



Spet trte so rodile

O kulturi vina na Slovenskem



Spet trte so rodile, Prijatli vince nam sladkó, ...

(F. Prešeren: Zdravljica, 1844)

Vinska trta (*Vitis vinifera*) je ena najstarejših kulturnih rastlin, ki se goji zaradi grozdja in vina in je na ozemlju današnje Slovenije prisotna že vse od rimske dobe naprej. Iz nje izvira in se razrašča tudi muzejska zgodba z naslovom **Spet trte so rodile ...: o kulturi vina na Slovenskem**.

O vinski trti, njenih produktih, o vlogi vinogradništva in vina na različnih področjih materialne, družbene in duhovne kulture so pisali (in v vedno večji meri pišejo še danes) številni pisci z vidika etnologije, zgodovine, arheologije, agronomije, enologije, medicine ... Zaobjeti vse to znanje in ga na muzejski način posredovati obiskovalcem muzeja se zdi zahtevna naloga, pa vendarle izziv, zlasti ob zavedanju, kako pomembno vlogo ima kultura vina na Slovenskem. Poglavitni cilji, ki jih želimo doseči z razstavo, so posredovati podobo o prisotnosti tematike vina v različnih segmentih slovenske kulture, utrditi zavest o treh vinorodnih deželah, izoblikovanih iz naravnih danosti, posredovati ključna dejstva o letnem vinogradniškem ciklu in poudariti naše prepričanje, da je vino žlahtna pijača, ki zahteva kulturno uživanje.

"Kultura nekega naroda, populacije ali družbe se spreminja: različna je v preteklosti, sedanosti in bo v prihodnosti. Če kulturo predstavljajo običaji, navade, način življenja, vpliva na to tudi okolje, v katerem človek živi. Zato je kultura pitja vina drugačna pri Slovencih v vinorodnem okolju Primorja kot v alpskih nevino-rodnih krajih in predalpskih vinorodnih, drugačna pa tudi v predelih, kjer se predalpsko gričevje spušča v ravninske predele ob rekah Dravi, Savi in Krki." Tako pravi vrhunski poznavalec slovenskih vin in kulture vina dr. Dušan Terčelj v monografiji **Kultura vina na Slovenskem** (2007). V njej zapisana znanja in modrosti o vinu, ki so plod avtorjevega vse življenjskega raziskovalnega prizadevanja, so nam bila neprecenljiv navdih pri snovanju scenarija razstave.

Da je vino državotvorno in da nas je Slovence združilo v Zdravljici, je v uvodu k Terčeljevemu besedilu omenjene monografije zapisal njen urednik dr. Aleš Gačnik. Tu smo našli izhodišče za naslov in konceptualni okvir razstave, ki jo prireja etnološki nacionalni muzej. Res je, Prešernova Zdravljica iz leta 1844 se začinja z besedami *Spet trte so rodile, prijatli vince nam sladkó* in je hvalnica vinski trti in vinu kot navdihovalcu človekove pokončnosti. V nadaljevanju pa ne vsebuje le idej o enotnem slovenskem narodu, temveč teži k sožitju vseh narodov sveta, kar je najjasneje izraženo v njeni 7. kitici, od leta 1990 naprej tudi slovenski himni.

Razstava tako ni le pripoved o vinu, ampak želi predstaviti njegove vloge in pomene v kulturi in načinih življenja na Slovenskem. Z umetniško prefinjeno fotografsko govorico popelje obiskovalca na razstavo **Stojan Kerbler s fotografijami** Haložanov in Haloških goric. Tik pred uvodom pa se sreča s tremi oznakami za osmice ali pušelšanke - vinočočke za prodajo vina lastne pridelave za pitje zunaj lokala, ki ga na simboličen način opozorijo na tri vinorodne dežele na Slovenskem - primorska, podravska in posavska.

V uvodu, kjer z dr. Janezom Bogatajem trdimo, da je **vin** na Slovenskem povsod, se spogledujemo z vlogami vina v vsakdanjem življenju, pri verskih obredih, umetniškem ustvarjanju, v zdravilne namene, v zvezi s politiko in erotiko. Da brez vina v slovenskih igranih filmih ne gre, pričajo izbrani odlomki, ki so tudi na ogled. Galerijo vlog vina v strukturi kulture na Slovenskem dopolnjuje **časovni trak**, ki razkriva pomembna dejstva o kulturi vina na Slovenskem in osebnosti, ki so nanjo vplivale od 6. stol. pred n. št. pa vse do danes.

