



VZGAJAJ V TRDNEM TELESU TRDNE ZNAČAJE

110. LET TELOVADNEGA DRUŠTVA SOKOL V ŠKOFJI LOKI

*Raising a strong character in a strong body
110 Years of the Sokol Gymnastic Society in Škofja Loka*



ORGANIZACIJA LOŠKEGA SOKOLA



PROSVETNA DEJAVNOST

»Sporočilo iz amaterskega društva članstva«
(Priznanje št. 104, Škofljica, 22. februar 1900-1910)

Kulturna dejavnost in je bil ena od pomembnih sestavin športnega in kulturnega življenja. V sklopu je deloval tudi amaterski športni klub, ki je obsejal gimnastiko, tenis, kolesarstvo in druge športne veščine. V sklopu je deloval tudi amaterski športni klub, ki je obsejal gimnastiko, tenis, kolesarstvo in druge športne veščine. V sklopu je deloval tudi amaterski športni klub, ki je obsejal gimnastiko, tenis, kolesarstvo in druge športne veščine.



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Detajl postavitve razstave v Galeriji Ivana Grharja, Škofja Loka / detail of the exhibition set-up in Ivan Grohar Gallery in Škofja Loka



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VZGAJAJ V

»Sokolstvo je vseslovanski pokret, ki hoče v smislu Tyrševe ideje okrepiti posameznika telesno, npravno in duševno, a po njem tudi ves jugoslovanski in slovanske narode sploh do skrajnih možnih mej.«¹

Rudolf Horvat, Hočemo biti Sokoli, Sokolska župa Kranj

Uvod

Prvo sokolsko društvo je leta 1862 ustanovil Miroslav Tyrš (1832–1884) v Pragi na Češkem. Glavna naloga društva je bila poleg telesne vzgoje širiti in poglobljati narodno zavest. Praga je bila v tem času univerzitetno središče, kamor so odhajali tudi slovenski študenti. Ti so sokolstvo prenesli v domače kraje in že leta 1863 je bilo v Ljubljani ustanovljeno društvo Južni Sokol. Tyršev telovadni sistem je k nam vpeljal dr. Viktor Murnik (1874–1964) konec 19. stoletja in s tem slovenske sokole povezal v močno celoto.

Introduction

The first Sokol Society was founded in 1862 by Miroslav Tyrš (1832–1884) in Prague, Czech Republic. The Society's main task, in addition to physical education, was to spread and deepen national consciousness. Prague was a university city at the time, to where Slovenian students also went. They brought the Sokol movement back home and the Južni Sokol Society was founded in Ljubljana in as early as 1863. Tyrš's gymnastic system was introduced to Slovenian lands by Dr Viktor Murnik (1874–1964) at the end of the 19th century, tying the Slovenian Sokol members, or falcons, into a strong whole.

TRDNEM TELESU TRDNE ZNAČAJE

Stevo Šink (1882–1972) v kroju češkega sokolskega društva (zasebna last) /
Photo: Stevo Šink (1882–1972) in the outfit of the Czech Sokol Society (private property)

Ustanovitev sokolskih društev na Loškem

Športni duh se je hitro širil po slovenskih deželah in zaneslo ga je tudi na loško območje. Idejo je v Škofjo Loko prinesel praški študent in pozneje notar Stevo Šink (1882–1972), ki so se mu pridružili še dr. Tone Jamar (zdravnik v Ljubljani), Joško Ziherl (višji sodni uradnik v Ljubljani), Avgust Blaznik (fotograf v Škofji Loki) in Franc Dolenc (posestnik in trgovec). V prostorih Čitalnice v gostilni Krona na Mestnem trgu je bilo 2. februarja 1906 ustanovljeno Telovadno društvo Sokol.

