

SLOVENSKI KRAS IN JAME V PRETEKLOSTI

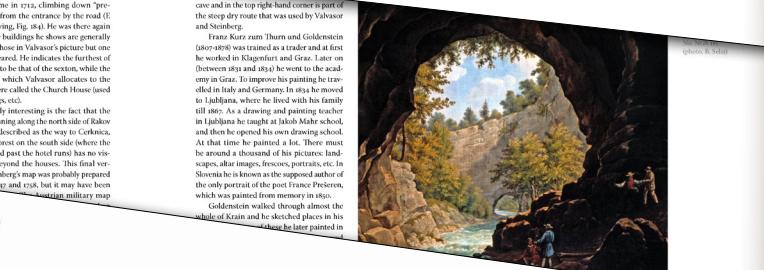
Trevor Shaw | Alenka Čuk



PART 2
CERKNIŠKO JEZERO
AND
RAKOV ŠKOCJAN

Caves are not the only curious features of the karst. The sudden appearance and disappearance of water over 25 km² of the "lake" of Cerknica (Črkeško jezero) puzzled people as early as 1537 and a century and a half later scientists, both Slovene and foreign, were attempting to explain this strange behaviour. This seasonal change enabled the land to be used for both farming and fishing. We now know that the simple explanation is the rise and fall of the water table, the water flood-

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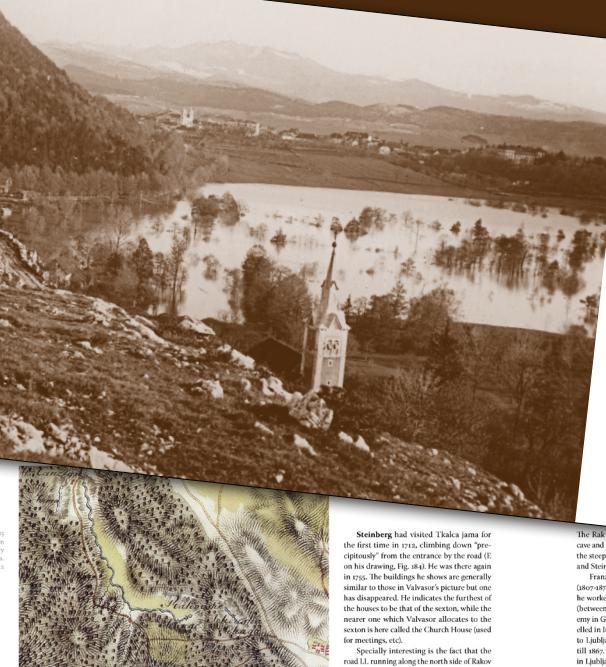
case. Poldi Fabrich, Robert O'Neill and Anton Mavrik have taken down many deep wells in areas known to have been raised since the ice age. In Fig. 50 it was noted that a borehole [Marcel] had intersected a river at the far end of being raised. The boreholes [Marcel] and [Poldi] were the explorers to prove that the ice age had raised the land. The borehole [Marcel] was 100 m deep and the first 20 m of the borehole was offset in Mervoz (Fig. 51). The explorers drove down the borehole [Marcel] to 100 m depth and then drove back after the first 20 m. In Fig. 51 the explorers had driven 100 m into the Mervoz valley, they are attempting to climb up to the surface. The borehole [Poldi] has been driven 100 m into some of the different geological zones and the borehole [Anton] has been driven 100 m into the same geological zones as the borehole [Marcel]. It would be reasonable to assume that the distance from the cave mouth to the Mervoz Jones' (Fig. 51) is about 100 m and that a borehole [Poldi] will be required for the geological explorers to reach a Mervoz Jones' area. The boreholes [Marcel] and [Poldi] follow a vertical line on the vertical wall. The boreholes [Anton] who have varied the direction of the boreholes to 100 m. The boreholes [Anton] have reached the part of the way, but it was still a borehole [Anton] to the Mervoz Jones'.



