

## **SEMINARSKA NALOGA**

### **V OKVIRU PROGRAMA TURISTIČNI VODNIK TURISTIČNEGA OBMOČJA BELA KRAJINA**

**Stari gasilni dom v Tribučah,  
Turistični program: Mitološka Bela krajina**

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## OLD FIREFIGHTER STATION IN TRIBUČE

Village named Tribuče lays in Bela krajina between Črnomelj and Adlešiči. Although people think it's an irrelevant village, it certainly has its own rich history. We know it was inhabited in ancient times because they have found some ancient graves on the outskirts of the village.

I was told that there were also inhabited Counts named Cvitkovič. Villagers and other workers mined iron in Tribuče, Russian and Italian war prisoners drove wood for military needs out of the near forest called Veliko Bukovje which was owned by the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the nineteenth century. The remnants of this single-track railway are still visible (Spletni vir 1).

In the middle of the village is a natural karst pit filled with water called Rijan. Women have washed their clothes there and they have used it as drinking water until they got water supply in the 80ies. There are also known local legends how Tribuče got its name and one legend with really big fish in the karst pit. The horse fell in Rijan as it was drinking water and drowned. When the local man came by, slightly drunk, he thought he saw a giant pike with four eyes (which were horse hoof) and two mustaches (which was horses tail split in two), day after he told his neighbors what he saw, but they already knew the horse slipped and drowned. They made fun of the man and the legend about the Tribuče pike is still well known.

The most interesting building is the more than 90 years old fire station that is still standing in the same location as it was built with the same, almost untouched construction. Firefighting is known for centuries and night guards were warning from danger. The Roman Empire was good at firefighting, they had organized private and public firefighters which included volunteers, except craftsmen-they were not permitted to join. After the Roman Empire, the firefighting in Europe was not as organized, until the big Vienna fire in 1276 (Gasilska zveza Slovenije Mladinski svet 2010: 3). They introduced the First fire order of Rudolf of Habsburg, which included instructions on how to build buildings, houses, how and with what tools to extinguish the fire. The first fire department in Slovenia was established in Metlika, the second largest town in Bela krajina, in 1869 due to very high fire danger because of wooden houses and thatched roofs. The founder, dr. Josip Savinšek gathered sixteen adult young men and bought them fire caps (Gasilska zveza Slovenije Mladinski svet 2010: 6). People were enthusiastic about firefighters guard so the team quickly grew. Shortly after the first department in Metlika, fire departments were established across Bela krajina in almost every village. To this day we have three main fire brigades one still in Metlika, Črnomelj and Semič (Gasilska zveza Črnomelj 2014: 94).

Fire department Tribuče officially joined other Bela krajina departments in 1927, but it was established a year earlier in the local pub named "Pri Cvitkoviču". In 1928 they bought an old manual water spraying wagon from the fire department of Črnomelj. But as they didn't think in advance, they had no space where to store it. So at first, they had to put it under the first neighbours - Šegina - barn, then they started building the fire station on the parcel just across the road because nobody owned it. Villagers built a wooden square-shaped, two-meter high object, with two small windows and a massive wooden door. The spacing is not big, but it was big enough to store recently bought a water wagon and some firefighter tools and equipment. For smooth fire extinguishing operation, they needed at least two teams of

six members of volunteer firefighters to keep the water going. After the Wars, they bought a motor water tank, because the manual one was too exhausting for firefighters. Regardless, they never threw the old manual one away, because they didn't trust as much new technology (Lončarić 2020: 6-7).