Prvi upravni odbor Sokolskega

The establishment of the Sokol societies in the Loka region

The sporting spirit quickly spread throughout the Slovenian lands, also drifting to the Loka region. The idea was brought to Škofja Loka by a student from Prague and later notary Stevo Šink (1882–1972), who was joined by Dr Tone Jamar (a doctor from Ljubljana), Joško Ziherl (a senior officer of the court in Ljubljana), Avgust Blaznik (a photographer from Škofja Loka) and Franc Dolenc (a landowner and merchant). The Sokol Gymnastic Society was established on 2 February 1906 in the Čitalnica Society in the Krona inn at Mestni trg.

The first steering committee of the Sokol



Sokoli na veselici, Žiri, okoli 1913–1914 /
Photo: Sokol members at a party, Žiri, around 1913–1914

društva v Škofji Loki so sestavljali: Karel Zakrajšček (starosta), Franc Dolenc (podstarosta), Ivan Šubic (tajnik), Ivan Karlin (blagajnik), Leopold Dolinar (knjižničar), Avgust Blaznik (arhivar), Anton Tavčar (gospodar), Konrad Višner (odbornik), Valentin Benedik (odbornik) in Rihard Grundner (odbornik).

Postopoma je članstvo v loškem društvu začelo naraščati. Odbor je leta 1907 sprejel sklep, »da naj se sprejme nove člane šele tedaj, ko se prepriča odbor po dveh odbornikih, da je njih namen telovadba; če pa se izve, da zasledujejo kak drug namen, naj se jih odkloni«².

Nedolgo zatem je bilo sokolsko društvo ustanovljeno tudi v Žireh

Society in Škofja Loka consisted of Karel Zakrajšček (doyen), Franc Dolenc (deputy doyen), Ivan Subic (secretary), Ivan Karlin (treasurer), Leopold Dolinar (librarian), August Blaznik (archivist), Anton Tavčar (warden), Konrad Višner (committee member), Valentin Benedik (committee member) and Rihard Grundner (committee member).

Gradually, the number of members of the Loka Society began to rise. The committee adopted a resolution in 1907 that "new members should only be accepted when the committee is satisfied by two committee members that their purpose is exercise. However, they are to be refused should it transpire that their pursuit is otherwise."²

Not long thereafter, Sokol Societies were also founded in Žiri (1907) and in Železni-



Člani loškega Sokolskega društva na nastopu v Žirih /
Photo: Members of the Loka Sokol Society at a performance in Žiri

(1907) in Železnikih (1908) ter po prvi svetovni vojni tudi v Gorenji vasi (1921). Organizacijsko so sokolska društva na Loškem spadala v Gorenjsko sokolsko župo s sedežem v Kranju.

Odbor loškega Sokolskega društva je na prvi seji 30. julija 1907 sprejel sklep, da se »s telovadbo prične takoj 11. avgusta 1907...«. V prvem letu je telovadilo okoli 60 članov. Za pomoč pri vzgoji kadrov so zaprosili Bojana Drenika, predtelovadca Južnega Sokola, ki je za nadaljnje delo usposobil nekaj članov društva. Poleg moških članov je društvo od začetka delovanja vpisovalo tudi ženske članice ter moški in ženski »naraščaj«.

Sokoli v Škofji Loki so redno javno

ki (1908), and after the First World War (1921), in Gorenja vas. In terms of organisation, the Sokol Societies of the Loka region fell under the auspices of the Gorenjska Sokol unit with a seat in Kranj.

The committee of the Loka Sokol Society adopted a resolution at its first session on 30 July 1907 that "exercise begins immediately on 11 August 1907 ...". In the first year, around 60 members took part in exercising. Bojan Drenik, a model gymnast from Južni Sokol, was asked to assist in the education of staff and proceeded to train several members of the Society. In addition to male members, the Society also accepted female members, as well as male and female youngsters from the very start.

