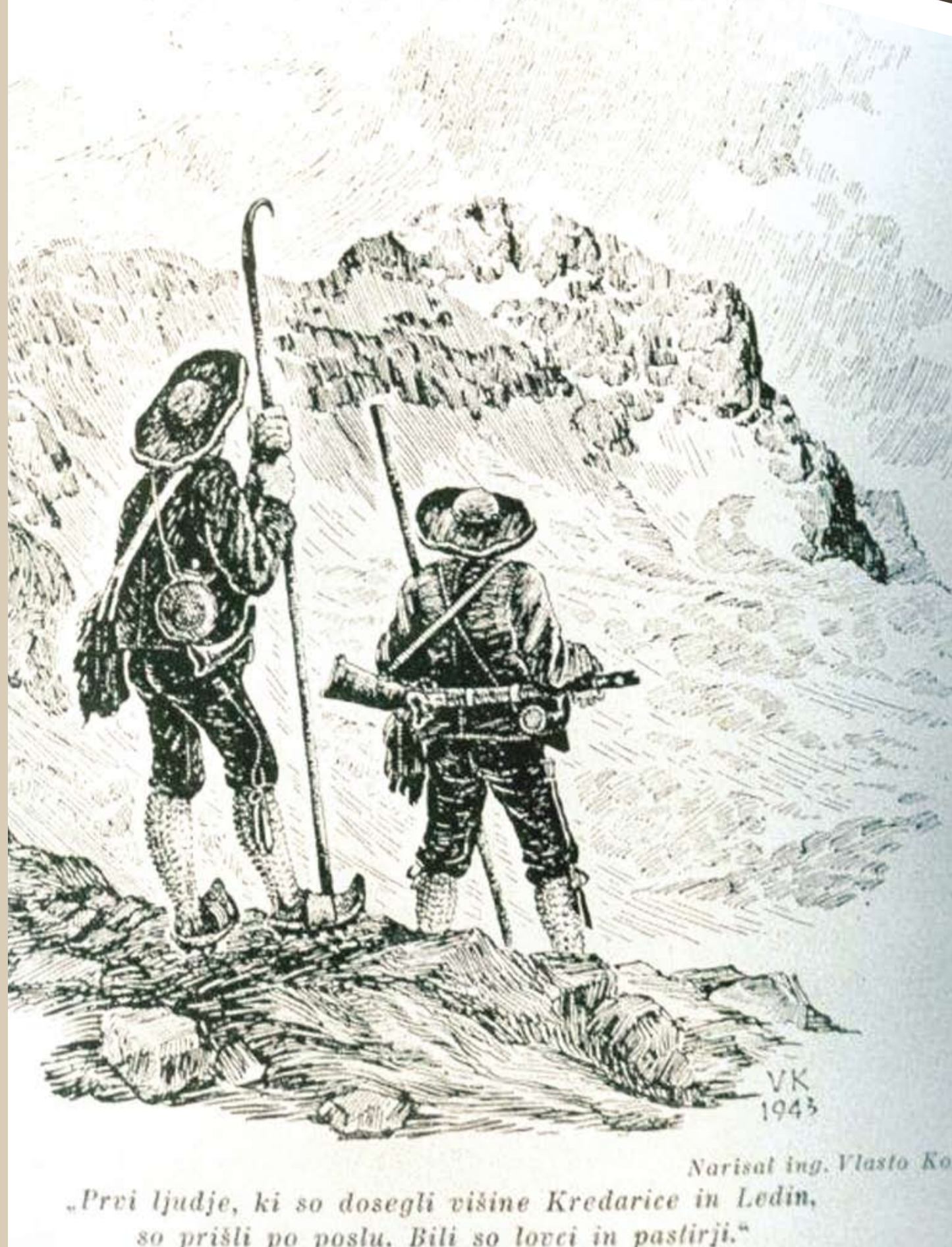


Zgodovina History



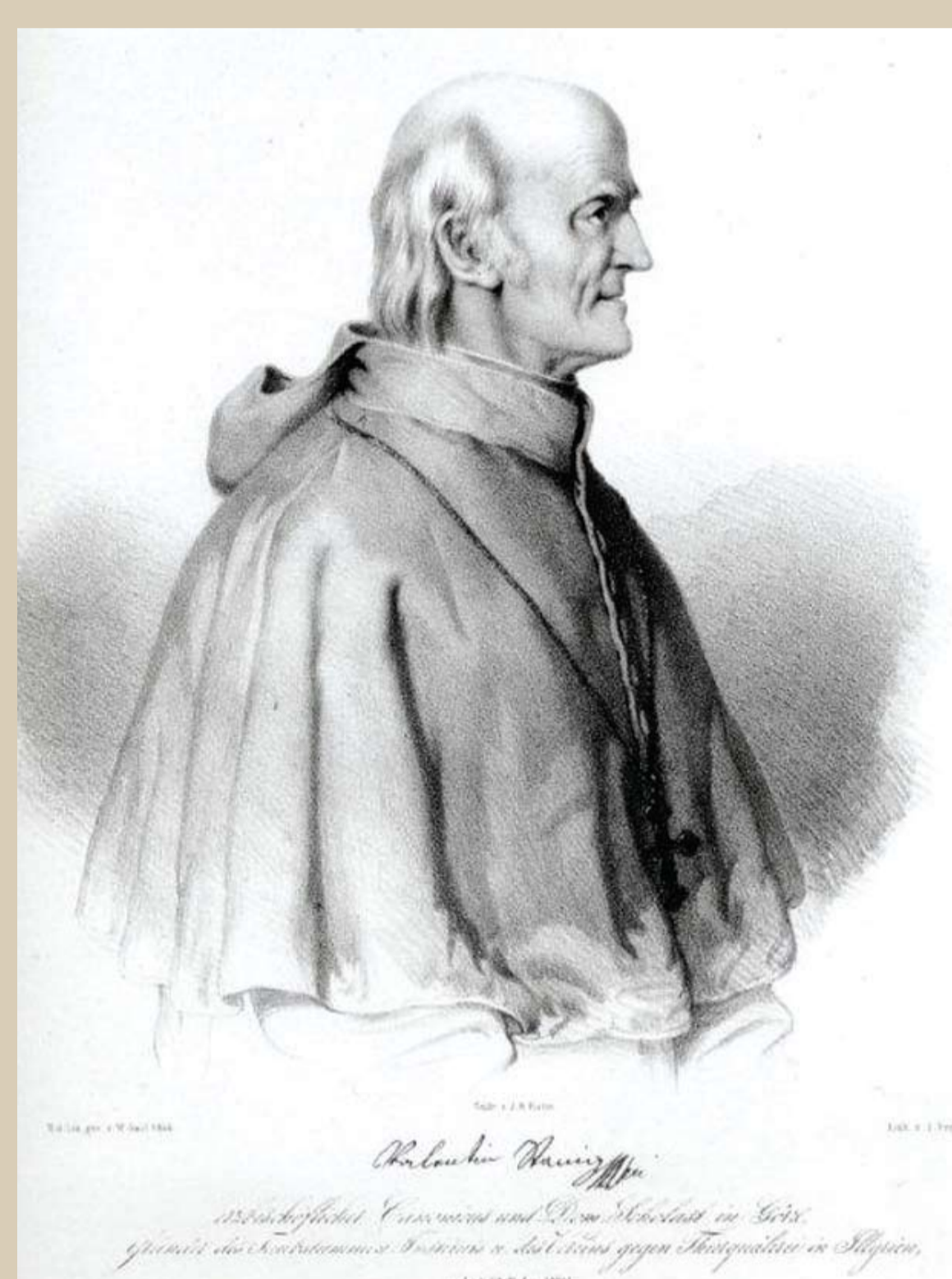
Prvi obiskovalci gorskega sveta so bili ledenodobni lovci in nabiralci, pa tudi kasnejši so v gore zahajali iz praktičnih in verskih vzgibov kot pastirji, drvarji, oglarji, iskalcji rud, zelišč in mineralov, gonjači in romarji. (risba Vlasto Kopač)

The first mountain visitors were Ice Age hunters and fruit pickers. Even later, people frequented mountains for practical or religious reasons as shepherds, lumberjacks, charcoal makers, miners, herbalists and mineral seekers, herders, and pilgrims. (Drawing by Vlasto Kopač)



