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Begunci v Idriji in okoliških vaseh v letih 1914–1915

IZVLEČEK

Po vojni napovedi Srbiji julija 1914 so avstro-ogrške čete začele prodirati proti jugu. Sredi avgusta je prišlo do prvih spopadov na planini Cer, na vzhodu pa je avstro-ogrška vojska hotela dopolniti uspeh Nemcev, zato je 23. avgusta začela z ofenzivo na reki Visli. V razmiku enega tedna se je monarhija bojevala na balkanski in vzhodni fronti, z začetkom bojev pa je prišlo tudi do vprašanja civilnega prebivalstva na ogroženih območjih. Begunce z ogroženih območij so naselili po notranjosti monarhije, med drugim tudi na Kranjsko, kjer so jih nastanili pri prebivalstvu. Bivali so tudi na območju današnje občine Idrija, in sicer dalmatinski begunci v občini Godovič, begunci iz Galicije in Bukovine pa v občinah Idrija, Spodnja Idrija, Godovič, Črni Vrh in Dole. Z begunci je povezano veliko dogodkov, od primera kolere do organizacije pouka v poljskem jeziku in številnih pritožb.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

prva svetovna vojna, begunci, občina Idrija, Galicija, Dalmacija

ABSTRACT

REFUGEES IN IDRIJA AND THE SURROUNDING VILLAGES IN THE PERIOD 1914–1915

Following the declaration of war on Serbia, the Austro-Hungarian troops began their advance towards the south and, by mid-August 1914, the first clashes erupted on the Cer Mountain. Towards the east, however, the Austro-Hungarian army started an offensive on the Visla River on 23 August, in an attempt to continue the momentum of the German triumph. Within the span of one week, the monarchy was fighting on both the Balkan and the Eastern Front, and the onset of hostilities also raised the question of the civilian population that inhabited the endangered areas. Refugees from these areas were resettled across the monarchy's interior, including Carniola, where they were taken in by local communities. The refugees were also accommodated in the area of the present-day Idrija; or, more precisely, those from Dalmatia were housed in the Municipality of Godovič and those from Galicia and Bukovina in the municipalities of Idrija, Spodnja Idrija, Godovič, Črni Vrh and Dole. Many events that took place during the period in question were related to refugees, ranging from a case of cholera and organising instruction in the Polish language to numerous complaints.

KEY WORDS

First World War, refugees, Municipality of Idrija, Galicia, Dalmatia

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S U M M A R Y

Refugees in Idrija and the surrounding villages in the period 1914–1915

On 28 July 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and, one month later, the monarchy was fighting on both the Balkan and the Eastern Front. In both areas, the opening of hostilities also gave rise to the question of civilians, with thousands leaving their homes in search of safety. On 11 August, Emperor Franz Joseph issued a state code on the protection of civilian persons that were removed from their homes for military purposes. Refugees were resettled into the monarchy's interior, including Carniola, where they were taken in by local communities. Refugees from Dalmatia were housed, among others, in the Municipality of Godovič, but not in other settlements that were then independent municipalities and now form part of the Municipality of Idrija. Refugees from Galicia and Bukovina, however, were distributed across all Carniolan municipalities—i.e., Idrija, Spodnja Idrija, Godovič, Dole, and Črni Vrh.

The only municipalities that were exempt from receiving refugees were those of Sv. Vid, Čekovnik and Vojsko, due to their mountainous position and poor accessibility. The first refugees arrived in Idrija at the end of September and in early October 1914. As most newcomers had no money, the state granted them daily allowance in the amount of 70 vintners for adults and 40 for children. In addition, the wives and children of enlisted refugees received military benefits. One refugee brought cholera to Idrija and the mayoralty took all the necessary measures to successfully prevent the disease from spreading. Owing to the refugees' desolate situation, the provincial governorship in Ljubljana decided in early winter to allocate a portion of funds for their clothing and shoes. Mayoralties bought the necessary materials, while clothes and shoes were made by local shoemakers and tailors. The refugees' spiritual needs were tended to by the Polish parish priest Štefan Bilinski, who confessed them and administered Sunday masses in the Polish language. In Idrija, refugees successfully petitioned for a room in the local people's school building, where their children could learn liturgy and the Polish language. However, there were also several complaints, especially from the refugees housed in the Municipality of Dole. They complained about the damp housing conditions and some female refugees even expressed their dissatisfaction with the colour of their clothes and the make of their shoes. The first refugees left Idrija in the spring of 1915, after the Austro-Hungarian and German armies defeated the Russians during the winter offensives in the Carpathians. Some returned to their homes and others left for refugee camps, as Carniola had already started receiving refugees from the Isonzo Front.