Škofja Loka Sokol members regularly performed in public, staged academies and

*"Sokol is a Slavic movement, which aims
the individual physically, morally and m
and Slavic nations, at least to the ext*

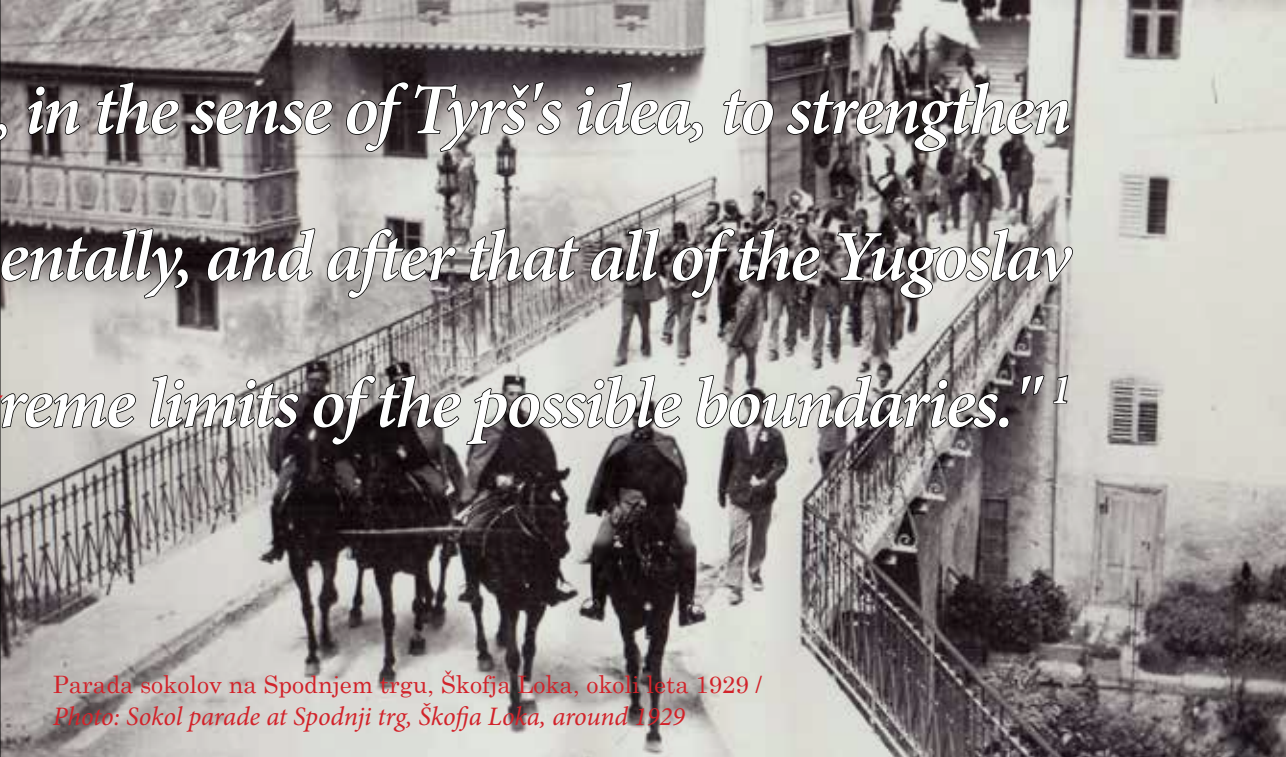
nastopali, prirejali akademije ter se udeleževali zletov in tekem. Leta 1908 so priredili prvi javni nastop na Mestnem trgu, kjer so izvedli proste vaje, vaje na orodju, večine s palicami in skupinski nastop. Priljubljene so bile smučarske, nogometne in strelske panoge. Mladi naraščajniki so hodili v gore, na izlete in pohode. Za zdravje telovadcev sta skrbela dr. Jože Rant in Vladimir Guzelj, ki sta ustanovila in vodila zdravstveni odsek.

Loški sokoli so prvo telovadnico dobili leta 1907, ko je Ivan Karlin prepustil društvu svojo lopo na Studencu ob Sori. Sočasno so telovadili pod kozolcem in na vrtu Franca Dolenca v Stari Loki. Pozneje pa jim je Dolenc prepustil prostore na Štemarjih, kjer so telovadili do zgraditve

attended ceremonies and competitions. In 1908 they organized the first public appearance at Mestni trg, where they performed free exercises, exercises on tools, skills with bars and a group performance. Skiing, football and shooting disciplines were popular. The young members went to the mountains, on trips and hikes. Dr Jože Rant and Vladimir Guzelj, who founded and led the medical section, took care of the health of the gymnasts.