In 1934 they build about a five-meter tall tower made of spruce wood. This tower had a special function. Bela krajina is known as the land of flax. People here grew flax for centuries, therefore they were making flax clothes, pieces of equipment, and other stuff. As a consequence, they were using flax also in the firefighting equipment. Fire hoses were back then made out of flax textiles, not from plastic as we have them now. The tower was built because of the drying problem. If they didn't dry the fire hoses properly they would rot. So they made a tower for drying. After using hoses they hanged them on some rollers so they hang downwards and the rest of the water flowed down. They were using this method until they got new plastic hoses after World War II. After the Second World War, the untouched tool house was demolished and rebuilt with bricks. It also got a new brick roof. The tower had remained as it was, they just put cement around it so it will stand longer and conquer the time. And it truly does. After that nobody truly took care of this object because it's owned by the municipality of Črnomelj (Lončarić 2020: 7). The old firefighting station is protected as a monument of local significance in the Register of cultural heritage. Today as we look inside we can still find old firefighter wagon, a bunch of old newspapers collected for recycling, and some straw or hay on the trampled soil floor.

On top of the tower stands a metal figure of a firefighter with a trumpet. The metal on the tower was never replaced. After the war, local kids were shooting a firefighter figure with guns, so they harmed the figure. But this firefighter had weather forecast function because it rotated in the wind direction. If it rotated to the south, it would rain or it would be at least cloudy day - this function was found out by foreign workers who were sleeping in the neighbor's house.

This type of firefighter architecture was common all around the country almost every village had one, but they were destroyed due to building new modern firefighting stations. A similar firefighting station is in Gradac. However, in the village Tribuče, the new firefighter station was built on another location in the village around 1980. The villagers were not bothered with the old firefighting station, so it stayed as it was, in situ.

The water supply in Tribuče came in 1980, so they had to find alternatives to pump and save the water. At first, they were capturing water in buckets for drinking and domestic use from the water cave Rijan, firefighters have pumped water from it, women washed their clothes there, it was also used as drink water. But in most summer days the water level was sometimes too low to collect water from the pit. In the fifties, villagers made several water ponds. Villagers used them mainly for cattle to drink water, and silly children often played and swim in them because they held lots of water, however, adults were not happy with the swimming and playing because all dirt from the bottom came up. Now the ten meters long oval ponds are empty because the cement floor cracked up and the water ran out. Some of them are completely covered with bushes because nobody takes time for cleaning as they are not in the usage anymore. Only one is recently cleaned, but the locals don't know what to do with it. Some want the pond filled with water again, with a wooden fence around it, but some want children's playground in there because of its oval and deep, so the small children can't run out (Lončarić 2020: 11).

The nearest neighbour Mihael, whose father was building the drying tower in 1934, was also a firefighter when they were still using the manual water tank. He was very young then, but he remembers one of the biggest fires he was taking part in extinguishing. The fire happened in neighbour village as they were making schnapps. The inside of the wooden barn quickly started burning and the fire spread on other wooden The nearest neighbour Mihael, whose father was building the drying tower in 1934, was also households covered with straw. It was a very dry season too, so the fire spread even faster. When they heard the fire siren they knew it was action time, they needed the key to open the fire station which was in the house of the first neighbour, but everybody was feared by the neighbours dog. But Mihael didn't bother with the dog, he jumped over the fence, took the key, and next thing you know they were heading with manual water tank and horses to the near village. Even the brigade from Črnomelj came along with the military, but when they came to the scene the wooden constructions of the houses were burnt to the ground (Lončarić 2020: 10).

Firefighting was a man's job, but after World War II it was allowed for women and girls to join the firefighter department and it was quite popular. Boys and girls were attending firefighting drills and winning competitions around the country. In Slovenia, we have a special place in our hearts for firefighters as they are first to help people when needed. In Slovenia, we have around 1300 volunteer firefighting brigades.

Each Firefighter brigade organize once a year, mostly in summertime, their parties. The firefighter's festivities are very popular across our country because it includes live music played mostly by local or regional known ensembles, dance, food, and drink. The money collected from the festivities is used then for firefighting needs, so as new firefighting uniforms, helmets, new hoses, or even new firefighter trucks. The villagers and firefighter members gave their brigade as much as they could because they were very appreciated and needed. They often invited other firefighting brigades to the festivities so they could get more money, of course, they were invited back too.