Fig. 525
The exploring
Skočjančki is-
September 1922
T. Ondl. From left
right: Polidj Juh
František Černý
Vratislav Robert
Ondl (seated); František
Černý, Vratislav
Jášer Dulec, Zdeněk
Friedrich Ondl (seated)
Anton Mocrovan



THE WORD KARST
This word 'Karst' is of very ancient origin and its precise meaning has undergone many changes over the years. Derived f-



erg had visited Tkalca jama for some time in 1712, climbing down "precariously" from the entrance by the road (Ewing, Fig. 18-4). He was there again building; he shows it generally as those in Valvasor's picture but one altered. He indicates the furthest of to be that of the sexton, while the which Valvasor allocates to the are called the Church House (used esp., etc.).

The Rak river can be seen above a cave and in the top right-hand corner is part of the steep dry route that was used by Val and Steinberg.

The Rak river can be seen in Fig. 17, climbing down from the south side of the valley to be met by the road at the junction (Fig. 84). Here the houses built along the river bank are shown to be generally square in shape, which may be that of the sections which the *Vlachoi* Allasses called the Church House (used as a church).

described as the way to Cerknica, forest on the south side (where the road past the hotel runs) has no visibility beyond the houses. This final version of Berg's map was probably prepared in 1757 and 1758, but it may have been a Austrian military map.

Goldstein walked through almost the whole of Krain and he sketched places he liked. Some of these he later painted.

case. Poldi Fabrich, Robert O'Neill and Anton Mavrik have taken down many deep wells in areas known to have been raised since the ice age. In Fig. 50 it was noted that a borehole [Marcel] had intersected a river at the far end of being raised. The boreholes [Marcel] and [Poldi] were the explorers to prove that the ice age had raised the land. The borehole [Marcel] was 100 m deep and the first 20 m of the borehole was offset in Mervoz (Fig. 51). The explorers drove down the borehole [Marcel] and then drove back up after the first 20 m. In Fig. 51 the explorers had driven down the borehole [Marcel] and were attempting to climb up it to the surface. The borehole [Poldi] was 100 m deep and the first 20 m of the borehole was offset in Mervoz (Fig. 52). The explorers had driven down the borehole [Poldi] and were attempting to climb up some of the different parts of the borehole [Poldi]. It is believed that the distance from the cave mouth to the borehole [Poldi] was about 100 m and that [Poldi] is the borehole that the geological explorers reached. Mervoz uses narrow log drivers and hand drivers so there would be no variation in the vertical with which the logs were shot. The boreholes [Marcel] and [Poldi] were 100 m deep. The explorers had reached the part of the way, but it was still a long way to go.

Kraške jame, pa tudi posebna in zanimiva slovenska pokrajina – kras – že stoletja privlačijo obiskovalce. A vendar je bilo v preteklih stoletjih le peščici dano občudovati najrazličnejše kraške formacije in prisluhniti bučečim podzemeljskim rekam. Kar nekaj obiskovalcev je izkušnje in opažanja zapisalo v dnevниke in jih v tiskani obliki celo objavilo. V knjigi, ki je plod dolgoletnega angleško-slovenskega sodelovanja (svetovno znanega preučevalca zgodovine speleologije in slovenske zgodovinarke), so povzeti njihova opažanja in vtisi, dopolnjeni z ilustracijami oziroma s fotografi-jami iz tistega časa.

Dobo modernega turizma je začel Thomas Cook, ki je prve organizirane skupine v Postojnsko jamo pripeljal leta 1868. V tej jami že vrsto let prirejajo glasbene oziroma plesne prireditve. To je le en vidik odnosa med človekom in jamo, ki ga obravnava knjiga. V 39 poglavjih spoznamo na primer težave, s katerimi so se spoprijemali obiskovalci jam pred uvedbo železnice, izvemo, da je ena izmed pionirk – raziskovalk jam – raziskovala prav Škocjanske jame, da so živali, ki jih najdemo v slovenskih jamah, pritegnile pozornost samega Darwina in še veliko več.

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Nepreklicno naročam izvodov knjige **Slovene Carst and Caves in the Past** po ceni **30€** (po izidu 49€)

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SPREJEMAMO
DO 15. 6. 2015

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