

Rus piše: »Domača obrt torej ni vezana po zahtevah obrtnega zakona na posamezno osebo, obrtnika z učnim spričevalom, prav tako ni vezana na gospodarsko vodenje ali nadzor tujega človeka ali celo podjetnika v tuji hiši ali celo v tuji delavnici«.

Suha roba je najstarejša in še vedno precej razširjena domača obrt Ribniške doline, Velikolaške pokrajine, Dobropolja, Blok in Kočevske. Je izraz za izdelke iz lesa (velnice, nečke, obode, košare, posode, krožnike, grablje idr.).

Na podlagi prilagajanja naravnim danostim in vrstam lesa se suhorobarstvo deli na naslednje panoge: obodarstvo, podnarstvo, posodarstvo, žličarstvo in kuhalničarstvo, ročno mizarstvo, strugarstvo, orodjarstvo, pletarstvo, zobotrebčarstvo, rešetarstvo in spominkarstvo.

Današnje izdelovanje se popolnoma razlikuje od nekdanjega, predvsem ročnega in samouškega. Če so z nekdanjimi izdelki izdelovalci in mešetarji nagovarjali trg in ga celo narekovali, je danes pogosto ravno obratno: trg in konzum narekujeta paleto izdelkov, čeprav je tudi nekaj osamljenih primerov obratnega razmerja. Ko govorimo o suhorobarskem rokodelstvu v preteklih stoletjih njegovega razvoja, je danes splošno sprejeto dejstvo o lastni ustvarjalnosti in inovativnosti. Pri tem je treba upoštevati delovanje posameznikov, ki so bili posredovalci idej in celo njihovi kreatorji. Nekateri so znani zlasti iz prve polovice 20. stoletja, in to ne le za suhorobarske izdelke, ampak tudi lončarske. Torej bi lahko govorili o zametkih modela, ki bi moral biti nujen tudi v sodobni proizvodnji in ga imenujemo umetniška ustvarjalnost.

Tudi lončarstva so se otroci učili doma od svojega očeta. Najprej so pomagali pri čiščenju gline, nato so začeli iz gline izdelovati glinene igračke, ter končno tudi lonce in drugo lončenino.

- 9 Lončar sedi pred lončarsko pečjo in glazira lonec. Konec 19. ali začetek 20. stoletja. | A potter sitting in front of a pottery kiln is glazing a pot. Late 19th or early 20th century. Vir | Source: Ribniško lončarstvo. Včeraj, Danes, Jutri?. Ribnica, 2019. str. | p. 47.
- 10 Lončarja prikazujeta dva postopka lončarskega dela: glaziranje ali »cinjenje« posode in delo na lončarskem kolovratu. Pred njima je razstavljena posoda, ki so jo tedaj izdelovali: od leve proti desni »ta pejščena piskra«, skleda, lonci, imenovani tudi »piskrci«, kozice, »kolač« oz. model za potice, »potičnice«, »ta pejščena piskra« in še lonec, imenovan »šporhetar«. Konec 19., začetek 20. stoletja. | Two potters demonstrating potter's work, i.e. glazing and using the potter's wheel. Clayware handcrafted at the time is on display in front of them. From left to right: fireclay pots, bowls, pots, pans, potica cake moulds, more fireclay pots and another pot called "šporhetar" (i.e. the stove pot); late 19th/early 20th centuries. Vir | Source: Ribniško lončarstvo. Včeraj, Danes, Jutri?. Ribnica, 2019. str. | p. 49.
- 11 Prvo sušenje posode na lesenih podstavkih pred Nosanovo hišo v Prigorici. | Clayware drying on wooden boards in front of the Nosan family's house in Prigorica. MR, V_2507.
- 12 Jakob Nosan, Šimekov iz Prigorice, izdeluje lončene igračke v svoji delavnici. | Jakob Nosan from the village of Prigorica is making clay toys in his workshop. Vir | Source: Ribnica skozi stoletja. Ribnica, 1982, slikovna priloga | a pictorial supplement.

them as they grew older. The following was pointed out by Jože Rus: "According to the Crafts Act, the cottage industry is not tied to an individual person, a craftsperson with a training certificate, nor is it tied to the economic management or control of another or even an entrepreneur in another person's house or workshop."

Woodenware making is the oldest and still quite widespread cottage industry in the Ribnica Valley, the Velike Lašče area, Dobropolje, Bloke and the Kočevje area. 'Dry ware' – which is the term used to refer to woodenware in this area – refers to all sorts of wooden products, such as dispensing scoops, dough-kneading troughs, side rims, baskets, vessels, plates, rakes etc.

Based on the adaptation to various natural resources and types of wood, woodenware making is divided into the following woodenware crafts: rim making, bottom making, vessel making, spoon making, woodworking, woodturning, tool making, basket weaving, toothpick making, riddle making and souvenir making.

The way woodenware is made now differs from the way it was made back in the day – manually by makers who learnt everything by themselves. If the past, makers and sellers dictated the market, today, however, the situation is the exact opposite, i.e. the market and the consumption dictate the range of available products, although there are also a few isolated examples of the opposite. Today, it is a widely accepted fact that over the past centuries of its development the woodenware craft boasted a kind of unique creativity and innovation. However, the work of individuals who passed down the ideas and even created them must also be taken into account. Such individuals are known particularly from the first half of the 20th century, not only in relation to woodenware, but also pottery. Therefore, this suggests the very beginnings of the model that should be, so to speak, necessary also when it comes to handcrafting in the present day and is called artistic creativity.

Much like woodenware making, children learnt pottery at home from their respective fathers. At first, they helped clean the clay, then they started making clay toys themselves, and later progressed to pots and other clayware.

- 13 Leopold Bojc iz Dolenje vasi krasí majolko. | Leopold Bojc from Dolenja vas is embellishing a wine jug. Vir | Source: Ribniško lončarstvo. Včeraj, Danes, Jutri?. Ribnica, 2019. str. | p. 99.
- 14 Franc Pogorelc – Krenček iz Dolenje vasi na lesenem vretenu (kolovratu) izdeluje cvetlični lonec. Fotografirano konec 50. let 20. stoletja. Franc Pogorelc – Krenček from Dolenja vas is making a flower pot on a potter's wheel. The photo was taken in the late 1950s. MR, V_704.
- 15 Lončarji pred kolibo, v kateri je stala lončarska peč. V rokah držijo žgano lončeno posodo (lonca za shranjevanje živil, skleda, »ročnik«, majolke). Levo stoji lončar Leopold Bojc, ob njem Franc Pogorelec, oba iz Dolenje vasi, in Karel Klun, p. d. pri Bajtarskih, iz Prigorice. 60. leta 20. stoletja. Potters in front of the shed that housed a pottery kiln. They are holding fired clayware (food storage pots, bowls, a flower pot, a jug). Standing on the left: potter Leopold Bojc, next to him: Franc Pogorelec, both from Dolenja Vas, and Karel Klun from Prigorica; 1960s. MR, L_3121.
- 16 Anton Nosan starejši iz Prigorice na vretenu izdeluje vazo. Fotografirano v 70. letih 20. stoletja. | Anton Nosan Sr. from Prigorica is making a vase on a potter's wheel. The photo was taken in the 1970s. MR, V_2510.