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LJUBLJANA: KRIŽIŠČE NA POTI V SVET
Množično izseljevanje Slovencev v Ameriko

LJUBLJANA: THE CROSSROADS TO THE WORLD
Mass Emigration of Slovenians to America



ZRC SAZU
&
Numizmatično društvo Slovenije



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UVOD

Ljubljana je bila na prelomu iz 19. v 20. stoletje majhen, vendar pomemben kamenček v monumentalnem migracijskem mozaiku Evrope v času množičnega izseljevanja iz centralne in vzhodne Evrope v Ameriko. Imela je tudi vlogo cestnega in železniškega križišča z različnimi deli kontinenta. Do izbruha prve svetovne vojne je bila Ljubljana glavno mesto dežele Kranjske v južnem delu takratne avstro-ogrske monarhije. Bila je glavno mestno in kulturno središče Slovencev.

»Izseljenstvo« je bila v povezavi z besedama »revščina« in »lakota« pomembna beseda tistega časa. Med Slovenci so bili primeri lakote, vendar izseljevanje ni bilo njihova posledica kot v primeru Irske sredi 19. stoletja. Zlasti ne v času množičnega izseljevanja. Tako lahko citiramo misli teologa Antona Korošca, ki jih je izrekel leta 1906 na tretjem katoliškem shodu v Ljubljani: *»... v srcu vsakega človeka je nagon po napredku, po večji sreči. Naši slovenski izseljenci, ki so namenjeni v večja mesta, ali v Nemčijo, ali v Ameriko, niso blede, izžeti, lačni, obupani, marveč krepki, cvetoči, življenja in moči polni mladenci in najčvrstejše ženske. Ne tako zelo obup, ampak veselo upanje in zavest lastnih sil in močij jih spremlja na žalostni poti iz domovine ... Zavedajo se svojih dušnih in telesnih moči, zavedajo se, da bi s temi mogli napredovati. Doma pa z žalostjo vidijo, da vsa umnost in pridnost ne pomaga, da ni mogoče razviti svojih sil tako, kakor bi bilo treba in zato hitijo v tujino, kjer mislijo lažje priti do sreče in blagostanja.«*

Na drugi strani je bila Amerika glavni cilj večine evropskih izseljencev, vključno s slovenskimi. Dovolite mi, da citiram misli Matije Šavsca ob prihodu v New York leta 1897: *»Veliki kip in svetilnik ob jednem, 'svoboda', ki nas vabi k sebi: v Ameriki smo! Pozdravljena dežela Svobode! Ti mi bodeš druga domovina. Dal Bog, da bi se mi tako priljubila, kakor se mi je mila zemlja slovenska.«*

Tudi slovenski izseljenci so bili sestavni del evropskega izseljenskega vala v Združene države. Leta 1910 je po ameriškem štetju prebivalstva v ZDA živelo 123.631 oseb prve in 59.800 druge generacije (rodila se je v Ameriki), ki so navedle slovenski materni jezik. Istega leta se je v Avstriji za slovenski občevalni jezik odločilo 1.183.300 oseb. V glavnem mestu Kranjske je takrat živelo 42.000 prebivalcev.

ŽELEZNIŠKE POVEZAVE

Ljubljana je bila v tistem času v središču železniškega omrežja južnega dela imperialne Avstrije. Bila je križišče železniških povezav Zagreb–Trst in Dunaj–Trst, ter smeri proti Švici, Franciji in Nemčiji. Že leta 1849 je bila

INTRODUCTION

Ljubljana was a small, but important stone in the monumental migration mosaic of Europe during the mass migration from Central and East Europe to America at the end of 19th and the beginning of 20th centuries. It was also a significant road and railway traffic junction to all parts of Europe. Ljubljana was the capital of the province of Carniola in the south part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy before WWI. It was as well the major urban and cultural center of the Slovenians.