Vinogradniški letni cikel predstavljamo v razdelku **S trto in vinom skozi leto**. Kot ugotavlja mag. Andrej Dular, spadajo vinogradniška dela med zahtevnejša in težja kmečka opravila. Zahtevajo posebna znanja, stalno izobraževanje, sprotno in vestno obdelovanje vinograda in nenehno skrb za trto in pridelek. Vsa ta prizadevanja so usmerjena v en sam cilj - pridelati čim več vina, ki naj bo tudi po kakovosti čim boljše. Vinogradniška opravila, ki jih prikazujemo s pomočjo tako muzealij iz slovenskih muzejev kakor tudi sodobnih predmetov, v splošnem delimo na dela v vinogradu in dela v kleti. Posamezne letne čase simbolno zaznamujejo svetniki, posebni vsebinski poudarki tega razdelka so nevarnosti, ki ogrožajo vinsko trto, projekcija podob vinskih kleti na Slovenskem avtorja dr. Vita Hazlerja in gorsko pravo kot skupek pravnih pravil in predpisov, ki so veljali med gorskimi gospodi in vinogradniki in je znano od 13. stoletja naprej.

Na svetu so tri dobre stvari: tri slovenske vinorodne dežele, pravi dr. Janez Bogataj, na razstavi pa so pod tem naslovom na ogled podobe teh treh dežel skupaj z zanje

značilnimi izbranimi vinskimi trtami.

Pomembna sestavina kulture vina je vsekakor **pivsko posodje**, ki so mu znatno pozornost namenjali tudi kustosi slovenskih muzejev.

Dr. Verena Vidrih Perko iz Gorenjskega muzeja iz Kranja jih je povezala v projektu devetih muzejev **živeli! pivsko posodje iz slovenskih muzejev skozi čas**, ki je integralni del pričujoče razstave o kulturi vina.





Pivskemu posodju sledi **gostilna** kot osrednji družbeni prostor, povezan s kulturo vina, kar je še posebej podkrepljeno s spremnim slikovnim kolažem praznovanj ob dogodkih iz življenjskega cikla, ki ne minejo brez simbolne spremljave vina.

Poudariti želimo, da je kultura vina še kako živ element sodobnega življenja. Izbrani dokazi za to trditev so pojavi, ki so se v Sloveniji začeli razvijati zlasti v devetdesetih letih 20. stoletja. Prvi tak pojav so **združenja**, ki na posebne ritualne načine častijo vino. Drug tak pojav je **Vinska kraljica Slovenije**, ki se ji pridružuje vse več lokalnih kraljic; tretji pojav so **sommelierji**, ki skrbijo za razvoj pivske kulture, in četrty pojav so **vinske ceste** s sicer dolgoletno tradicijo v navezavi na trgovino z vinom, danes pa so povezane s turistično ponudbo. Daljšo tradicijo, ki sega v sredino 20. stoletja, pa ima **vinski sejem**.

Ena od rdečih niti razstave so **ljudje**, povezani s pridelavo in potrošnjo vina, brez katerih kulture vina ne bi bilo. Posebej jih predstavljamo s karikaturami Aljane Primožič.

In za konec - naj nam bo vino v užitek, naj nam prinaša veselje. Zmernost naj prevlada nad **zlorabo**, ki je na Slovenskem še vse preveč prisotna. Na zdravje!

*Anew the vines have fruited
And borne us, my good friends, sweet wine ...*

(F. Prešeren: A Toast, Mohorjeva založba. Celovec, Ljubljana, Dunaj, 2001. Translated by Tom M.S. Prieslly in Henry R. Cooper, Jr.)

The grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*) is one of the oldest cultivated plants, which has been grown for its grapes and wine in Slovene lands since Roman times. From it has grown the museum story entitled *Anew the vines have fruited ...: the culture of wine in Slovenia*.

The grapevine, its products, and the role of viticulture and wine in relation to different material, social and spiritual aspects of culture have been written about (and to a considerable extent still are) from an ethnological, historical, archaeological, agricultural, enological, medical and other points of view. To encompass all this knowledge and present it in a museum format seems like a demanding task, but also a challenge, particularly in light of the recognition that the culture of wine has a very significant role in Slovenia. The main aims of the exhibition are to depict the presence of wine as a theme in different aspects of Slovene culture, to strengthen awareness of the three winegrowing regions and their natural inheritance, to pass on the key facts about the annual winegrowing cycle and to emphasise our conviction that wine is a precious drink that calls for cultured consumption.

