canvas, 67.5 × 80 cm
©National Gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Janko Dermastja)
- ❖ FERDO VESEL: Kanin (Svinjak, Monte Canin), 1891, oil on canvas, 32 × 40 cm
©National gallery, Ljubljana (photo: Bojan Salaj)

- ❖ BOŽIDAR JAKAC: Slovenska krajina (Martuljkova skupina)(Slovenian landscape, the Martuljek group) 1952, pastel, 48 × 62 cm
Stored by Dolenjski muzej Novo mesto (Museum of Dolenjska, Novo mesto)
- ❖ JOSIP GERM: Belopeško jezero (Lake Fusine), 1900, oil on canvas, 46.5 × 69 cm
Stored by Dolenjski muzej Novo mesto (Museum of Dolenjska, Novo mesto)
- ❖ IVE ŠUBIC: V gorah (In the mountains), 1973, oil on particle board, 51 × 33.5 cm
Private collection
- ❖ SAŠA ŠANTEL: Triglav, 1927, wood engraving, 32 × 22 cm
From the collection of Matjaž Deržaj
- ❖ ANTON GVAJC: Gorska pokrajina (A mountain landscape), around 1925, oil on canvas, 74.5 × 49.5 cm
Courtesy of: Umetnostna galerija Maribor (Art Gallery Maribor; photo: Ivan Leskošek)

AUDIO RECORDINGS

POETRY:

A selection of poems from the anthology Človek – gora – poezija (Slovenski pesniki in pesnice o gorah) (Man – mountain – poetry; Slovenian poets on the mountains) compiled and edited by Darinka Petkovšek, PZS 1993

- ❖ VALENTIN VODNIK: VRŠAC (A Mountain Peak) (extract from the poem)
- ❖ ANTON AŠKERC: ZLATOROG (extract from the poem)
- ❖ SIMON GREGORČIČ: SOČI (To Soča) (extract from the poem)
- ❖ FRAN SALEŠKI FINŽGAR: TRIGLAVSKI KOČI (To the Triglav Hut) (extract from the poem)
- ❖ ALOJZ GRADNIK: TRIGLAV
- ❖ LUDVIK ZORZUT: KRN
- ❖ SIMON JENKO: GORI (To the Mountain)(extract from the poem)
- ❖ SREČKO KOSOVEL: POJDIVA, DEKLE (Let Us Go, Maiden) (extract from the poem)
- ❖ FRANCE BALANTIČ: SEN O VRNITVI (Dreaming of Return)
- ❖ OTON ŽUPANČIČ: Z VLAKOM (By Train)
- ❖ MIROSLAV VILHAR: NA GORO (To the Summit) (extract from the poem)
- ❖ JANKO GLAZER: POHORJE – Z RAZGLEDNEGA STOLPA (Pohorje – from an observation tower) (extract from the poem)
- ❖ JANEZ MENART: VZPON (Ascent) (extract from the poem)
- ❖ RADO BORDON: KOPRNENJE PO GORAH (Longing for the Mountains) (extract from the poem)
- ❖ DANE ZAJC: ZVONCI NOVEGA DNE (The Bells of a New Day) (extract from the poem)

Poems read by: Suzana Adžić, Robi Svetina

PROSE:

- ❖ FRANCE KADILNIK: IZLET NA TRIGLAV (A Hike to Triglav), 1866 (extract)
- ❖ JAKOB ALJAŽ: PLANINSKI VESTNIK (The Alpine Journal), 1922 (extract)
- ❖ KLEMENT JUG: ZBRANI PLANINSKI SPISI, 1936 – NA JALOVEC (Selected mountaineering accounts, 1936 – To Jalovec); written 1922 (extract)
- ❖ JULIUS KUGY: IZ ŽIVLJENJA GORNIKA (From the Life of an Alpine-Climber), 1924 (extract)

- ❖ JANKO MLAKAR: IZ MOJEGA NAHRBTNIKA (izbrana dela, 1968) (From My Rucksack – selected works, 1968), a chapter on THE MORPHOLOGY AND BIOLOGY OF MOUNTAINEERS, written in 1935 (extract)
- ❖ BORIS REŽEK: SVET MED GRINTOVCI (The World amidst the Grintovci), 1938 (extract)
- ❖ JANEZ GREGORIN: BLAGOSLOV GORA (The Blessing of the Mountains), 1944 (extract)
- ❖ FRANCE AVČIN: KJER TIŠINA ŠEPETA (Where the Silence Whispers), 1964 (extract)
- ❖ MIHA POTOČNIK: SREČANJA Z GORAMI (Encounters with Mountains), 1968 (extract)
- ❖ PAVEL KUNAVER: BREZNA IN VRHOVI (Pits and Peaks), 1974 (extract)
- ❖ NEJC ZAPLOTNIK: POT (Path), 1981 (extract)
- ❖ FANNY COPELAND: ČUDOVITE GORE (Beautiful Mountains), 1985 (extract)
- ❖ TINE MIHELIC: KLIC GORA (A Call of the Mountains), 2005 (extract)