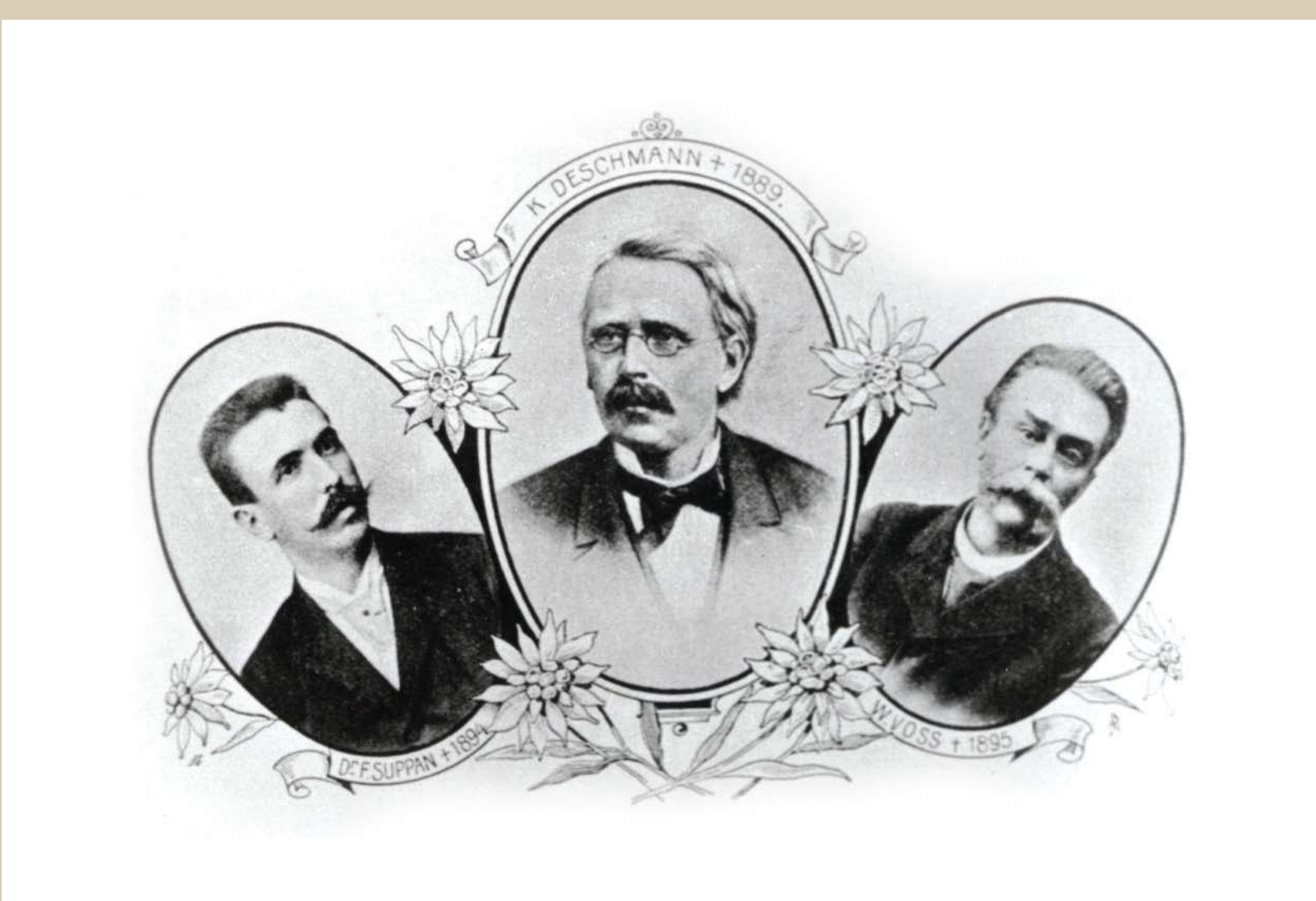
Načrtno so gorski svet začeli v spremstvu domačinov odkrivati naravoslovci v obdobju razsvetljenstva. Na pobudo Žiga Zoisa 26. 8. 1778 Luka Korošec, Matevž Kos, Štefan Rožič in Lovrenc Willomitzer iz Bohinja pridejo na vrh Triglava prvič, odkar svet stoji. (risba Vlasto Kopač)

Accompanied by local guides, natural scientists began exploring the mountains in the period of Enlightenment. Encouraged and supported by Žiga Zois, the Bohinj mountaineers Luka Korošec, Matevž Kos, Štefan Rožič, and Lovrenc Willomitzer conquered the summit of Triglav on 26 July 1778 "for the first time since the dawn of time." (Drawing by Vlasto Kopač)



Valentin Stanič (1774–1847), največji alpinist svoje dobe v Evropi, pionir gornišstva in alpinizma, prvi alpinist v Vzhodnih Alpah.

