



SLOVENSKI ETNOGRAFSKI MUZEJ
30. MAREC - 25. JUNIJ 2023

FOTOGRAFSKA RAZSTAVA

*Peš, s kolesom, vlakom
in tovornjakom*

TERENSKA RAZISKAVE ORLOVIH EKIP

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

*On foot, by bicycle,
train and lorry*

FIELD RESEARCH BY OREL'S TEAMS

SLOVENE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM
30 MARCH - 25 JUNE 2023

100 SEM
LET / YEARS

**Peš, s kolesom, vlakom in tovornjakom:
Terenske raziskave Orlovih ekip**

*On foot, by bicycle, train and lorry:
Field research by Orel's teams*

Enega od najpomembnejših fondov, zbranih v stoletni zgodovini Slovenskega etnografskega muzeja, predstavljajo fotografije, risbe in zapiski tako imenovanih Orlovih ekip. To so bile vsakoletne sistematične terenske raziskave kustosov takratnega Etnografskega muzeja, ki jih je leta 1948 vpeljal ravnatelj dr. Boris Orel, član in vodja 18 ekip. Z Orlovim prihodom v Etnografski muzej leta 1945 se je začelo novo obdobje. Ker so bile predvojne zbirke v veliki meri zastopane z nošami in ljudsko umetnostjo predvsem Gorenjske in Bele krajine, si je Orel za eno od prvih nalog postavil za cilj popolnitev zbirk tako, »da bo muzej zares predstavljal popolno podobo slovenskega ljudskega življenja«. Odločil se je, da bo s terenskimi ekipami sistematično raziskal posamezne etnične predele slovenskega ozemlja, ki so bili v muzeju slabše zastopani, na začetku predvsem Dolenjsko in Primorsko. Načrtno se je lotil raziskave vseh pojavov materialne, družbene in

duhovne kulture na izbranih območjih Slovenije. S kolektivnim terenskim delom so raziskovalci za muzej pridobili veliko predmetov ter ustvarili veliko količino gradiva, ki je z leti postalo najzanimivejši in najpogostejše uporabljeni fond oddelka za dokumentacijo SEM. Ekipa so bile sestavljene iz 10–20 članov – kustosov SEM, zunanjih strokovnih sodelavcev s sorodnih ustanov in risarjev s tedanje Šole za umetno obrt. Orel se je zavedal tako organizacijskih kot strokovnih metodoloških težav in se priprav na terensko delo lotil zelo natančno in sistematično. Da bi delo potekalo čimbolj gladko in predvsem po načrtanem planu, so za vsa področja raziskovanja pripravili vnaprej določene vprašalnice, posamezne terene pa so predhodno obiskali in pripravili predavanja za domačine o pomembnosti etnoloških raziskav. Po opravljenem delu so v nekaj primerih na terenu postavili tudi priložnostno razstavo, na kateri so predstavili zbrano gradivo in rezultate svojega dela.

Z uvedbo terenskih ekip se je začelo novo poglavje tako v samem delu muzeja kot tudi v razvoju slovenske etnologije. Tega se je najbrž zavedal tudi Orel sam, saj je v svoj delovni dnevnik zapisal: 1. avgust – Na terenu! Št. Jurij - Zgodovinski dogodek v slov. etnografiji.

Po Orlovi smrti leta 1962 so pod vodstvom novega ravnatelja dr. Borisa Kuharja nadaljevali z zastavljenim načinom terenskih raziskav, sledilo je še 14 terenskih odprav, zadnja pa je bila na terenu leta 1982. Vendar se je način dela sčasoma spremenil, ekipe so postale manj številčne, za dokumentiranje so opustili sodelovanje z risarji, raziskovanje je postalo bolj tematsko usmerjeno, na določene terene pa so odhajali tudi posamično in več let zapored za krajši čas.

Boris Orel se je rodil 2. marca 1903 na Brnici pri Beljaku. Osnovno šolo je obiskoval v Nomnju pri Bohinjski Bistrici, nato pa dokončal gimnazijo v Ljubljani. Po končani maturi je pričel z delom kot bančni uradnik, ves čas pa ga je zanimala tudi etnologija. Že pred vojno je prijateljeval s Francetom Maroltom in dr. Rajkom Ložarjem, kar je pripeljalo do sodelovanja pri pripravi publikacije Narodopisje Slovencev I, kjer je objavil prispevek z naslovom Slovenski ljudski običaji.

Septembra 1945 pa je prevzel vodenje Etnografskega muzeja v Ljubljani. Leta 1958 je diplomiral na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani, leto kasneje pa tudi doktoriral s področja etnologije.

