

Suhorobarstvo in lončarstvo

Polona Rigler Grm
muzejska svetovalka Muzeja Ribnica

Suhorobarstvo in lončarstvo imata na širšem ribniško-kočevskem območju za seboj dolgo zgodovino, saj že od leta 1492 beležimo kontinuirano izdelovanje in prodajo izdelkov teh obrti. Kdaj je nastal izraz suha roba, ni točno znano. Zagotovo ne že leta 1492, ko je Friderik III. izdal Kočevarjem, Ribničanom in okoličanom krošnjarski patent oz. pravico prostega trgovanja po celotnem cesarstvu za doma izdelane in pridelane izdelke. Izraz suha roba ima najbrž logiko svojega nastanka v zgodovini, ko so nekatere lesne izdelke (vevnice, loparje, nečke, kadunje idr.) izdelovali iz svežega, tj. mokrega lesa, pogosto tudi neposredno v gozdovih. Ko so se izdelki posušili, so bili primerni za prodajo.

Izdelovanje suhe robe se je razširilo predvsem pri prebivalcih z malo lastne zemlje, zaradi potrebe po dodatnem viru zaslužka pa tudi pri kmečkem prebivalstvu, ki se je zaradi neugodnih naravnih razmer za kmetijstvo težko preživljalo (Rožman, 2006). Za razvoj suhorobarstva in lončarstva so morali biti izpolnjeni osnovni pogoji, med katere sodita dostopnost materiala ter obvladovanje različnih vrst znanj, kot so poznavanje lesa, izdelovanje orodij, tehnike izdelovanja izdelkov in tudi prodaje. Že na začetku 20. stoletja se je začel obseg suhorobarstva in lončarstva zmanjševati, saj je napredek v proizvodnji gospodinskih in gospodarskih pripomočkov povzročil poseganje po drugih materialih in tehnikah izdelovanja. Po uvedbi elektrike po domovih je ročno obdelovanje lesa v veliki meri zamenjalo strojno. Tako se je skorajda izgubilo znanje ročnih tehnik pri večini panog, razen tistih, kjer strojno obdelovanje ni mogoče.

Prenašanje znanja izdelovanja suhe robe je vedno potekalo iz roda v rod, saj so pri proizvodnji sodelovali vsi člani družine, od otrok do starih staršev. Prav slednji so bili pri izdelovanju najbolj dejavni, kajti zanje je delo na polju z leti postalo pretežko.

- 1 Andrejčeva oče in sin iz Otavice izdelujeta grablje. Levo sin Ludvik Dejak obrezuje ročnik na rezilnem stroju, desno oče Jože nabija zobe v izvrtane luknje v čeljusti grabelj. | A father and son from Otavice are making a rake. On the left: son Ludvik Dejak is working a handle on a cutting tool. On the right: father Jože Dejak is hammering rake tines into drilled rake-head holes. MR, I_3084. Foto | Photo: A. Čampa.
- 2 Ženska iz družine Levstik iz Globel na roke plete retino – rajtno podno. A woman of the Levstik family from Globel is weaving a riddle base by hand. MR, I_3027. Foto | Photo: A. Čampa.
- 3 Posodar France Jaklič v svoji delavnici. | Vessel maker France Jaklič in his workshop. Vir | Source: Ribnica skozi stoletja. Ribnica, 1982, slikovna priloga | a pictorial supplement.
- 4 Strugar Anton Govže iz Zapotoka struži notranjost posode. Turner Anton Govže from Zapotok is planing the inside of a vessel. MR, I_3095. Foto | Photo: A. Čampa.

Woodenware Making and Pottery

Polona Rigler Grm
Museum Adviser, Museum of Ribnica

In the wider Ribnica-Kočevje area, woodenware making and pottery have a long-established tradition; in fact, continuous handcrafting and sale of woodenware and pottery have been recorded since 1492. In this area, woodenware is referred to as 'suha roba', which translates as 'dry ware', it is, however, not known when exactly this term was coined. Certainly not as early as 1492, when Emperor Frederick III granted the inhabitants of Kočevje, Ribnica and the surrounding area the so-called Peddler Patent, i.e. the right to sell their handcrafted goods throughout the empire. The term 'dry ware' has its logical roots in the past, when some woodenware products (such as dispensing scoops, peels, kneading troughs, dough-kneeding tables) were made from fresh, i.e. wet wood, often in the woods. When dried, the goods were ready to be sold.

Woodenware making was especially common among the people who owned little land and it spread on account of the need for an additional source of income for the rural population, which found it difficult to make a living due to the natural conditions that were unfavourable for agriculture. The development of woodenware making and pottery required some basic conditions, including availability of the necessary materials and know-how, such as the knowledge of wood, tool making, product-making techniques and also selling skills. In the early 20th century, however, the extent of woodenware making and pottery started to decrease, as other materials and techniques were increasingly often used to make household utensils and agricultural tools. After electricity had made its way into people's homes, manual woodworking was largely replaced by machines. Thus, the knowledge of manual techniques has been lost in almost all individual crafts, except where using machines is not possible.

Woodenware-making knowledge and skills have always been passed down from one generation to another as all family members, from children to grandparents, were involved in the woodenware craft. In fact, grandparents were the most active makers because working in the field became too difficult for

- 5 Ročno izdelovanje zobotrebcev. | A woman is making toothpicks by hand. MR, I_3059. Foto | Photo: A. Čampa.
- 6 Obodar iz Podklanca, po domače Štebenkarjev, vdeva obod v kolač. A sieve-rim maker from Podklanec – locally known as Štebenkarjev – inserting a sieve rim into a stack of rims. MR, RAZ_121.
- 7 Pletarka iz Zamostca plete košaro holandarico iz vrbovega šibja. A woman from Zamostec using willow switches to weave a wicker basket. MR, I_3044. Foto | Photo: A. Čampa.
- 8 Jože Žlindra iz Vinic izdeluje ribežen. | Jože Žlindra from Vinice is making a grater. MR, I_3081. Foto | Photo: A. Čampa.