Texts read by: Suzana Adžić, Robi Svetina

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS:

Recorded by Janko Rabič, June-July 2010

- ❖ Marjeta Dremelj, member of Alpine Club Rimske Toplice
- ❖ Nina Gradič, mentor, member of Alpine Club Slivnica
- ❖ Gašper Košak, participant at a mountaineering camp, member of AC Slivnica
- ❖ Tilen Cmok, participant at a mountaineering camp, member of AC Slivnica
- ❖ Petra Šustar, članica PD Rimske Toplice
- ❖ Gregor Rupnik, member of AC Bovec
- ❖ Marinka Petkovšek, member of AC Logatec
- ❖ Albin Žnidarčič, guardian of mountain nature, member of AC Sežana
- ❖ Jožica Poberžnik, member of AC Sveta Trojica
- ❖ Janez Dovžan, mountain rescuer, member of AC Dovje-Mojstrana
- ❖ Karol Turk, caretaker, member of AC Loški Potok

SONGS:

- ❖ Po jezeru bliz Triglava (The lake near Triglav) by Koroški akademski oktet
- ❖ Na Golici (On Golica), Ansambel bratov Avsenik
- ❖ Gorska roža (A mountain rose), Andrej Šifrer
- ❖ Veseli pastir (A merry shepherd), Miha Dovžan
- ❖ Aljažu v spomin (To Aljaž), Ansambel Marela
- ❖ Na Kum (To Kum), Orleki
- ❖ Pod rožnato planino (Below a flowering pasture), Kvartet DO
- ❖ Klic z gora (A call from the mountains), Ansambel bratov Avsenik
- ❖ Ptica vrh Triglava (A bird on top of Triglav), Braco Koren
- ❖ Planika, Kamniški koledniki ("Koledniki" from Kamnik)
- ❖ Z Bohinja navzgor (Up from Bohinj), Veseli planšarji
- ❖ Kekčeva pesem (Kekc's song), Danica Naraločnik in Orkester RTV Ljubljana
- ❖ Planinska (A dawn in the mountains), MPZ Barje
- ❖ Vrh kamniških planin (Atop the Kamnik alps), Ansambel Janeza Goršiča
- ❖ Cvetje v jeseni (Flowers in the fall), Miha Dovžan
- ❖ Na planincih sonce sije (Sun shining on the alps), OPZ OŠ Šiška
- ❖ Zapojte rogovi (Sound the horns), Veseli planšarji
- ❖ B-mashina, Siddartha
- ❖ Planinska roža (A mountain rose), Logaški oktet

- ❖ Tri planike (Three edelweiss flowers), Ansambel Borisa Kovačiča
- ❖ Hči planin (Daughter of the mountains), Urša & PR

Audio recording of animal sounds (capercaillie, golden eagle, mountain chough, marmot, chamois, ibex, black grouse) by Dr. TOMI TRILER, Slovenian Archive of Animal Sounds, PRIRODOSLOVNI MUZEJ SLOVENIJE (The Slovenian Museum of Natural History)

Audio recording of a thunderstorm by Sašo Kalan, Zavod Sanolab

LITERATURE

- ❖ Stojin, Tone: Zgodovina slovenskega planinstva (The History of Slovenian Mountaineering): Slovenska planinska organizacija 1893–1948–2003. Radovljica: Didakta, 2009.
- ❖ Multiple authors: Stoletje v gorah (A Century in the Mountains), Ljubljana: Cankarjeva založba, 1992.
- ❖ Multiple authors: Planinski zbornik: Ob 110-letnici Slovenskega planinskega društva in Planinske zveze Slovenije (Alpine Journal: On the 110th Anniversary of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society and Alpine Association of Slovenia) Ljubljana: PZS, 2003.
- ❖ Multiple authors: Planinski terminološki slovar (Dictionary of Mountaineering Terms). Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU, 2002.
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- ❖ Multiple authors: Narava v gorskem svetu (Nature in the Mountains). Ljubljana: PZS, 2006.
- ❖ Malešič, France: Spomin in opomin gora: Kronika smrtnih nesreč v slovenskih gorah (A Memory and a Reminder: Chronicle of Fatal Accidents in Slovenia's Mountains). Radovljica: Didakta, 2005.
- ❖ Planinski vestnik (annual volumes)