“Emigration”, this word was the big word of that time, much time in connection with two other words, “poverty” and “famine”. There was famine among Slovenians, but this did not result in emigration, as in the case of Ireland in the middle of the 19th century. This was definitely not the case during the time of mass emigration. We can cite the thoughts of the theologian Anton Korošec expressed at the 3rd Catholic meeting in Ljubljana (1906): *“... in the heart of every man there is an instinct for prosperity and greater happiness. Our Slovenian emigrants, who are leaving for larger cities, either in Germany or in America, are not pale, drained, hungry and desperate but are strong, blooming, young men who are full of life and strength, and the most vigorous women. On the sad road, taking them out of their homeland they are not accompanied so much by despair but rather by happy expectations and the awareness of their own forces and strength... They are aware of their spiritual and physical strength and that they could prosper with it. At home they see with sadness that all their intelligence and diligence are in vain, that it is impossible to develop one's powers as they should be developed and therefore they hurry abroad, where they intend to attain happiness and wealth more easily.”*

On the other side America was the main goal of the majority of European emigrants, including those from the Slovenian part of Austria. Let me quote the expressed feelings of a Slovenian emigrant Matija Šavs, on his arrival in New York in 1897: *“A giant statue and lighthouse at the same time, ‘Liberty’, is inviting us: we are in America! Greetings, country of Liberty! You will be my second home. I pray to God I’ll love you as much as I love my native soil.”*

Slovenian emigrants too were an integral part of the European emigrant wave to the United States. Considering the American census, 123.631 Slovenians of the first and 59.800 of the second generation, that is, in America born persons, lived in America in 1910. All those stated Slovenian language as their mother tongue. In the same year, 1,183.300 Slovenians were evidenced in Austria. In Ljubljana, the capital of the province Carniola (Kranjska), 42.000 inhabitants lived at that time.

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS

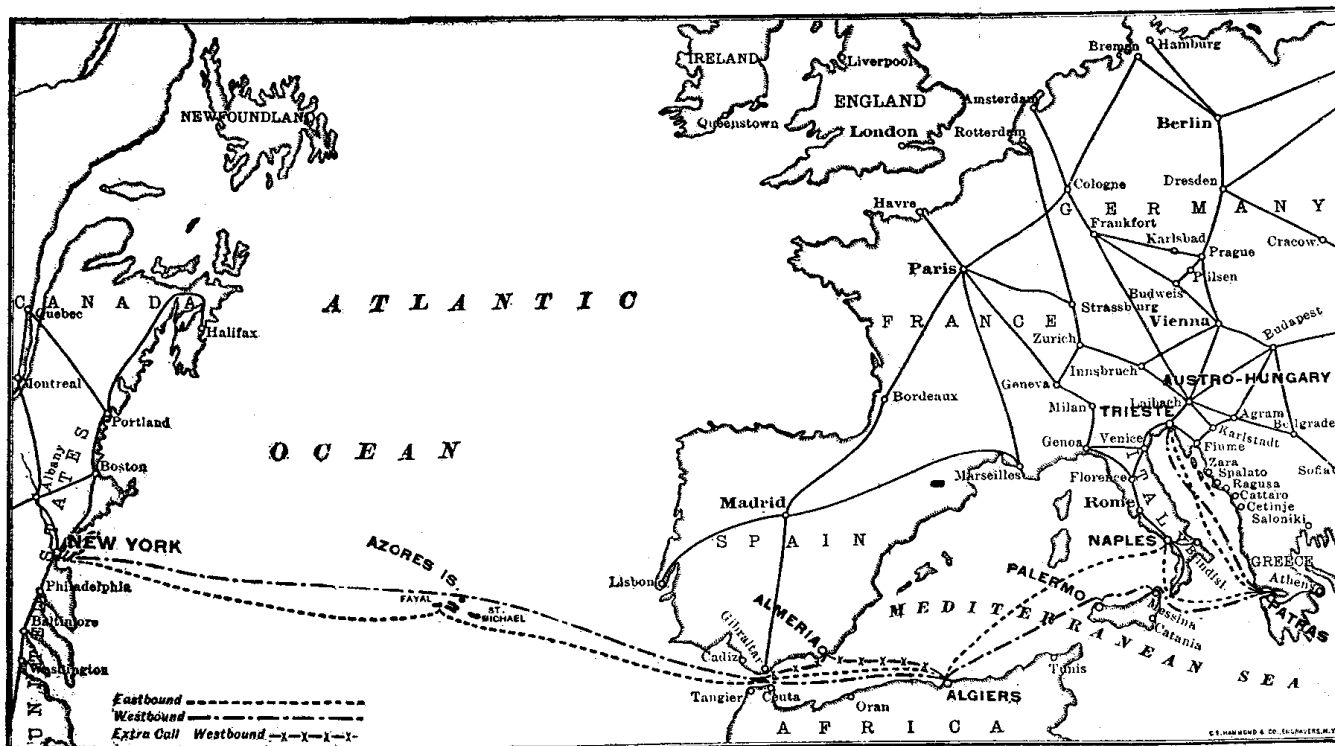
The railway map from that time placed Ljubljana in the very center of the territory in the south part of Imperial Austria. Ljubljana was an important railway junction of the Zagreb–Trieste and Vienna–Trieste lines and the line