Festivities are held outside in front of the firefighting stations. It's rarely organized inside of the station because it's not big enough for several hundred guests. In Tribuče the festivities are traditional. They are organized as they established their firefighting department so they could gather money for equipment. Because the old firefighter station was very small, they organized the festivities under the barns or haystacks so they couldn't get wet if it started to rain. They gathered tables and benches for people to sit down. As it is today, there were always several roasted pigs and sheep on the menú, they even roasted young ox, but it was just occasionally because people in the village were too poor to buy the meat. For example, they ate just four roasted sheep, but they drunk about eight hundred liters of wine because it was cheaper than meat. Bela krajina is known for a great wine for centuries, so it's clear that wine was the main drink on the festivities - the beer came later, after the war. The most money on festivities in Tribuče spent firefighters from Črnomelj because they were wealthier.

The first festivities were held under the earlier mentioned Šeginas barn. Later when the neighbours Cvtikovič built their barn, the party was relocated, because the new barn was more spacious. Under the barn, there was the dance floor. The dance for young boys and girls was at first inappropriate, because of the taboo on sexuality and sex before marriage. For girls were not even allowed to go on festivities in the first place. After the wars parents weren't that strict anymore. So they invented a game called 'prison'. The girls were

imprisoned and the boys who wanted to dance with them must pay for it. That was one way to collect money. Girls were also making flower bouquets for selling (Lončarić 2020: 13).

Collecting money today isn't very different. Nowadays they collect different donated items from village people or sponsors and then they make a raffle. There is always besides smaller prizes a bigger prize, such as a new washing machine or vacuum cleaner to keep the guests enthusiastic about buying raffle tickets.

## STARI GASILNI DOM V TRIBUČAH

Vas Tribuče v Beli krajini leži med Črnomljem in Adlešiči. Čeprav ljudje mislijo, da je vas nepomembna, se lahko pohvali z bogato zgodovino. Vemo, da so bile Tribuče poseljene že v antiki, saj so na obrobju mesta našli antična grobišča. Tukaj naj bi bili naseljeni tudi grofje Cvitkoviči. Vaščani so tukaj kopali železovo rudo, v Velikem Bukovju pa so ruski in italijanski vojni ujetniki sekali drevesa in izvažali les za vojaške potrebe v času Avstro-Ogrske monarhije, ki je imela Veliko Bukovje v lasti. Ostanke ozkotirne železnice so še danes vidni (Spletni vir 1).

V središču vasi je naravna kraška vodna jama z imenom Rijan. Ženske so tukaj prale perilo in zajemale pitno vodo vse do osemdesetih let, ko so v vas napeljali vodovod. V Tribučah so znane številne zgodbe o nastanku imena vasi, ter ena posebna, z veliko ribo v izviru Rijana. Konj, ki je pil vodo, je padel v jamo in se utopil. Mimoidoči, pijan mož, pa je v jami videl veliko ščuko s "četiri oka i dva brka". To je naslednji dan povedal sosedom, ki so že vedeli za utopljenega konja. Štiri očesa so bila v resnici kopita, dva brka pa rep, ki se padel na dva dela. Še danes je pripovedka o Tribučki ščuki zelo znana.