One of the most important bodies of material gathered during the hundred-year history of the Slovene Ethnographic Museum consists of the photographs, drawings and notes from what are known as Orel's teams. These were annual, systematic field trips by the curators of the then Ethnographic Museum, introduced in 1948 by the head of the museum, Dr Boris Orel, a member of and leader of 18 teams. With Orel's arrival at the Ethnographic Museum in 1945 a new era began. Since the pre-war collections were to a large extent represented by national costumes and folk art, mostly from the Gorenjska and Bela Krajina regions, Orel set as one of his first tasks the supplementation of the collections so that "the museum will truly present a full picture of Slovene folk life". He decided to systematically study, using field teams, individual parts of the Slovene ethnic territory that were underrepresented in the museum, initially mainly Dolenjska and Primorska. He thus began a carefully planned study of the material, social and spiritual culture in the chosen parts of

Slovenia. Through this collective field work the researchers obtained many objects and created a large quantity of material for the museum, which through the years became the most interesting and used collection of the museum's Documentation Department. The teams consisted of 10 to 20 members – curators of the museum, external experts from related institutions and sketch artists from the then School for Handicrafts. Orel was fully aware of both the organisational and methodological problems involved, and tackled the preparations for the field work in a very precise and systematic manner. In order for the work to run as smoothly as possible and, above all, according to the plan, specific questionnaires were drawn up for all the research areas, and individual places were visited in advance, where lectures were given to the locals about the importance of ethnological research. After the work was completed, in a few cases they even staged a temporary exhibition in the field, where the collected material and results of the work were presented.

The introduction of the field teams began a new chapter both in the museum's work, as well as in the development of Slovene ethnology. Orel was probably aware of this since he wrote in his work diary: August 1 – In the field! Št. Jurij – a historical event in Slovene ethnography.

After Orel's death in 1962, under the leadership of the new head, Dr Boris Kuhar, the field research continued and another 14 field trips followed, the last one in 1982. However, the way the work was carried out changed over time, the size of the teams gradually diminished, the cooperation with sketch artists for documentation purposes was abandoned, research became more thematically directed, and researchers used to visit specific fields individually and for a shorter period for a number of consecutive years.

Boris Orel was born on March 2 in Fürnitz near Villach. He attended primary school in Nomenj near Bohinjska Bistrica and then went to grammar school. After completing the baccalaureate in Ljubljana, he began working as a bank clerk, but he had always also been interested in ethnology. He was friends before the war with France Marolt and Dr Rajko Ložar, which led to his cooperation in the creation of the publication Narodopisje Slovencev I (The Ethnography of the Slovenes, vol. 1), where he published the article "Slovene Folk Customs".

In September 1945, he took over the leadership of the Ethnographic Museum in Ljubljana. In 1958, he graduated at the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana and a year later completed his doctorate in ethnology.



Člani prve terenske ekipe.
Members of the first field team.
Foto / Photo: Joško Šmuc, Št. Jurij, 1948



Marija Bohinc in Emil Smole v pogovoru z domačinom.
Marija Bohinc and Emil Smole in conversation with a local.

Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, Razdrto, 1949



Razstava v dvorani Zadrúžnega doma ob zaključku terenskega dela.
Exhibition in the hall of the Cooperative Centre at the end of the field work.

Foto / Photo: Joško Šmuc, Šmarje-Sap, 1949

Za vsako terensko raziskavo so bili potrebni dogovori o osnovni logistiki: prevozi, nastanitvi in prehrani za celotno ekipo. Nabaviti so morali ves material in pripomočke, ki so jih potrebovali za uspešno delo, kar pa je predstavljalo ob splošnem pomanjkanju v prvih povojnih letih nemalokrat izziv. Za nastanitev in prehrano so običajno poskrbeli krajevni ljudski odbori. Zaradi napornega celodnevnega terenskega dela, ki je potekalo od sedmih zjutraj do sedmih zvečer, si je Orel za člane prve terenske ekipe leta 1948 izbral živilske karte, ki so sicer pripadale delavcem, ki so opravljali težka fizična dela.

For each individual field, agreements were necessary about the basic logistics – transport, accommodation and food for the whole team. All the material and tools needed for successful work had to be purchased, which in view of the general shortages in the first post-war years, often presented a challenge. Accommodation and food was usually taken care of by the Local People's Committees. Due to the tiring day-long field work, lasting from seven in the morning till seven in the evening, in 1948 Orel managed to arrange for the team members the food cards that were usually only given to labourers carrying out heavy physical work.