povezana z Dunajem, osem let kasneje (1857) pa s Trstom. Železniška povezava se je imenovala južna železnica. Tudi kasneje nastale železniške povezave so bile pomembne za izseljenske tokove, najprej Trst–Gorica–Videm (1860), ki je pomenila povezavo s Furlanijo v Italiji, nato povezava Ptuj–Kaniža–Budimpešta (1862), ki je pomenila povezavo z Madžarsko, in nato še povezava Zidani Most–Zagreb–Sisak (1862), ki je povezala Ljubljano z balkanskimi državami. Leta 1873 je bila dosežena povezava z Reko, ki je bila za Trstom druga najpomembnejša luka monarhije; od nje se je pri Sv. Petru na Krasu (Pivka) leta 1876 odcepila proga do Pulja, ki je bil najpomembnejše avstrijsko vojaško pristanišče. V letih 1870–73 je bila zgrajena proga do Beljaka, ki je omogočila povezavo s Švico.

Železniška povezava Ljubljane je bila vzpostavljena z vsemi pomembnejšimi mesti vzhodne, severne in zahodne Evrope. Tako je večina izseljencev iz centralne in JV Evrope potovala prek Ljubljane do Reke, Trsta, Genove in zahodnoevropskih pristanišč, npr. Cherbourga, Le Havra, Antwerpna, Rotterdama, Bremna/Bremerhavna, Hamburga in drugih pristanišč, npr. Southamptona v Angliji. Železnica je bila pomembna iznajdba, ki je spremenila pojmovanje daljave in je skrajšala čas potovanja. V prvi polovici 19. stoletja je npr. potovanje s kočijo od Ljubljane do Dunaja trajalo deset dni, in to le, če so bili ugodni tako vreme kot ostali pogoji na poti. Na začetku 20. stoletje je trajala vožnja s potniškim vlakom dvanajst ur in le osem s hitrim (ekspresnim).

running towards Switzerland, France and Germany. Already in 1849, Ljubljana was connected with Vienna, and eight years later (1857) with Trieste. It was called “The South Railway”. Later lines that were important for migration streams were branched off, the first Trieste-Gorizia-Udine (1860), which created connection with Furlanija (Friuli) in Italy, the second, Ptuj-Kaniža-Budapest (1862), which created connection with Hungary, and the third, Zidani most-Zagreb-Sisak (1862), which connected Ljubljana with the Balkan. In 1873, the line to Rijeka, the next important port after Trieste on the eastern coast of Northern Adriatic, branched off in St. Peter in the Karst, and to Pula, the main military port of Austria (1876). The railway to Beljak (Villach) was built at that time as well (1870–73), which established a connection in the direction of Switzerland.