Najbolj zanimiva stavba v Tribučah je več kot 90 let star gasilni dom, ki še vedno stoji na prvotni lokaciji, kjer je bil zgrajen. Gasilstvo poznamo že iz antike, prav tako nočne straže, ki so varovale prebivalstvo pred nevarnostmi. Rimski imperij je imel gasilstvo zelo organizirano, imeli so celo privatno in javno gasilstvo. Javno gasilstvo je vključevalo prostovoljce med katerimi pa ni dovoljeno sodelovati obrtnikom. Po Rimskem imperiju, v srednjem veku, gasilstvo ni bilo organizirano kot prej. Vse do leta 1276 ko je Dunaj zajel velik požar (Gasilska zveza Slovenije Mladinski svet 2010: 3). Po tem so predstavili Prvi gasilski red Rudolfa Habsburškega, ki je vseboval pravila in odredbe kako graditi stavbe, hiše, in kako in s čim gasiti požare. Prvo gasilsko društvo v Sloveniji je bilo ustanovljeno leta 1869 v Metliki, drugem največjem mestu v Beli krajini, zaradi visoke požarne ogroženosti. Snovalec društva, dr. Josip Savinšek je zbral 16 polnoletnih fantov, ter jim kupil gasilske čepice. Ljudem se je zdelo gasilstvo zelo dobro zato se je društvo hitro razširilo. Kmalu po ustanovitvi društva v Metliki, so se gasilska društva začela ustanavljati po celi Beli krajini, skoraj v vsaki vasi. V Beli krajini imamo še vedno 3 gasilske zveze, Črnomelj, Metlika in Semič (Gasilska zveza Črnomelj 2014: 94).

Gasilsko društvo Tribuče se je uradno pridružilo drugim društvom v Beli krajini leta 1927, a je bilo ustanovljeno leto prej, v vaški gostilni "pri Cvitkoviču". Leta 1928 so kupili od črnomaljskih gasilcev ročno brizgalno, a ker niso razmišljali vnaprej, je niso imeli kam pospraviti, zato je nekaj časa stala pod Šeginovim podom. Vaščani so zgradili na parceli

nasproti poda, ki je ni imel nihče v lasti, majhno leseno orodjarno kvadratne oblike, z dvema okni in masivnimi vrati. Prostor ni bil velik, a dovolj prostoren, da so vanj spravili ročno brizgalno, ter nekaj gasilske opreme, ki so jo imeli. da je gašenje z ročno brizgalno potekalo gladko so gasilci potrebovali najmanj 2 skupini po 6 članov. Po vojnah so kupili motorno brizgalno, saj je bila ročna preveč naporna za gašenje požarov. Čeprav so kupili novo brizgalno, stare niso zavrgli, kajti niso povsem verjeli v novo tehnologijo (Lončarič 2020: 6-7).

Leta 1934 so leseni orodjarni dogradili 5 metrski stolp iz smrekovega lesa. Stolp je imel posebno funkcijo. Bela krajina je poznana kot dežela lanu. Lan so tukaj sadili že stoletja in njegova vlakna uporabljali v vsakdanjem življenju za oblačila, pripomočke in drugo. Me drugim so iz lanu naredili tudi gasilske cevi. Stolp je bil zgrajen, da so lahko v njem sušili lanene cevi, ki bi, če iz njih nebi posušili odvečno vodo, hitro zgnile. Tako pa se je tekstil posušil in bil pripravljen za ponovno uporabo. Po gašenju so cevi napeljali na valje, tako da je odvečna voda stekla ven. To metodo sušenja so uporabljali vse dokler niso dobili plastične cevi po drugi svetovni vojni. Po drugi svetovni vojni so leseno orodjarno porušili in sezidali novo, stolp pa je ostal enak, le podzidali so ga, da bi kljuboval času. In res je. Po tem nihče ni skrbel za stari gasilni dom, ker je v lasti občine Črnomelj. Gasilni dom je zaščiten kot spomenik lokalnega pomena in vpisan v register kulturne dediščine. Danes v njem še vedno najdemo staro ročno brizgalno, kup starega papirja in nekaj slame na steptanih blatnih tleh.

Na vrhu stolpa stoji kovinska figura gasilca s trobento. Kovinska streha ni bila nikoli zamenjana. Po vojni so fantje s puškami streljali gasilca s trobento in jo močno poškodovali. Ta gasilec je imel posebno funkcijo, z obratom v smeri vetra je napovedoval namreč vreme, kar so opazili šele tuji delavci, ki so prenočevali v sosednji hiši.

