RAPALSKA MEJA - Podbrdo
THE RAPALLO BORDER - Podbrdo

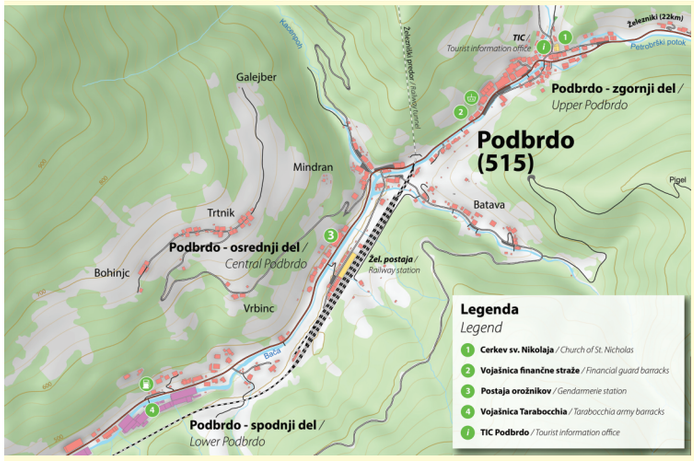
Zgodovinska pot "Mrouce cajta"

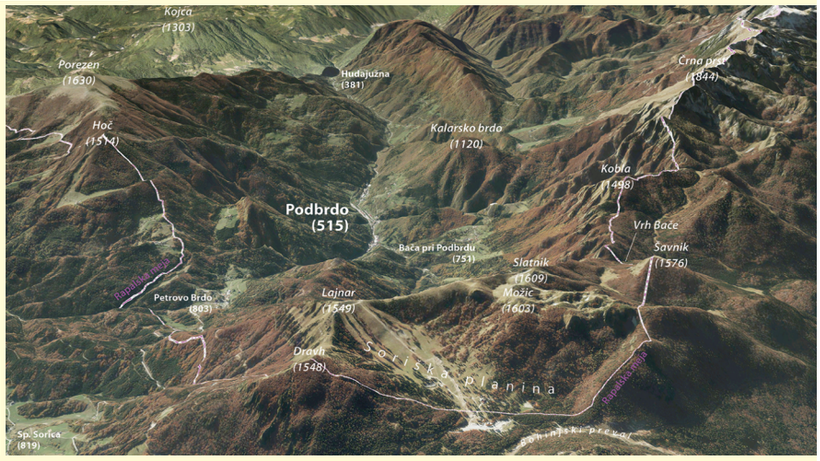
"Mrouce cajta" History Trail

Mrouce cajta



Naselje Podbrdo je nastalo v 16. stoletju in je utesnjeno med gore Črna prst, Kobla, Soriška planina in Porezen, čez katere vodita dva naravna prehoda – Vrh Bače in Petrovo Brdo. Prvi prehod je omogočal neposreden stik Bohinja s Posočjem, čezenj je že v železni dobi potekala stara tovorniška pot.
Nova železniška proga, ki je bila druga povezava Dunaja s Trstom, je v Podbrdo prinesla novo življenje, status pomembne železniške postaje, upravičila pa je tudi predvideno vojaško strateško vlogo. Podbrdo je bilo v času prve svetovne vojne z železniško in cestno povezavo, vojaško bolnišnico in skladišči eno izmed oskrbnih vozlišč soške fronte.
Po umiku avstro-ogrske vojske in podpisu mirovne pogodbe 3. novembra 1918 je Italija pričela zasedati ozemlje. Kar dve leti sta morali preteči, preden je s Kraljevino SHS podpisala Rapalsko pogodbo o razmejitvi, mejo pa so na terenu dokončno določili leta 1924 ter jo označili z mejniki. Podbrdo je tedaj postalo obmejno središče nove italijanske oblasti. Podbrdo je bilo osvobojeno leta 1945, z letom 1947 je bilo dokončno vrnjeno Sloveniji.





The settlement of Podbrdo was founded in the 16th century. It is surrounded by the mountains Črna prst, Kobla, Soriška planina and Porezen, which can be crossed by two natural passes: Vrh Bače and Petrovo Brdo. The first of these passes enabled Bohinj to have a direct contact with the Posočje region; even in the Iron Age, an old cargo trail led over it.
The new railway line, which was the second connection between Vienna and Trieste, brought new life and the status of an important railway station to Podbrdo, and also justified its expected strategic military role. During WWI, Podbrdo, with its railway and road connection, military hospital and warehouses, was one of the supply centres of the Soška fronta, more widely known outside Slovenia as the Isonzo Front, between Austro-Hungary and Italy.
After the Austro-Hungarian troops withdrew and the armistice was signed on 3 November 1918, Italy began to occupy the territory. As many as two years had to pass for the kingdoms to sign the Treaty of Rapallo; the border was finally fixed on the ground in 1924 and identified with border stones. At that time, Podbrdo became the frontier centre of the new Italian authorities. Podbrdo was liberated in 1945, and in 1947 finally returned to Slovenia.

Zgornji del

V zgornjem in najstarejšem delu Podbrda je cerkev sv. Nikolaja, ki se omenja že leta 1588. Večina starih hiš je iz poznega 18. stoletja, med njimi je tudi kmečki dvorec, bolj znan pod imenom Jakovkna hiša. V njem najdemo poslikave iz druge polovice 18. in začetka 19. stoletja. Hiša je vpisana v register kulturne dediščine in je bila obnovljena leta 2003. V njej se nahajata Turistično-informacijski center in manjši muzej, v katerem se lahko seznanimo z razstavo, posvečeno zgodovinski poselitvi kraja ter obdobju med obema vojnama.