The Loka Sokol members first received their gymnasium in 1907, when Ivan Karlin left his hut at Studenec ob Sori to the Society. At the same time they exercised under the hayrack and in the garden of Franc Dolenc in Stara Loka. Later, Dolenc left them the premises at Štemarje, where they exercised until Sokolski dom was constructed (1922). They also took care of the gym equipment,

*... in the sense of Tyrš's idea, to strengthen mentally, and after that all of the Yugoslav ...
reme limits of the possible boundaries." ¹*



Parada sokolov na Spodnjem trgu, Škofja Loka, okoli leta 1929 /
Photo: Sokol parade at Spodnji trg, Škofja Loka, around 1929

Sokolskega doma (1922). Skrbeli so tudi za telovadno opremo, ki so jo naročali pri češkem podjetju I. Vindyš.³

V skrbi za celosten razvoj svojih članov je loško društvo ustanovilo kulturno-prosvetni odsek, katerega člani so pripravljali različna tematska predavanja in skrbeli za knjižnico. Znotraj odseka je delovalo gledališče, ki je razmah doživelo s pridobitvijo lastnega odra v Sokolskem domu. Na nastopih so sokole spremljali trobentači (od 1907) in orkester (od 1919). Delovala sta tudi pevski zbor (od 1922) in tamburaški zbor (od 1925).

Sokolsko društvo je na Loškem pod svojim okriljem združevalo različne poklice in stanove. Najzaslužnejši

which was ordered from the Czech company, I. Vindyš.³

To ensure the cultural growth of its members, the Loka Society established a cultural-educational section, whose members prepared various thematic lectures and took care of the library. A theatre operated within the section, which underwent expansion with the acquisition of its own stage in Sokolski dom. The Sokol members were accompanied at their performances by trumpeters (from 1907) and an orchestra (from 1919). A choir (from 1922) and a tambour group (from 1925) also took an active part in activities.

The Sokol Society in the Loka region brought different professions and classes together under its auspices. The most deserving for the establishment and functioning

za ustanovitev in delovanje društva so postali častni člani, velik ugled pa so imeli tudi »staroste«, učitelji in telovadci. V loškem Sokolskem društvu je delovalo tudi nekaj umetnikov (slikarji Gvidon Birolla, ki je izdelal osnutek za prapor loškega društva, Janko Potočnik, Mirko Šubic, Ivan Grohar, kipar Ivan Jurkovič, skladatelj in zborovodja Oskar Dev in glasbenik Josip Roš) in družin, katerih starši in otroci so bili člani društva (Ankele, Balderman, Grundner, Kavčič, Potočnik, Mlejnik).

Po okupaciji leta 1941 so oblasti razpustile sokolske organizacije. Del sokolov se je vključil v odporiško gibanje v okviru Osvobodilne fronte, del pa se je organiziral v okviru meščanskega tabora. Julija 1945 je bil na sokolski skupščini sprejet sklep o vključitvi sokolskih organizacij v novo telesnovzgojno organizacijo Partizan.

of the Society became honorary members, whereas the "doyens", teachers and gymnasts, were also held in high esteem. Several artists were also active in the Loka Sokol Society (painters Gvidon Birolla, who drafted the standard of the Loka Society, Janko Potočnik, Mirko Šubic, Ivan Grohar, sculptor Ivan Jurkovič, composer and conductor Oskar Dev and musician Josip Roš), as well as the families whose parents and children were members of the Society (Ankele, Balderman, Grundner, Kavčič, Potočnik, Mlejnik).