Valentin Stanič (1774–1847), the greatest European alpinist of his time; a pioneer of mountaineering and alpinism; the first alpinist to climb the Eastern Alps.



Organizirano planinsko delovanje na Slovenskem se je sprva odvijalo v okviru nemško-avstrijskih planinskih društev. (na sliki odborniki Kranjske sekcije Nemško-avstrijskega planinskega društva, ustanovljene leta 1874)

Mountaineering activities in the Slovenian territory were first organised within foreign alpine clubs. (The photo shows the founding members of the Carniolan section of the Deutscher and Österreichischer Alpenvereins, which was set up in 1874.)



Prva slovenska planinska organizacija, Gorsko društvo Triglavski prijatelji, je bila ustanovljena leta 1872 v Bohinju, vendar je njeno delovanje kmalu zamrlo. (na sliki njihova planinska postojanka na Ledinah pod Triglavom, risba Vlasto Kopač)

The first Slovenian mountaineering organization, Gorsko društvo Triglavski prijatelji (Mountaineering Club Triglav Friends) was set up in 1872 in Bohinj, but the activity of the club soon died out. (The drawing shows their mountain hut at Ledine below Triglav. Drawing by Vlasto Kopač)



Piparji – pobudniki, snovalci in soustanovitelji Slovenskega planinskega društva, 1893.

Members of the Pipa club, the initiators, and co-founders of the Slovenian Mountaineering Society (SPD), 1893.



Slovensko planinsko društvo (današnja Planinska zveza Slovenije) je bilo ustanovljeno leta 1893. Njegova temeljna naloga je bila sprva obramba proti potujčevanju slovenskih gora ter širitev slovenskega planinskega delovanja. (na sliki glavni funkcionarji)

Slovensko planinsko društvo (SPD; Slovenian Mountaineering Society; known today as Planinska zveza Slovenije) was formed in 1893. At first, the SPD's main task was defense against foreign influence in Slovenian mountains and expansion of Slovenian mountaineering efforts. (The photo shows the SPD's main officials.)



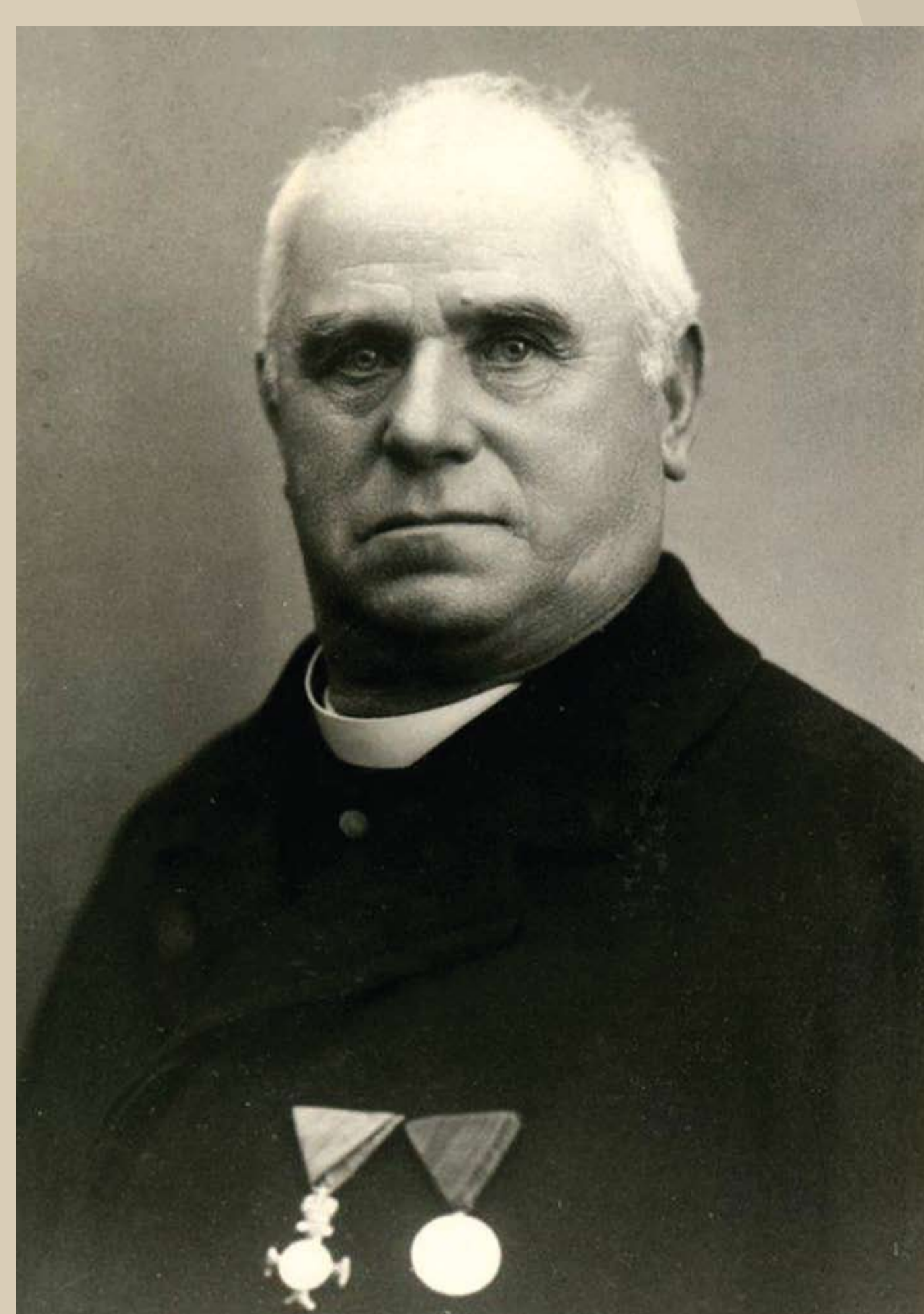
Orožnova koča na planini Lisec pod Črno prstjo v Julijskih Alpah – prva koča Slovenskega planinskega društva, 1894.