Upper Podbrdo

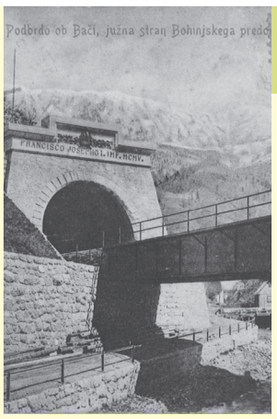
The Church of St Nicholas, mentioned as early as 1588, is located in the upper and oldest part of Podbrdo. Most of the old houses originate from the late 18th century, including a country manor known as Jakovka's house (Jakovkna hiša) with wall paintings from the second half of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. The house is listed in the Register of Cultural Heritage, and was restored in 2003. It houses the Tourist Information Centre and a museum with an exhibition dedicated to the settlement of this area and the interwar period.











Srednji del

Pol kilometra nižje je z gradnjo Bohinjske železnice pričel nastajati nov del Podbrda (Trtnik). Postajno območje se nahaja ob južnem vhodu v železniški predor pod Koblo, ki ga je med 1901 in 1906 zgradilo podjetje Ceconi. Predor je s 6327 metri najdaljši železniški predor v celoti v Sloveniji.
Na postaji so se poleg železničarskega osebja nahajali še finančniki, orožniki in cariniki ter pripadniki fašistične železničarske in mejne milice.





Central Podbrdo

Half a kilometre lower, a new part of Podbrdo (Trtnik) began to develop with the building of the Bohinj railway. The station area is situated at the southern entrance to the railway tunnel under Kobla, which was built by the Ceconi company in 1901-1906. At 6,327 metres, this is the longest railway tunnel in Slovenia. Besides the railway staff, Financial Guards, Carabinieri, customs officials, and members of the Fascist railway and Frontier Militia were also positioned at the station.

Spodnji del

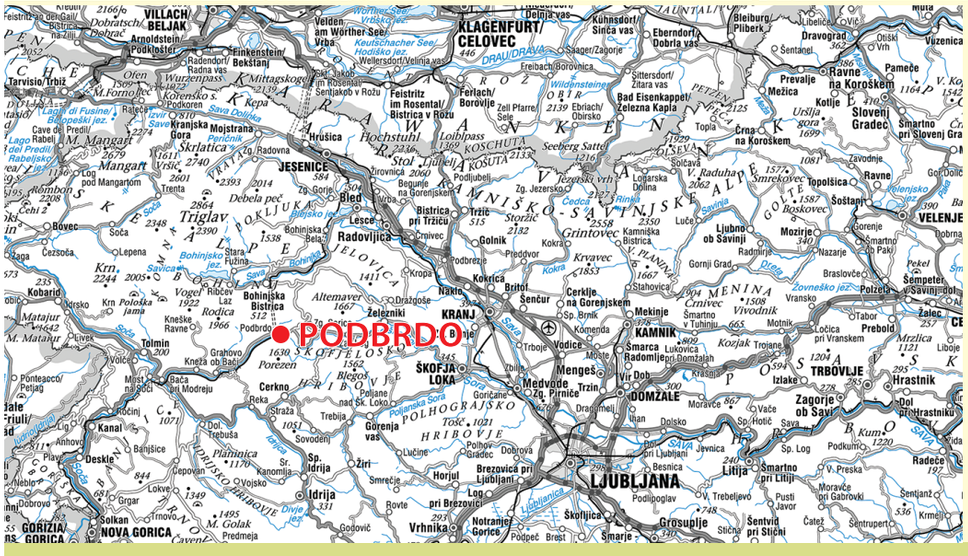
Ob koncu prve svetovne vojne še neposeljen del pod zaselkom Trtnik je italijanska vojska izkoristila za gradnjo vojašnice Tarabocchia. V njej je od leta 1955 delovala tekstilna tovarna Bača, ki je v šestdesetih letih svojega obstoja kompleks dodatno razširila, Podbrdu pa prinesla večje število služb, a na račun odseljevanja iz manjših zaselkov Baške doline. Število kmečkega prebivalstva je strmo upadalo, nastajajoč delavski razred pa je iskal naselitev v Podbrdu. Tovarna Bača je z letom 2002 zaprla svoja vrata. S tem se je Podbrdo prvič po prihodu železnice, ki je prinesla stoletje gospodarske in prebivalstvene rasti, soočilo s pomanjkanja služb, upadom storitvenih dejavnosti in izseljevanjem mlajšega prebivalstva.

Lower Podbrdo

The Italian army built the Tarabocchia Barracks below the hamlet of Trtnik, which was not yet inhabited at the end of WWI. From 1955, the Bača Textile Factory operated in the building. During the sixty years of its existence, it enlarged the structure, created more jobs in Podbrdo, but at a cost: people began to move out of the smaller hamlets in the Bača valley. The number of farmers has decreased significantly, and the evolving working class began to settle in Podbrdo. The Bača factory closed its doors in 2002 At that moment Podbrdo was faced with a lack of jobs, a decrease in services and the emigration of the younger population for the first time since the arrival of the railway, which brought a century of economic and demographic growth.







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