"The culture of a nation, population or society changes: it was different in the past from what it is now and what it will be in the future. If culture consists of customs, habits and way of life, it is influenced by the environment in which we live. This is why wine-drinking habits of Slovenes in the winegrowing areas of the Primorje region are different from those in Alpine areas without grapevines and in pre-Alpine winegrowing localities, and different



again in places where the pre-Alpine hills drop down to the plains along the rivers Drava, Sava and Krka." Thus writes the leading expert on Slovene wine and the culture of wine Dr. Dušan Terčelj in the monograph *The Culture of Wine in Slovenia* (2007). The knowledge and wisdom contained in this book, the fruit of the author's lifetime of research into wine, was a valuable source of inspiration when creating the exhibition. That wine is part of Slovenia's identity and that it symbolically unites Slovenes in their national anthem, adapted from the poem *Zdravljica* (A Toast), is mentioned by Dr. Aleš Gačnik in the introduction to Terčelj's book. And this is where we found the idea for both the title and the theoretical framework of the exhibition. Prešeren's poem from 1844 begins "Anew the vines have fruited, And borne us, my good friends, sweet wine ..." and is a paean to the role of the grapevine and vine in inspiring human dignity. It goes on not only to talk about the idea of a united Slovene nation, notably in the 7th stanza, which since 1990 has also formed the words of the Slovene national anthem. Thus the exhibition is not just a narrative about wine, but strives to present its role and importance within the culture and ways of life in Slovene lands. The visitor is introduced to the exhibition by the eloquent photographs of the **Haloze Hills and their people** by **Stojan Kerbler**. Just before the entrance are three signs for *osmice* or *pušelšanki*, which is where domestic wine was sold for home consumption; these also symbolise the three Slovene winegrowing regions - Primorska, Podravje and Posavje. In the introduction, where Dr. Janez Bogataj confirms that **wine is ubiquitous in Slovenia**, we explore the role of wine in everyday life, in religious ceremonies, in artistic creation, in matters of health and in connection with the erotic and the political. That a Slovene film is unimaginable without wine is confirmed by the film extracts that are also on view. A gallery depicting the role of wine in Slovene culture is complemented by a timeline showing important wine-related facts and individuals who have had an important influence on wine culture, from the 6th century right up to the present.

The annual winegrowing cycle is presented in the section **Vine and wine through the year**. As Andrej Dular notes, viticulture is one of the most demanding and difficult agricultural domains, calling for special knowledge, constant education, continuous and consistent work in the vineyard, and constant care for the vine and its products. All this is directed at a single goal - to produce as much wine as possible of the highest possible quality. The tasks involved, which we show through museum objects from Slovene collections as well as contemporary items, are divided between work in the



vineyard and work in the cellar. The individual seasons are symbolically marked by particular saints. The emphases of this section include the dangers that threaten the vine, a projection of images of wine cellars by Dr. Vito Hazler and 'mountain rights', the collection of rules and regulations applying to highland landowners and winegrowers from the 13th century onwards.



There are three good things in the world: the three Slovene winegrowing regions says Dr. Janez Bogataj, and in the exhibition section under this title are images of these three, together with their characteristic varieties. An important element of the culture of wine are drinking vessels, which have received much attention from curators of Slovene museums. Dr. Verena Vidrih Perko from the Gorenjska Museum in Kranj has included them in a project involving nine museums called **Cheers! Drinking vessels** from Slovene museums through time, which is an integral part of the current exhibition on wine.

The next section deals with the inn as the main social space connected to the drinking of wine

and it is underlined by a pictorial collage of celebrations of events from the cycle of life that are always accompanied by wine.

We would like to emphasise that wine is a vibrant cultural element within contemporary life. Evidence for this claim are phenomena that began to appear in Slovenia particularly in the nineteen-nineties. These include associations that pay homage to wine in ritual fashion, such as the Order of St. Fortunat, the Association of Slovene Knights of Wine and the European Order of the Knights of Wine; another is the Wine Queen of Slovenia, joined by an increasing number of local wine queens; a third is sommeliers, who contribute to the development of informed drinking; and there are also wine routes, which have a long tradition of linking together wine sellers, but are today more a part of the tourist trade. A longer tradition, reaching back into the middle of the 20th century, is held by the wine fair.