Rail connections were thus established between Ljubljana and all major towns in the East, North and West, and thus numerous emigrants from south-eastern and central Europe passed through on their way to Rijeka, Trieste, Genova and other West European ports, for example Cherbourg, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen/Bremerhaven, Hamburg, and others (Southampton in England). The railway was a significant invention that changed the perception of distance and shortened traveling time. In the first half of the 19th century, for instance, the journey by stagecoach from Ljubljana to imperial Vienna took as long as ten days, providing the weather and other conditions were favorable. At the beginning of the 20th century, however, it took only twelve hours by passenger train, or eight hours by express.



Pot slovenskih izseljencev prek Evrope in nato Atlantika do Ellis Islanda v New Yorku je bila podobna poti ostalih evropskih izseljencev, s katerimi so prihajali v stik na vlak, v odhodnih pristaniščih in na ladjah. Slovenski

The journey made by Slovenian emigrants through Europe and further across the Atlantic to Ellis Island in New York was similar to that made by other European emigrants, with whom they came in contact for the first time on trains,

zgodovinar Ivan Vrhovec je leta 1899 zapisal: »Da ima izselnik le Ljubljano za hrbtom, potem se že izhaja, potem ni več daleč do Amerike. Nekaj časa se vozi po železnici, nekaj časa po parobrodu in zatem zopet po železnici – pa je tam: tri dni do Hamburga ali Bremena, devet ali deset dnij do Novega Jorka, potem pa, kolikor je še do tistega kraja, kjer ga pričakujejo sorodniki ... Ali je to kaka dalja?« Da, za večino izseljencev se je zdela Amerika zelo blizu.

KOLODVORSKA ULICA IN IZSELJENSKE PISARNE

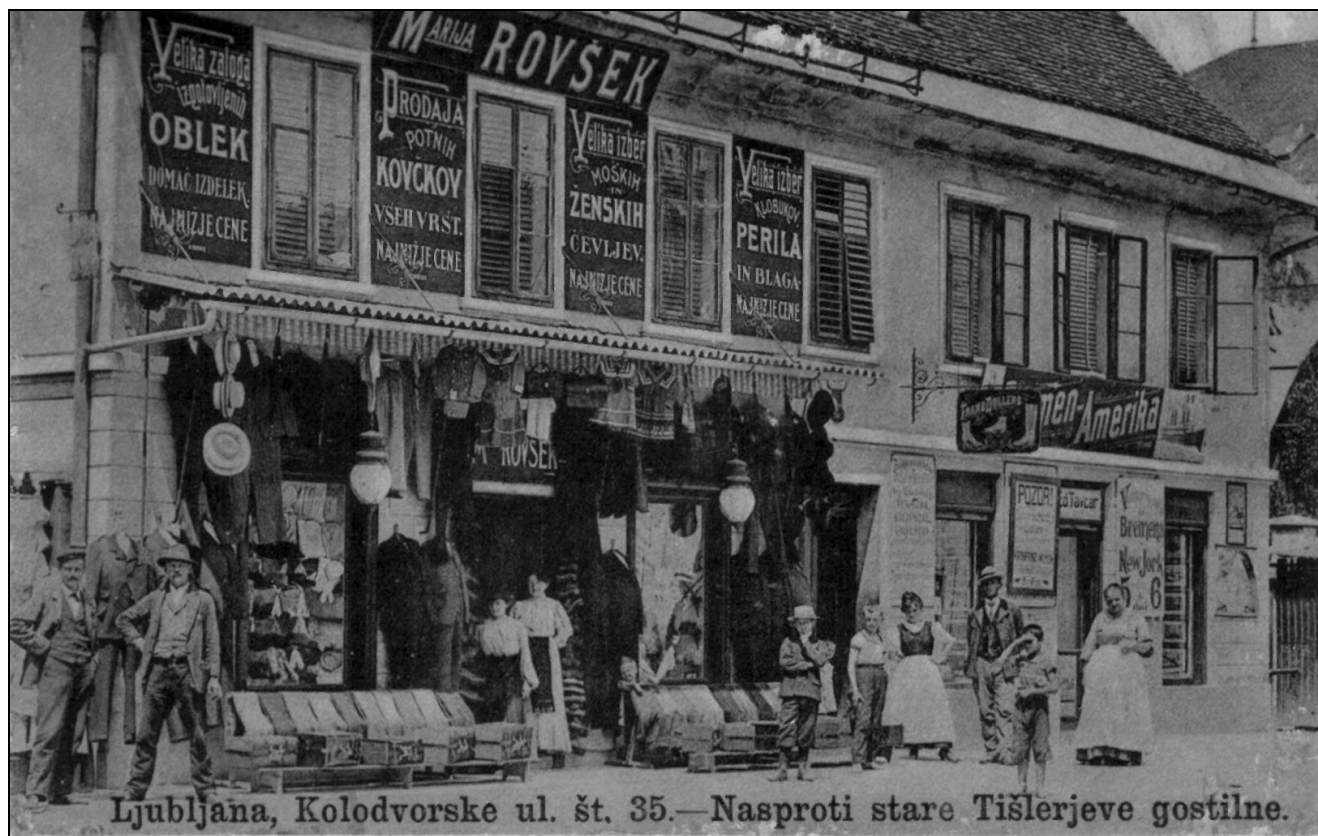
Ljubljanska železniška postaja je bila pravi babilon ljudi, ki so čakali izseljenske vlake. V bližnji Kolodvorski ulici je bilo veliko izseljenskih pisarn, gostiln in hotelov, trgovin itd., ki so večinoma živeli ravno od izseljencev. Večina izseljenskih agentov je imela pisarno ravno v tej ulici, ki je povezovala glavno železniško postajo s središčem mesta. Tudi v drugih evropskih mestih, npr. v Baslu in Hamburgu, so bile izseljenske pisarne v bližini železniške postaje. Slovenski izseljenski agenti so bili glede dejavnosti primerljivi z agenti v drugih evropskih mestih.