Orožnova koča (Orožen Hut) on Planina za Lisec below Črna prst in the Julian Alps – the first hut to be erected by the SPD, 1894.



Aljažev stolp na vrhu Triglava – že od začetka simbol slovenstva, 1895.

Aljaž Turret on the top of Triglav has been a symbol of Slovenia and its patriot movement since it was set up in 1895.



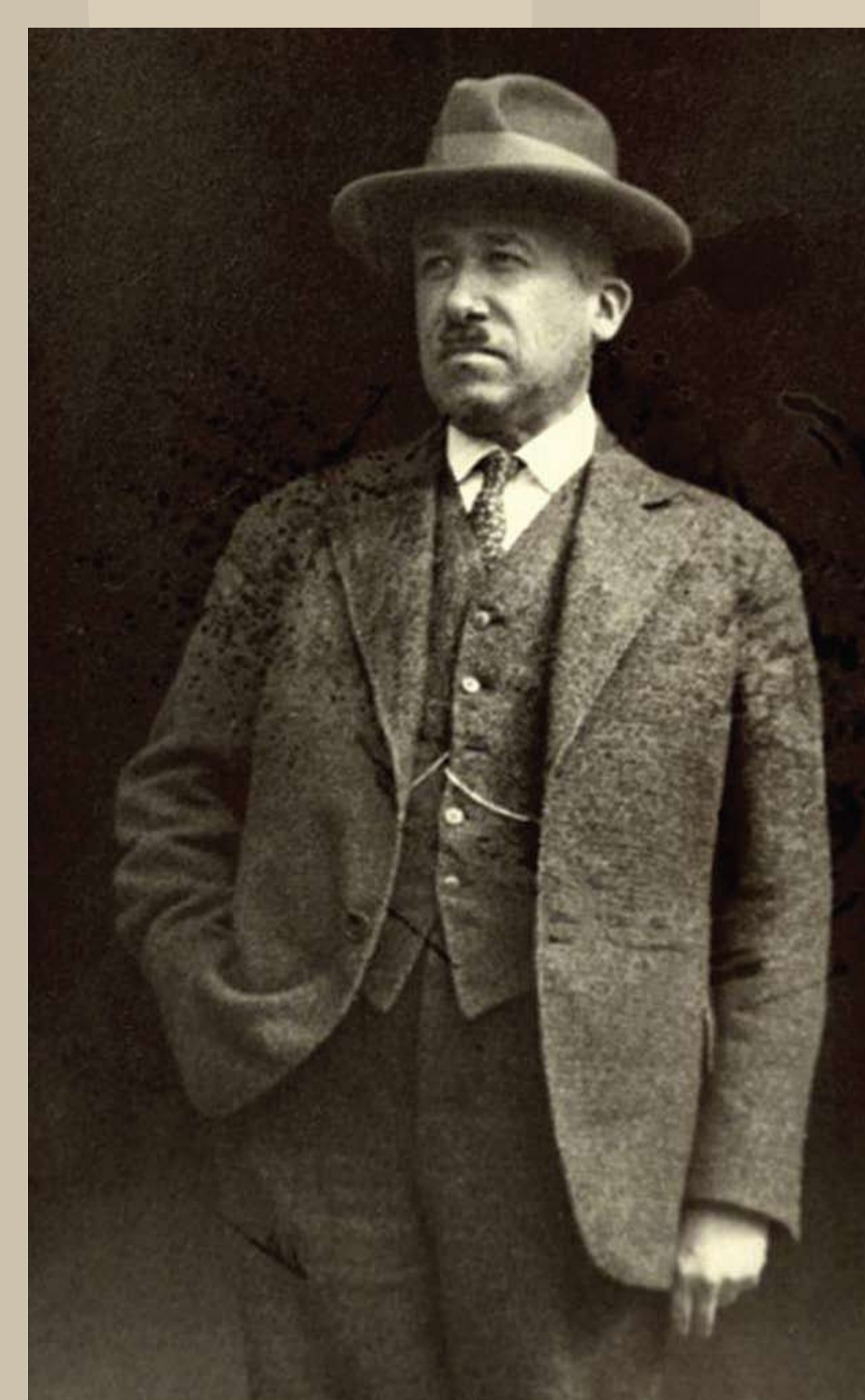
Jakob Aljaž (1845–1927), triglavski župnik, eden najzaslužnejših mož za ohranitev slovenskega lica naših gora in širitev planinstva.

Jakob Aljaž (1845–1927), a.k.a. "the Triglav priest", an indefatigable campaigner for the Slovenian cause who fought tirelessly to keep our mountains Slovenian.



Do 1. svetovne vojne je večina turistov v gore zahajala v spremstvu domačih gorskih vodnikov. (na sliki prvi tečaj Slovenskega planinskega društva za gorske vodnike, Ljubljana, Šmarna gora, 1906)

Up to World War I, most tourists climbed the mountains with the help and in the company of local tourist guides. (The photo shows the first SPD course for mountain guides; Ljubljana, Šmarna gora, 1906)



1912 je rojstno leto slovenske Gorske reševalne službe, ko je bila v Kranjski Gori ustanovljena prva rešilna postaja. (na sliki njen prvi načelnik Josip Tičar)