Takšen tip arhitekturne gradnje je bil pogost po vsej Sloveniji, skoraj vsaka vas je imela podoben gasilni dom, a so jih zaradi gradnje novih gasilnih domov porušili. Podoben gasilni dom stoji le še v Gradacu. Tribučani svojega starega gasilnega doma niso nikoli porušili, saj so zgradili novega na drugi lokaciji v vasi, posledično pa stari ni nikogar motil.

Vodovod je v Tribuče prišel šele po letu 1980, zato so imeli alternative črpanja vode. Sprva so vodo prinašali iz Rijana, potem pa so v petdesetih letih sezidali nekaj kalov. Sezidali so jih predvsem za napajanje živine, a so v njih navihani otroci našli svojo zabavo, kar pa starejši niso odobravali, saj so kalili čisto vodo. Danes so veliki kali zapuščeni, preraščeni z grmovjem, saj več ne služijo svojemu prvotnemu namenu. Zaradi neuporabe so tla kala razpokala, zato ne zadržujejo več vode. Samo enega so pred kratkim očistili, vendar ne vedo kaj dalje z njim. Nekateri bi radi da se ponovno napolni z vodo, okrog pa da lesena ograja, nekateri pa bi raje imeli suho igrišče za otroke (Lončarič 2020: 11).

Bližnji sosed Mihael, čigar oče je gradil lesen stolp za sušenje. Bil je gasilec še v času, ko so še vedno gasilni z ročno brizgalno. Takrat je bil še zelo mlad, spominja pa se največjega požara, ki so ga šli Tribučki gasilci pomagat gasit. Požar se je zgodil v sosednji vasi, ko je nekdo kuhal šnops. Lesena konstrukcija je z eno samo iskro hitro zagorela, požar pa se je razširil na bližnja poslopja in hiše. Ko so v Tribučah zaslišali sireno so stekli proti gasilnemu domu, a je bil ključ pri sosedu, ki je imel psa, katerega so se vsi bali. Mihael se za nevarnega psa ni zmenil, skočil je čez ograjo, pograbil ključ in že so s konjsko vprego in ročno brizgalno hiteli peš do bližnje vasi. Na pomoč so prišli tudi Črnomaljski gasilci in celo vojska. A ko so prišli na mesto pogorišča, je že vse pogorelo do tal (Lončarič 2020: 12).

Gasilstvo je bilo naprej moško delo, po drugi svetovni vojni pa je bilo dovoljeno sodelovanje tudi ženskam in puncam. Skupaj so se udeleževali gasilskih vaj in zmagovali na tekmovanjih po državi. V Sloveniji imamo za gasilce posebno mesto v naših srcih, saj se vedno prvi, ki pridejo na pomoč. V Sloveniji je trenutno čez 1300 prostovoljnih gasilskih društev (Spletni vir 2).

Vsako gasilsko društvo ima enkrat na leto, praviloma v poletnem času, svojo zabavo. Gasilske veselice so popularne po Sloveniji, ker vključujejo živo glasbo, ki jo izvajajo lokalni ali regionalni ansambli, pleše se, prav tako ne zmanjka hrane in pijače. Denar zbran na gasilskih veselicah je uporabljen za potrebe gasilskega društva, za nakup novih cevi, nove uniforme, čelade ali pa gasilne avtomobile in tovornjake. Vaščani in člani so prispevali za društvo kolikor so lahko, kajti gasilstvo je zelo spoštovano in potrebno. Pogosto so na svoje veselice povabili tudi druga okoliška društva, da so dobili več denarja. Seveda so dobili tudi povratno vabilo.