One of the recurring themes of the exhibition is the people connected with the production and consumption of wine, without whom there would be no culture of wine. They are shown in particular through the caricatures of Aljana Primožič. And finally - let wine bring pleasure and enjoyment, but let moderation prevail over excess, which is all too evident in Slovenia. Cheers!

Predmete za razstavo Špet trte so rodile so posodili / The items for the exhibition Anew the vines have fruited were loaned by:

Slovenski etnografski muzej se zahvaljuje vsem številnim muzejem in galerijam, RTV Slovenija, Arhivu RS, Filmskemu skladu RS, drugim ustanovam, vinskim kletem in vinarjem ter številnim posameznikom, ki so za razstavo prispevali predmete in dokumente. Njihova imena so objavljena v kolofonu razstave.

Posebna zahvala gre Gorenjskemu muzeju Kranj za posojilo razstave "Živeli!: Pivsko posodje iz slovenskih muzejev skozi čas", pri kateri sodelujejo: Pokrajinski muzej Celje, Tolminski muzej Tolmin, Notranjski muzej Postojna, Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, Medobčinski muzej Kamnik, Muzej Mengeš, Sadnikarjev muzej Kamnik.

The Slovene Ethnographic Museum thanks all the many museums and galleries, RTV Slovenia, the Archive of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenian Film Fund, other institutions, wine cellars and wine makers, as well as many individuals that contributed objects and documents. Their names are given in the exhibition.

Special thanks go to Gorenjska Museum Kranj for the loan of the exhibition "Cheers! Drinking vessels from Slovene museums through time", which was created in cooperation with: Celje Regional Museum, Tolmin Museum, Notranjska Museum, Maribor Regional Museum, Inter-Municipal Museum Kamnik, Mengeš Museum, Sadnikar Museum Kamnik.

Prireditve / Events

Razstavo bo vseskozi spremljal bogat program prireditev in posebne vinske zgodbe z naslovom "Okusimo vino", ki jih pripravlja SEM v sodelovanju z Vinsko družbo Slovenije.

The exhibition will be accompanied by a rich programme of events and stories connected with wine, under the heading "Let's try some wine", which has been prepared by the Slovene Ethnographic Museum in cooperation with the Wine Society of Slovenia.

Izdal / Published by: Slovenski etnografski muzej / Slovene Ethnographic Museum, zanj / represented by Bojana Rogelj Škafer. Idejna zasnova razstave / Exhibition concept: Bojana Rogelj Škafer, Adela Ramovš. Strokovni sodelavci / Expert contributions: dr. Janez Bogataj, mag. Andrej Dular, dr. Aleš Gačnik. Oblikovanje in postavitve razstave / Exhibition design and set-up: Mojca Turk in/and Polona Zupančič. Koordinatorica razstave / Coordinator: Nina Zdravič Polič.

Priprava slikovnega gradiva / Preparation of pictorial material: Miha Špiček, Mojca Turk, Polona Zupančič. Izbor gradiva iz slovenskih igranih filmov / Selection of material from Slovene films: Bojana Rogelj Škafer. Priprava avdiovizualij / Audiovisual preparation: Nadja Valentinič Furlan. Interaktivni element / Interactive element: Sonja Kogej Rus. Karikature / Caricatures: Aljuna Primožič. Filma o letnem vinogradniškem ciklu in kalanturi v Drašičih v Beli krajini / Documentray film on the vineyard cycle and kalantura in Drašiči in Bela krajina: mag. Andrej Dular. Fotografije / Photos Haloz in Haložanov / Haloze and its people: Stojan Kerbler. Fotografije vinskih kleti / Photographs of wine cellars: dr. Vito Hazler. Misli o vinu / Thoughts on wine: Rok Terkaj - Trkaj. Restavradorji / Restorers: Ana Motnikar, Janez Črne, Gregor Kos. Tehnična podpora / Technical support: Ludvik Benigar, Aleš Bracovič, Jožica Mandelj Novak, Silvo Lipovšek, Ani Mesarič.

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Pri snovanju koncepta razstave nam je bila v navdih knjiga Kultura vina na Slovenskem dr. Dušana Terčelja. / The inspiration for the exhibition concept comes from the book The Culture of Wine in Slovenia by dr. Dušan Terčelj.

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