The year 1912, when the first rescue station was set up in Kranjska Gora, is considered the founding year of the Slovenian Mountain Rescue Service. (The photo shows its first president, Josip Tičar.)



Leta 1921 je bil ustanovljen Turistovski klub Skala, ki velja za začetnika organiziranega slovenskega alpinizma. (na sliki Klement Jug, eden najaktivnejših alpinistov, osrednja osebnost in idejni motor TKS)

In 1921 Turistovski klub Skala (TKS) was formed. (The photo shows Klement Jug, one of Slovenia's most established alpinists, and a central figure and the driving force behind the TKS.)



Prva alpinistična odprava Slovenskega planinskega društva v Zahodne Alpe, 1936 (Zermatt, Švica).

The first alpinist expedition of the Slovensko planinsko društvo (Slovenian Mountaineering Society) to the Western Alps, 1936 (Zermatt, Switzerland).



Po 2. svetovni vojni se je težišče dosežkov preneslo na področje alpinizma in odprav v tuja gorstva, kjer naši alpinisti s svojimi uspehi še danes sodijo v svetovni vrh. (na sliki udeleženci prve jugoslovanske alpinistične himalajske odprave na Trisul, 1960)

After World War II, the focus of mountaineering shifted towards alpinism and expeditions to foreign mountains, where Slovenian alpinists continue to make world-class achievements even today. (The photo shows the members of the first Yugoslav expedition to the Himalayas – Trisul, 1960)