Veselice se praviloma organizirajo v okolici gasilnega doma. Redko kdaj so se organizirale v notranjosti, saj so gasilni domovi premajhni za več sto gostov. V Tribučah so gasilske veselice tradicija. Organizirali so jih odkar so ustanovili društvo, da bi zbirali denar za opremo. Ker pa je bil stari gasilni dom zelo majhen, so veselice prirejali pod skednji in kozolci, da so imeli streho nad glavo v primeru slabega vremena. Pod njimi so postavili mize in klopi. Tako kot danes, se je tudi v preteklosti na žaru pekli odojke ali jagenjčke, včasih tudi mladega vola - a redko, saj so bili ljudje v vasi prerevni, da bi kupili meso. Na primer, pojedli so le 4 pečene jagenjčke, spilo pa se je tudi 800 litrov vina, saj je bilo cenejše od mesa. Bela krajina je znana po dobrem vinu že stoletja, zato ni čudno, da je bilo vino glavna pijača na veselicah. Pivo je prišlo pozneje, šele po drugi svetovni vojni. Največ denarja na veselicah so zapravili Črnomaljski gasilci, saj so bili kot meščani najbogatejši.

Prve veselice so se prirejale pod že prej omenjenim Šeginovim skednjem. Kasneje so si sosodje Cvitkoviči zgradili novega, ki je bil večji in posledično bolj primeren za veselice. Pod skednjem je bilo plesišče. Ples mladih fantov in deklet je včasih veljal za neprimerne, zaradi tabuja spolnosti pred poroko. Sploh dekletom ni bilo dovoljeno sprva iti na veselice in se družiti s fanti. Po vojnah so starši bili malo manj strogi. Na veselicah so tako imeli igro "Rešt". V "reštu" so bila zaprta dekleta, in vsak fant, ki je hotel plesati z eno od njih je moral plačati. To je bil eden od načinov zbiranja denarja za gasilsko društvo. Dekleta so prav tako izdelovala šopke rož "pušelce", ki so jih prodajala na veselicah (Lončarić 2020: 13).

Današnje zbiranje denarja ni mnogo drugače. Danes zbirajo po vasi predmete, ki jih ljudje podarijo, prosijo sponzorje za nagrade, potem naredijo srečelov. Poleg malih nagrad je vedno glavni dobiček, kot na primer nov pralni stroj ali sesalec, da navdušuje ljudi za nakupovanje srečk.



## TURISTIČNI PRODUKT: MITOLOŠKA BELA KRAJINA

Namen turističnega produkta je predvsem navdušiti obiskovalce nad miti in zgodbami, ki so še vedno ali vsaj deloma prisotni v naši kulturi in sedanosti. Ponuditi gostom možnost aktivnega izleta v prijetni družbi, izven mestnega vrveža in ustaljenih turističnih poteh in vzbuditi pozornost z drugačno vsebino. Zdi se mi pomembno vključiti v program lokalno tradicionalno prehrano zaradi ohranjanja svojevrstne kulinarčne identitete, saj imamo kar nekaj kulinarčnih posebnosti na Slovenskem nivoju, kaj šele na svetovnem. S tem kažemo drugačnost, ki jo turisti iščejo in pričakujejo in tako ohranjamo lokalne posebnosti.

Dvodnevni izlet Mitološka Bela krajina je program za vse tiste, ki si želijo doživeti nekaj drugačnega. Tukaj se na poti prepletajo zgodbe o starih verovanjih na področju Bele krajine, ki so prišla na ta ozemlja z nomadskimi ljudstvi, o staroslovanskih bogovih. Pripovedovali vam bomo mistične zgodbe o čarovnicah, vampirjih in vilah ter druge zgodbe iz zakladnic belokranjskih pripovedi. Aktivni dvodnevni izlet z delavnicami, kot sta peka krha ter izdelovanje piščali med obiskovalci in domačini stkejo posebne vezi, ki jih dodatno okrepimo ob kozarčku vrhunskega vina ter zlati, sveže pečeni belokranjski pogači ter drugimi tradicionalnimi belokranjskimi jedmi, ki jih ne najdete druge po Sloveniji.

ČAS V LETU: maj-junij

TRAJANJE: 2 DNI

PRIMERNO ZA: vse starostne skupine, manjše skupine

KAJ SI BOMO OGLEDALI? KAJ BOMO JEDLI? S ČIM SE BOMO UKVARJALI?