The materials for various sections of the permanent exhibition (2009) were prepared by:

- ❖ Erhatic Širnik, Romana: Živalstvo v gorskem svetu (Fauna in the Mountains)
- ❖ Gradnik, Elizabeta: Slovenska planinska zgodovina (The History of Slovenian Mountaineering)
- ❖ Herlec, Uroš: Gore v geološki zgodovini Slovenije (Mountains in the Geological History of Slovenia)
- ❖ Klinar, Stanko: Češka podružnica Slovenskega planinskega društva; Britanci in slovenske gore; Prve navedbe slovenskih gora (The Czech Branch of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society; The Brits and Slovenian Mountains; The First Mentions of Slovenian Mountains)
- ❖ Koželj Stepic, Marinka: Prostovoljno vodništvo in izobraževanje (Voluntary Mountain Guiding and Training)
- ❖ Kuzman, Uroš: Mladinska komisija PZS (Junior Commission of the Alpine Association of Slovenia)
- ❖ Malešič, France: Nesreče v slovenskih gorah (Accidents in Slovenian Mountains)
- ❖ Mihelič, Jože: Varstvo gorskega sveta (The Protection of Mountains)
- ❖ Praprotnik, Nada: Prvi obiskovalci in raziskovalci slovenskih gora; Rastlinstvo v gorskem svetu in rastlinski pasovi (The First Visitors and Explorers of Slovenian Mountains; Mountain Flora and Vegetation Belts)
- ❖ Šerkezi, Matjaž: Zgodovina alpinizma doma in v svetu (The History of Alpinism in Slovenia and the World)
- ❖ Škarja, Tone: Slovenci prvi v tujih gorah (od Valentina Staniča do podvigov v svetovnih gorstvih) (First Ascents of Slovenes in the Foreign Mountains: From Valentin Stanič to Climbs in World Mountain Ranges)

- ❖ Škerbinek, Danilo: Pomembnejši fragmenti iz zgodovine gorskega reševanja na Slovenskem (Highlights of the History of Mountain Rescue Service in Slovenia)
- ❖ Štular, Natalija: Pravljični svet gora; Triglav – gora, mit, simbol (The Fairytale World of the Mountains; Triglav – a mountain, a myth, a symbol)
- ❖ Tomše, Tone: Organiziranost in razvejanost slovenskega planinstva (Organisation and Expanse of Slovenian Mountaineering)
- ❖ Velkavrh, Andrej: Vreme v gorah (Weather in the Mountains)
- ❖ Zorn, Matija in Komac, Blaž: Raznolikost slovenske gorske in sredogorske pokrajine (The Diversity of Slovenian High-Altitude and Mid-Altitude Mountains)

COLOPHONE

Exhibition concept and contents: Gornjesavski muzej Jesenice (Upper Sava Valley Museum), Triglavski narodni park (Triglav National Park), and Planinska zveza Slovenije (Alpine Association of Slovenia)

Content design group: Irena Lačen Benedičič (Upper Sava Valley Museum), Janez Bizjak (Triglav National Park), Aleš Arih, Tone Tomše (Alpine Association of Slovenia)

Curators: Elizabeta Gradnik, Natalija Štular (Upper Sava Valley Museum)

Set-up and installation: Sonja Ifko (Faculty of Architecture)

In cooperation with: Ivan Ilič (graphic design), Petra Stojšavljevič (design)

Introductory film Svetlobe gora (Mountain Lights)

Based on the text written by Dr. Matjaž Kmecl, the film was made by director of photography Janez Kališnik, music author Aldo Kumar, screenplay and director Igor Likar, and producer ARS MEDIA, d. o. o.

Conservation and restoration of objects: Marko Mirtič, Staš Beton (Upper Sava Valley Museum), Dolfe Urbanc; restoration of the models of the Češka koča (Czech Hut) and shepherd's dwelling by Boštjan Roškar (Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj – Ormož; Regional Museum Ptuj - Ormož)

Photo editing: Silvo Kokalj (Upper Sava Valley Museum), Dat Con, Rosje oblikovanje

Drawings: Danilo and Iza Cedilnik

Installation: Set-up by Lesnina MG oprema, audiovisual equipment by Dat Con, graphics equipment by Rosje oblikovanje

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