After the occupation in 1941, the authorities abolished the Sokol organization. Some Sokol members joined the resistance movement as part of the Liberation Front, and some organized themselves as part of the bourgeois camp. In July 1945, a resolution was adopted at the Sokol assembly that the Sokol organizations should become part of the new Partizan physical education organization.



Foto: Ženske »naraščajnice«: Štiglic, Horvat, Jamnik, Lendovšek, Žakelj, Blaznik, športno igrišče Puštal Škofja Loka, 1939/
Photo: Female youngsters: Štiglic, Horvat, Jamnik, Lendovšek, Žakelj, Blaznik, Puštal Škofja Loka sporting playground, 1939



Foto: Albina Grundner (1920), bila je članica Sokolskega in pozneje Telovadnega društva Škofja Loka.

Photo: Albina Grundner (1920), she was a member of the Škofja Loka Sokol Society and later, the Gymnastic Society.



Foto: Franc Dolenc st. (1867–1938), starosta društva in član gradbenega odbora pri gradnji Sokolskega doma Škofja Loka.

Photo: Franc Dolenc Sr. (1867–1938), the doyen of the Society and a member of the building committee for the construction of Sokolski dom Škofja Loka



Foto: Rudolf Horvat (1896–1966) je bil učitelj, starosta, načelnik, vodja naraščaja.

Photo: Rudolf Horvat (1896–1966) was a teacher, doyen, chief, head of the youngsters.

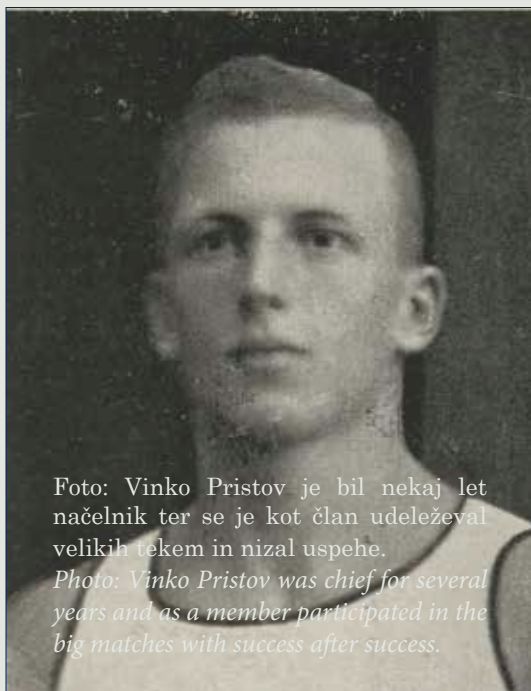
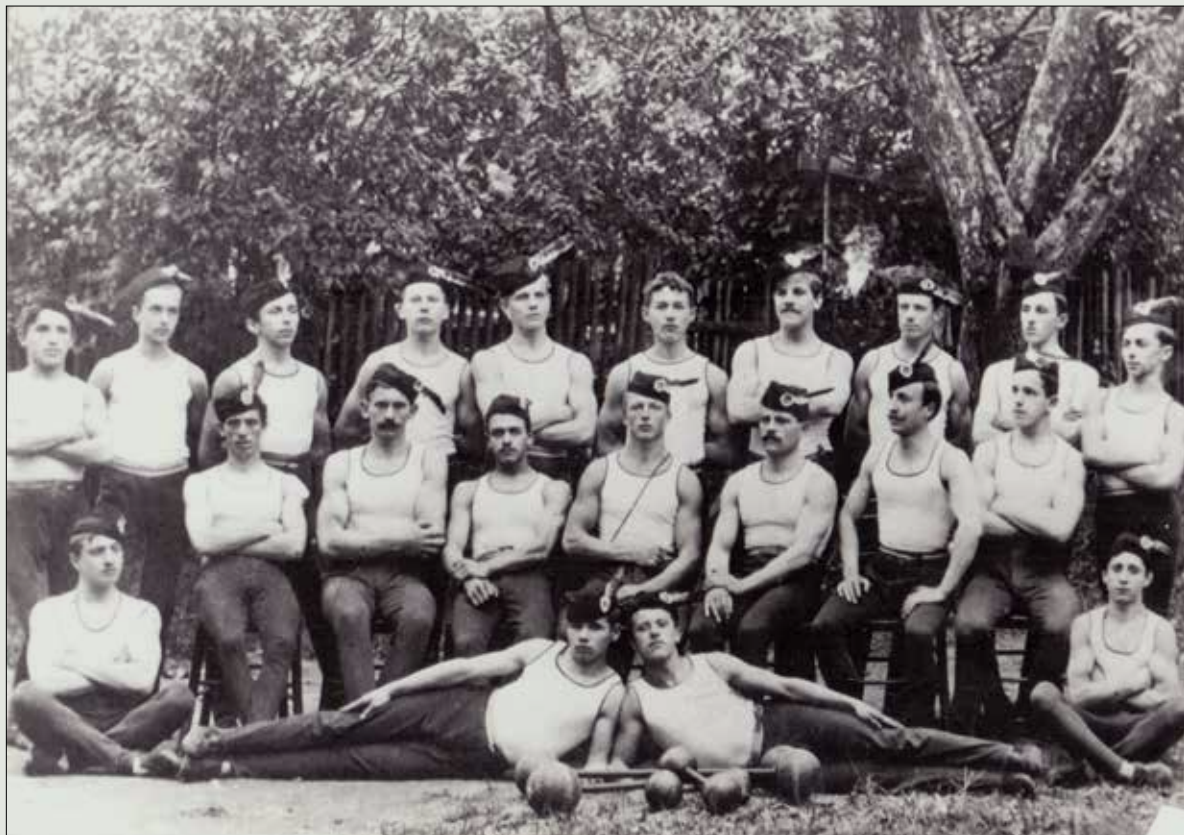