### 1. DAN

Zjutraj pridemo v Belo krajino. Prva lokacija je Mitrejev tempelj na Rožancu, kjer spoznamo eno najstarejših verovanj pri nas, ki izvira iz oddaljene Perzije. Po predavanju o mitreizmu se bomo poglobili v staroslovansko vero, ki je k nam prišla okoli šestega stoletja. Mnoge poganke bogove si delimo z drugimi slovanskimi ljudstvi v Vzhodni Evropi. Videli bomo tudi, da se staroslovanska vera in krščanstvo zelo prepletata in je prisotno še danes vendar skrito.

V bližini Mitreja si bomo ogledali eno najstarejših cerkva v Beli krajini, cerkev Sv. Jurija, ki naj bi s svojo lokacijo malo nad Mitrejem simboliziral zmago krščanstva nad poganstvom. Po koncu ogleda postrežemo z ajdovo potico s skutinim nadevom, saj je bila ajda eno od pomembnejših žit starih Slovanov, kot tudi sedanjih Belokranjcev.

Po malici se odpravimo proti Črnomlju na mestni Griček, v 15. stoletju je tam stal dvor, danes pa tukaj stoji mogočni spomenik Narodnoosvobodilnemu boju kiparja Jakoba Savinška. Ob spomeniku je grobnica s posmrtnimi ostanki padlih borcev v 2. svetovni vojni.

Tukaj bomo nadaljevali zgodbo o staroslovanski veri, o staroslovanskih bogovih Velesu, Perunu in njegovem sinu Jarilu - kasneje krščanskemu Sv. Juriju. Tukaj se bomo preizkusili v izdelovanju piščali iz češnjevega lubja, ki ga bo prikazal član folklorne skupine Zeleni Jurij.

Peš se bomo odpravili po poti starega Črnomaljskega obredja, ki je ostanek staroslovanskega verovanja v Jarila, prinašalca pomladi ali kot ga bolje poznamo Zelenega Jurija.

Vmes si bomo ogledali Črnomaljsko muzejsko zbirko, ogledali si bomo Črnomaljsko mestno jedro ter nadaljevali pot do Črnomaljskega tromostovja nad rekama Lahinjo in Dobljico, kjer tradicionalno vržejo Jarila ali Zelenega Jurija v vodo, da bi naslednje leto spet vrnil ter prinesel pomlad in plodno zemljo. V mestnem jedru bo nekaj prostega časa za nakup spominkov in ročnih Belokranjskih izdelkov v številnih butičnih trgovinah.

Iz tromostovja se odpravimo h gostilni Müller, kjer bomo poizkusili tradicionalno belokranjsko šaro, za glavno jed pa bomo poskusili hišne žlikrofe z žitno klobaso in zelenjavo. Sladica pride kasneje.

Naslednja postojanka je na Jelševniku, kjer si bomo ogledali turistično kmetijo Zupančič in spoznali sorodnika bele človeške ribice - črnega močerila, ki je endemit-kar pomeni, da ga ne najdemo nikjer drugje na svetu, zaradi prepustnega kraškega površja, pa je njegov obstoj zelo ogrožen. Že Valvasor je označil človeške ribice za zmajeve mladiče, zato bomo slišali zgodbo o zmaju na Mirni gori. Zmaji in kače prisotni v številnih religijah saj predstavljajo zlo, ki pa je potem premagano s strani svetnika Jurija. Na kmetiji bomo poizkušali jabolčne dobrote, saj ima jabolko v slovanski mitologiji simbolni pomen.

Pot nadaljujemo proti Semiču. Vmes, na Lokvah se ustavimo v lokalni mikropivovarni Vizir. Ker je bilo starim Slovanom bolj znana piva, kot vino, je prav, da se na tej poti osvežimo z degustacijo nekaj okusov piva, med katerimi je tudi ajda in česen. Pivovarna Vizir je pionir na področju craft pivovarstva v Sloveniji že od leta 2008, ki nudi tudi storitev varjenja drugim blagovnim znamkam. V njihovi trgovini pa lahko tudi kupite pivo.