Slovenski izseljenci so v glavnem potovali preko nemških pristanišč, zlasti Hamburga in Bremerhavna, ter prek francoskega pristanišča Le Havre, manj skozi druga evropska pristanišča. Čeprav je bilo Slovencem najbližje pristanišče Trst, ga večinoma niso uporabljali. Razlogov za to je bilo več, eden od njih je bil, da se je šele v prvem desetletju 20. stoletja bolj vključil v prevoze potnikov čez Atlantik.

in ports of departure, and on ships. Ivan Vrhovec, Slovenian historian, wrote in 1899: "Once the emigrant has left Ljubljana behind, everything is easy and it is no longer far to America. Some time riding the train, some time by steamship, and again a train—and there he is: three days to Hamburg or Bremen, nine or ten days to New York, and then the remaining distance to the place where his relatives live... Is that so far?" Yes, for the majority of emigrants America seemed very close.

RAILWAY STATION STREET AND EMIGRATION OFFICES

The vicinity of the railway station of Ljubljana was a real Babel of people waiting for emigration trains. In the nearby street, Kolodvorska ulica (Bahnhofstrasse/Railway Station Street), there were several emigration offices, pubs and hotels, shops, etc., all of which made their living from those emigrants. The offices of most agents were in that short street that connected the railway station with the old city center. In other European towns, such as Bremen and Basle, emigration agencies were also located near railway stations. The functions of emigration agents in Slovenia were comparable to their activities elsewhere in Europe. Slovenians mostly traveled through the German ports of Hamburg and Bremerhaven and the French port Le Havre, and less often through other Atlantic ports. The nearby city of Trieste was not much used as a port of departure. The reasons were various, and one of them was it became an important port for conveying passengers across the Atlantic in the first decade of the 20th century.