Marjeta Gal in Kristina Slak rišeta kamnit portal.

Marjeta Gal and Kristina Slak draw a stone portal.

Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, Socerb, 1949

Iz Ljubljane so se na teren odpravili z javnimi prevoznimi sredstvi, po terenu pa so hodili večinoma peš in s kolesi, zato je muzej še pred odhodom tretje ekipe leta 1949 prosil Ministrstvo za industrijo in rudarstvo, da jim dodeli 16 parov čevljev, saj naj bi člani ekipe na večinoma hribovitem področju prehodili 10–15 km dnevno in mnogi od njih za to niso imeli ustreznih čevljev. V prošnji je zapisal: »Obračamo se na vas z vljudno prošnjo, da bi vsem našim članom dodelili žirovske gojzerice.« Zaposlili so tudi za 16 plaščev in 16 zračnic za kolo, saj je bilo njihovo delo na predhodnem terenu zaradi težav s kolesi močno ovirano. Zbrano materialno gradivo so s terena v muzej prepeljali s tovornjakom.

The teams set off on the field trips on public transport, while once in the field, they mostly walked or rode bicycles, which is why before the departure of the third team in 1949, Orel asked the Ministry of Industry and Mining to give them 16 pairs of shoes, since the team members walked between 10 and 15 kilometres a day on hilly terrain and many did not have suitable footwear for this. He wrote in his application: "We are turning to you with a polite request that all our members are given Žiri boots." They also asked for 16 coats and 16 bicycle inner tubes as their work on the previous trip was severely hindered by problems with their bicycles. The collected material was transported to the museum by lorry.



Marjeto Gal pri risanju opazuje deklica.
Marjeta Gal is being watched by a girl while drawing.
Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, Glem, 1950



Fanči Šarf v pogovoru z Antonom Dremljem ob stiskanju jabolk.
Fanči Šarf in conversation with Anton Dremelj while pressing apples.

Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, Petrušna vas, 1950



Jernej Šušteršič na kolesu prevaža predmete za muzej.
Jernej Šušteršič transports objects for the museum on a bicycle.

Foto: neznani avtor / Photo: unknown author, 1950

Načeloma na terenu niso imeli težav in ljudje so jih povsod lepo sprejeli. Le med prvim obiskom terena so bili nekateri ljudje do novih prišlekov z aktovkami malce nezaupljivi, vendar so se po pogovoru z župnikom pomirili. Zanimiv je tudi zapis Milka Matičetovega v dnevniku tretje terenske ekipe v Dekanih 1949: »V Kolombarju je Orel povsod »dobro naletel«, v Tinjanu pa so nekateri člani imeli malo smole. Juvančiču je neka ženska ušla, ko je privlekel ven zvezek. Etnografu se vse primeri!« Ker pa Orel nič ni prepuščal naključju, so se tudi na nezaupljivost ljudi predhodno pripravili. V ta namen so s seboj nosili cigarete, tobak in bonbone, nekajkrat pa so tudi pomagali kmetom pri raznih opravilih in si s tem pridobili njihovo zaupanje.

In principle, they had no problems in the field and were warmly received by the local people everywhere. Only on the first trip were some people slightly suspicious of the newcomers with briefcases, but after talking to the priest they calmed down. A note written by Milko Matičetov in the diary of the third field trip in Dekani in 1949 reads: "In Kolombar, Orel was lucky every time, but in Tinjan some of the team members were less fortunate. A woman ran away from Juvančič when he pulled out a notebook. Anything can happen to an ethnographer!" But as Orel left nothing to chance, the teams also prepared in advance for possible mistrust. For this purpose, they carried cigarettes, tobacco and sweets with them, and on a few occasions they also helped farmers with various tasks, acquiring their trust in this way.



Boris Orel, Vilko Novak in Fanči Šarf na poti na teren.
Boris Orel, Vilko Novak and Fanči Šarf on their way to the field.
Foto / Photo: Milko Matičetov, Šentvid pri Stični, 1950

Prvih osemnajst terenskih ekip, na katerih je bil prisoten tudi dr. Boris Orel, je raziskovalo območja: Šentjurij – Škocjan – Turjak, Šmarje-Sap – Polica, Dekane, Marezige, Šentvid pri Stični, Mokronog, Kobarid, Trento – Bovec, Šentjernej, Goriška brda, Cerkljansko, Kostanjevico, Brkine, Žužemberk, Vipavo, Velike Lašče, Črni Vrh – Vojsko, Rašico – Velike Lašče in Šentrupert. S teh terenov hrani Oddelek za dokumentacijo Slovenskega etnografskega muzeja 7739 fotografij, 4559 prostoročnih risb in 507 tehničnih risb. Terenskih zvezkov z zapiski je kar 569, s terena pa je bilo prinesenih 835 predmetov. Sledili so tereni Loška dolina, Vitanje, Škocjan, Drašiči, Mačkolje, Repen, Kraška hiša, Alpska hiša, Panonska hiša, Jeruzalemske gorice, Prlekija, Idrija, Posotelje in Postojnsko – Pivško. Osemindvajseti zaporedni teren bi moral biti na območju Vidma in Dobropolja, a žal ni bil do konca izpeljan.