Dan zaključimo na turistični kmetiji Cerjanec, ki se nahaja nekaj deset metrov od mogočnega izvira reke Krupe. Izvir reke Krupe sodi med ene najlepših izvirov v Sloveniji, saj izvira izpod 30 metrov visoke skale in očara s svojo smaragdno barvo. Sprehodili se bomo po novi učni poti od izvira do Judovske hiše in naprej do izvira Jamske školjke Kongerije, edine žive jamske školjke na svetu, ki se je na tem ozemlju ohranila 50 milijonov let. Pred belokranjsko bogato večerjo (Semiško fulanje in svinjska rebra) si na hitro ogledamo še kmetijo, tradicionalno kmečko hišo ter ljudsko nošo.

Po večerji bo prosti čas.

## 2. DAN

Po zajtrku se odpravimo v Muzejsko hišo v Semiču, kjer spoznamo geologijo Bele krajine, njene številne jame in vrtače, ter nekaj o snovni in nesnovni kulturni dediščini, med njimi tudi o Belokranjskih steljnih in slovanskemu obredu s orlovo praprotjo.

Odpravimo se proti Rosalnicam, kjer bomo ob Kolpi poslušali zgodbe o vodnih vilah Rusalkah po katerih naj bi Rosalnice dobile ime. Stari Slovani so vile enačili z demoni. Slišali bomo zgodbe o čarovnicah in volkodlakih. Vile Kolpljanke pa so se po navadi pojavile ponoči, ko so domačini hodili na bregove napajat živino. Umivale so svoje otroke - utapljale so ljudi.

Ogled Treh far v Rosalnicah bomo pospremili z opisom staroslovanskega obreda pogreba, ko so umrlemu pod jezik dali zlatnik, da bo lahko brodarju plačal da ga prepelje čez reko (podobno v antični mitologiji - reka Stiks). Pogosto so poleg upepelitve umrlega moškega žrtvovali njegovo ženo ali hčer. Predstavili vam bomo stare belokranjske obredne pesmi.

Sledi prikaz peke certificirane Belokranjske pogače in degustacija domačega peciva in kruha pri ponudnici Domače dobrote Mojca.

Odpravimo se proti Podzemlju, kjer vidimo belokranjski osamelec Kučar, ki je znan kot bogato nahajališče železnodobnih naselbin in grobišč obenem pa nam odpre razgled nad Belo krajino in reko Kolpo. Obiskali bomo cerkev Sv. Helene, ki stoji na starodavni gomili, ob vznožju Kučarja, v njeni okolici pa najdemo še več nižjih v katere so pokopavali ljudi.

V okolici vasi Otok pri Podzemlju bomo nabirali bezeg (v juniju ko cveti). Tako bomo pomagali domačinom nabrati dovolj bezga za domač sirup in čaj. Bezeg je zdravilna rastlina. V zgodbah zasledimo, da so bezgove veje čarovnicam in vodomcem dali kot nadomestni del telesa, ki so ga izgubili v boju. V primeru slabega vremena pa si bomo iz avtobusa ogledali letalo C-47 Dakota, ki je dostavljalo v obdobju 2. svetovne vojne hrano, oblačila in strelivo, ter vozilo ranjence, otroke in ženske.

Po krajšem sprehodu se odpravimo do gostišča Kapušin kjer nam postrežejo s tradicionalno belokranjsko štrukljevo juho, jagnječe kronice z rožmarinom in krompirjem.

Počasi se poslovimo od srčnih Belokranjcev ter se odpravimo proti Ljubljani. Za darilo, ker ste se odločili za turistično destinacijo Belo krajino, vam podarjamo natresk - perunov cvet, ki vas bo obvaroval pred strelami, ali strok česna, ki vas obvaruje pred čarovnicami.

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