LJUBLJANA: THE CROSSROADS TO THE WORLD

Leta 1914 so v Kolodvorski ulici delovale naslednje izseljenske pisarne:

In 1914 many offices operated in Railway Station Street in Ljubljana:

Vodja Manager	Ulica Street	Ladijska družba Shipping company	Iz From	Smer Route
Edvard Tavčar	Kolodvorska 35	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	
Fran Seunig	Kolodvorska 28a	Hamburg Amerika Linie	Hamburg	
Edvard Šmarda	Dunajska cesta 18	Compagnie Générale Transatlantique	Paris	Le Havre–New York
Andrej Odlazek	Slomškova ulica 25	Cunard Line	Liverpool	Trieste–New York
Franc Dolenc	Kolodvorska 35	Red Star Line	Antwerp	Antwerp–New York
Simon Kmetetz	Kolodvorska 26	Austro Americana	Trieste	Trieste–New York, Buenos Aires
Edvard Kristan	Kolodvorska 41	Holland America Line		Rotterdam–New York
		White Star Line		Southampton–New York
		American Line		Southampton–Cherbourg–New York

Najstarejša ladijska družba, ki je vzpostavila stik z Ljubljano, je bila Norddeutscher Lloyd. Dovoljenje za delovanje v Avstriji je dobila leta 1875, tri leta kasneje (1878) pa za podružnice v Gradcu, Celovcu, Ljubljani, Trstu, Zadru in Innsbrucku. Večina izseljenskih pisarn v Ljubljani je delovala v imenu velikih evropskih agencij. Med prvimi je bil Julij Schillinger iz Ljubljane, ki je predstavljal firmo Karesch & Stotzky iz Bremna in drugi, bile pa so še Franz Müssler iz Bremna, Rommel & Co., Zwilchenbart iz Basla itd. Mnoge tuje firme so delovale iz tujine s pomočjo svojih predstavnikov (podagentov), ki so delovali zlasti na podeželju, mnogi nezakonito, med njimi na Kranjskem zelo znana firma Nodari iz Vidma v Italiji. Ljubljanske izseljenske pisarne so bile povezane s sedeži v tujini, si z njimi pisno izmenjavale različne informacije, telegrafsko nakazovale denar za pot in posredovale propagandni material.

The oldest was the Norddeutscher Lloyd. This shipping company obtained a license to set up agencies in Austria as early as 1875, and three years later (1878) had branches in Graz, Klagenfurt, Ljubljana, Trieste, Zadar and Innsbruck. However, most emigration agencies in Ljubljana operated in the name of individual European large agencies. Among the first was Jurij Schillinger from Ljubljana, who represented the Karesch & Stotzky agency of Bremen, and others Franz Müssler from Bremen, Rommel & Co. and Zwilchenbart agencies from Basle, etc. Many foreign emigrant agencies operated from abroad with the help of their representatives (“subagents”). They circulated mainly in the countryside, for example representatives of the agency Nodari from Udine in Italy. The emigrant offices in Ljubljana were in regular contact with their head offices abroad by exchanging written information, by telegraphic money and propaganda material transfers.

We have heard that already the contemporaries attributed to emigrant offices only negative consequences. In the case of Ljubljana – having in mind the time of which we are speaking – all persuasion and advertising was aimed to make an individual buy a ticket from a certain agent, and they were not ‘inviting’ people to America.

Last but not least: a Slovenian Frank Sakser, born in Ljubljana, had in New York an emigrant office and a bank. He advised and organized in written manner journeys to America. He also performed financial mediation in buying travel tickets and in sending savings of emigrants to homeland.



Že v času množičnega izseljevanja so sodobniki pripisovali izseljenskim pisarnam le negativno delovanje. V Ljubljani so imela vsa nagovarjanja in propagiranja le cilj, da bi interese pri določenem agentu kupili vozovnico, ni pa bilo to nagovarjanje k izseljevanju v Ameriko.