The first eighteen field trips, involving also Dr Boris Orel, researched the following areas: Šentjurij – Škocjan – Turjak, Šmarje-Sap – Polica, Dekani, Marezige, Šentvid near Stična, Mokronog, Kobarid, Trento – Bovec, Šentjernej, Goriška Brda, Cerkljansko, Kostanjevica, Brkini, Žužemberk, Vipava, Velike Lašče, Črni vrh – Vojsko, Rašica – Velike Lašče and Šentrupert. From these trips, the Documentation Department holds 7739 photographs, 4559 free-hand drawings and 507 technical drawings. There are as many as 569 field notebooks with notes, and 835 objects were brought from the trips.

The subsequent areas studied were Loška dolina, Vitanje, Škocjan, Drašiči, Mačkolje, Repen, Kraška hiša, Alpska hiša, Panonska hiša, Jeruzalemske gorice, Prlekija, Idrija, Posotelje and Postojnsko – Pivško. The 28th consecutive trip should have gone to the Videm and Dobropolje area, but was unfortunately not fully completed.



Ženska igra na kitaro, ki jo je muzej kasneje pridobil za zbirko.
A woman plays a guitar, which the museum later acquired for its collection.

Foto / Photo: Milko Matičetov, Velike Češnjice, 1950



Člani šeste terenske ekipe s francosko folkloristko Jacqueline Berge.

Members of the sixth field team with French folklorist Jacqueline Berge.

Foto / Photo: Milko Matičetov, Gorenja vas pri Mokronogu, 1951



Člani sedme terenske ekipe.

Members of the seventh field team.

Foto: neznani avtor / Photo: unknown author, Kobarid, 1951

Kot zanimivost naj omenimo, da je vsak član ekipe moral s seboj prinesiti svoj jedilni pribor, krožnik in skodelico, posteljnino ter odejo. Pač pa je Orel prosil krajevni ljudski odbor, da zagotovi posode za kuhanje, saj bi, kot pravi »čudno in nerodno zgledalo, da prenašamo po svetu piskre in pokrovače.« O tem, kakšni so bili bivalni pogoji, je nazorno opisala članica ekip Fanči Šarf: »S Šukljetovo vred smo spale v šoli, ki je bila v gradnji. Še ni imela oken, potem smo nekaj napeli, da ravno prepriha ni bilo. Za ukrast ni bilo kaj, samo slamnjake po tleh. Umivale in bolh otrešale smo se zvečer ob potoku ali kasneje ob kakšnem vodnjaku, ob deževnih dneh pa pod kapom.«

One interesting fact is that every team member had to bring his or her own cutlery, plate and cup, as well as sheets and cover. With regard to cooking pots, Orel asked if they could be provided by the Local People's Committees, since "it would look strange and awkward if we were carrying pots and pans around." The team member Fanči Šarf wrote about the living conditions: "We, including Šuklje, slept in a school that was under construction. It still did not have windows, and we stretched something over them so that there was at least no draught. There was nothing to steal, only the straw mattresses on the ground. We washed and shook off the fleas in the evening by the stream or later by a well somewhere, and on rainy days under the water dripping from the roof."



Tine Logar v pogovoru z domačinoma.

Tine Logar in conversation with locals.

Foto / Photo: Milko Matičetov, Robidišče, 1951



Boris Orel, Ivan Romih in Jernej Šušteršič na terenu, v ozadju Prosno.
Boris Orel, Ivan Romih and Jernej Šušteršič on the field, in the background Prosno.
Foto / Photo: Jernej Šušteršič, Robidišče, 1951



Boris Orel pri zasluženem počitku.

Boris Orel on a well-deserved rest.