Foto: Vinko Pristov je bil nekaj let načelnik ter se je kot član udeleževal velikih tekem in nizal uspehe.

Photo: Vinko Pristov was chief for several years and as a member participated in the big matches with success after success.





zgoraj / top:

Foto: Člani Sokolskega društva, Štemarski vrt, Škofja Loka, 1910 /
Photo: Members of the Sokol Society, Štemarski vrt, Škofja Loka, 1910

levo / left:

Foto: Prvi praporščak Jože Šmid ob razvitju prapora loškega Sokolskega društva, Škofja Loka, 9. julij 1911 /
Photo: First standard bearer, Jože Šmid after unrolling the standard of the Loka Sokol Society, Škofja Loka, 9 July 1911

Opombe:

1. Rudolf Horvat, Hočemo biti Sokoli, Sokolska župa Kranj, str. 5.
2. Spominski spis Sokolskega društva v Škofji Loki ob 25. letnici 1906–1931, založil Škofjeloški sokol, 1931, str. 30.
3. ZAL – Enota v Škofji Loki, ŠKL 76, Sokolsko društvo Škofja Loka 1906–1941, Zapisniki, 30. julij 1907.

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Spominski spis Sokolskega društva v Škofji Loki ob 25. letnici 1906–1931. Škofja Loka: Škofjeloški sokol, 1931.

Footnotes:

1. Rudolf Horvat, Hočemo biti Sokoli [We Want to be Sokoli], Sokolska župa Kranj, p. 5.
2. Spominski spis Sokolskega društva v Škofji Loki ob 25. letnici 1906–1931. [Memorial essay of the Sokol Society in Škofja Loka on the 25th Anniversary 1906–1931], published by Škofjeloški sokol, 1931, p. 30.
3. Ljubljana Historical Archive (ZAL) – Škofja Loka Unit, ŠKL 76, Sokol Society of Škofja Loka 1906–1941, Memorandums, 30 June 1907.

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»Vzgajaj v trdnem telesu trdne značaje.«
110. let Telovadnega društva Sokol v Škofji Loki

“Raising a strong character in a strong body.”
110 Years of the Sokol Gymnastic Society in Škofja Loka

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Voški
muzej