Foto / Photo: Milko Matičetov, Soča, 1952

Boris Orel je bil velik zagovornik takšnega skupinskega načina terenskega raziskovanja in v enem od svojih referatov o terenskem delu zapiše: »Pri periodičnem kolektivnem raziskovanju je važno poudariti, da moremo s to vrsto terenskega dela zajeti celo vrsto določenih etnografskih predmetov iz raznih panog ljudske kulture ne samo z opisi in drugimi podatki, se pravi v besedi, marveč tudi v sliki ali risbi, kajti kolektivno terensko raziskovanje običajno vedno vključuje med drugim tudi skupino tehničnih sodelavcev, to je prostoročnih in tehničnih risarjev. In kar je največ vredno: ves kompleks ljudsko kulturnih pojavov, oblik in predmetov, z eno besedo, vsa mnogoobrazna ljudska kultura določene etnične območja je zajeta s periodičnim kolektivnim raziskovanjem.«

Boris Orel was a great advocate of this kind of team field research and in one of his reports on a field trip he wrote: "With regard to the periodical collective research, it is important to stress that with this type of field work we can encompass a whole series of specific ethnographic objects from various fields of folk culture, not only with descriptions and other data, i.e. in words, but also through pictures or drawings, for collective field research usually includes, among others, a group of technical members, i.e. free-hand and technical sketch artists. And what is most valuable: the whole complex of folk cultural phenomena, forms and objects, in short, all the multifaceted folk culture of a specific ethnic area, is encompassed by the periodic collective research."



Člani osme terenske ekipe na vlaku na poti iz Bovca domov.
Members of the eighth field team on the train on the way home from Bovec.
Foto / Photo: Milko Matičetov, 1952



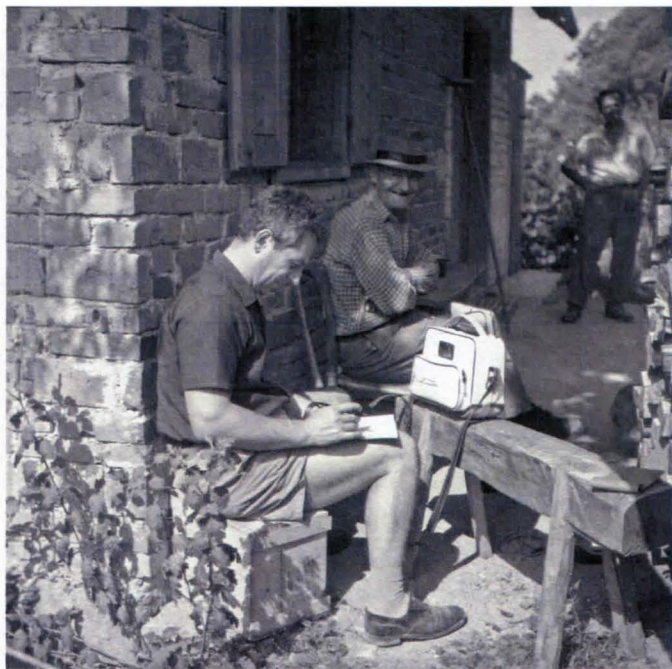
Natovarjanje pridobljenih predmetov, koles in prtljage ob odhodu domov.

Loading of acquired items, bicycles and luggage on the way home.

Foto / Photo: Boris Orel, Dobrovo, 1953



Fanči Šarf z zibko, ki jo je pridobila za muzej.
Fanči Šarf with the cradle she acquired for the museum.
Foto: neznani avtor / Photo: unknown author, Višnjevik, 1953



Milko Matičetov zapisuje in snema pri ljudskem pravljicarju Hlebcu.

Milko Matičetov writes and records at folk storyteller Hlebec.

Foto / Photo: Marija Makarovič, Beli Grič, 1961



Boris Kuhar v pogovoru z domačinom.

Boris Kuhar in conversation with a local.

Foto: neznani avtor / Photo: unknown author, Spodnja Paka, 1963



Rado Mihevc in Gorazd Makarovič s predmetoma, ki sta ju pridobila za muzej.
Rado Mihevc and Gorazd Makarovič with objects they acquired for the museum.
Foto: neznani avtor / Photo: unknown author, Vitanje, 1963



Irena Keršič opazuje poročno šego šrango.

Irena Keršič observes the šranga marriage customs.

Foto: neznani avtor / Photo: unknown author, Šmihel pod Nanosom, 1980

Peš, s kolesom, vlakom in tovornjakom: Terenske raziskave Orlovih ekip

On foot, by bicycle, train and lorry: Field research by Ore's teams

Avtorja / Authors: Miha Špiček in Blaž Verbič

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Koordinatorica razstave / Exhibition coordinator: mag. Maja Kostric Grubišič

Lektura / Proofreading: Vilma Kavšček

Prevod / Translation: David Limon

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