THE LJUBLJANA METROPOLITAN POLICE

From the state, the Ljubljana police were given the status of a “supervisory station”, which meant an increased control over the motion of foreigners through the town. The police were part of the town administration from 1866 to April 1st 1913 when the state Police directorate in Ljubljana

Ne nazadnje: v New Yorku je deloval slovenski bankir in izseljenski agent Frank Sakser, rojen v Ljubljani. Po pisni poti je svetoval in organiziral potovanja v Ameriko. Opravljal pa je tudi finančno posredovanje pri nakupu vozovnic in pošiljanju prihrankov priseljencev v domovino.

LJUBLJANSKA MESTNA POLICIJA

Država je ljubljanski policiji dodelila status »nadzorne postaje«, s katerim je dobila nalogo povečanega nadzora gibanja tujcev v mestu. Policija je bila del mestne uprave od leta 1866 do 1. aprila 1913, ko je bila ustanovljena Policijska direkcija pod državnim vodstvom. (Na splošno je imela Ljubljana v avstrijskem času dovolj veliko avtonomijo.) »Odvzem« policije iz mestnih rok kaže, da pri obvladovanju gibanja tujcev v mestu ni bila dovolj uspešna, saj je njihovo število naraščalo iz leta v leto. Seveda je bilo največ povezanih z izseljenskimi tokovi. V ozadju so bili tudi finančni razlogi v odnosu med državo in statutarnim mestom Ljubljano.

Mestna policija je bila zelo zaposlena z migracijskimi tokovi, zlasti pa pozorna na mlade fante, ki so se z begom v Ameriko hoteli izogniti služenju vojaškega roka. Nadzorovala je tudi delovanje izseljenskih pisarn, poleg vrste drugih del, povezanih s kriminalom in nezakonitimi posli v mestu. Izseljenski agenti niso smeli vabiti ljudi v svoje pisarne in jim prodajati vozovnice za parnike družb, ki niso imele dovoljenja za poslovanje v Avstriji. Prepovedana je bila tudi prodaja vozovnic ljudem, ki niso imeli nikakršnega dokumenta, med katerimi je bil najbolj zaželen potni list. Agenti so seveda kršili vsa pravila. In celo več, zaradi zaslužka so ovajali drug drugega, kar nam kaže bogato ohranjeno arhivsko gradivo v Ljubljani.

Na kratko: Ljubljančani so se zanimali za delovanje velikih ladijskih družb in izseljenskih pisarn kot tudi za močne izseljenske tokove skozi mesto proti zahodno-evropskim pristaniščem in po letu 1903 Trstu. Ne tako malo prebivalcev je imelo dobiček od posla, ki so ga mediji označevali kot posel stoletja. Ohranjeni dokumenti nam kažejo, da so posli potekali na meji legalnosti. Mnogi izseljenci so se pritoževali zaradi goljufij, npr. pri nakupu vozovnic, lažnivih obljub glede pogojev bivanja na poti, zaradi premestitev na ladjah in podobno. Zato nas ne čudi, da je bila ljubljanska policija v tesnih stikih z nemškimi, švicarskimi in italijanskimi policijskimi postajami, najpogosteje ob (železniških) poteh proti izseljenskim pristaniščem.

Ali je bila Ljubljana gangstersko mesto? Ne, toda Kolodvorska ulica je delovala kozmopolitsko. Vedno polna ljudi z vseh strani sveta, med njimi so bili krošnjarji iz različnih delov države, branjevci in branjevke, italijanski delavci, Judje, turisti, vojaki, romarji, Slovenci in tuji, pošteni in kriminalci, prostitutke, izgubljeni in pijanci, in seveda veliko izseljencev iz južnih, vzhodnih in severnih delov Evrope. Za mnoge tujce je bila Ljubljana majhno, mirno in zaspano mesto na poti z Dunaja v Trst.

was established. With it, the police were nationalized. (In general, during the Austrian time, Ljubljana had a large degree of autonomy). The "taking away" of the town police from the towns' hands shows us that they were not equal to their tasks as the current of foreigners through the town was increasing from year to year. There were financial reasons in the background as well.

The Ljubljana Police were kept busy supervising the emigration traffic in Ljubljana, chasing boys on the run from military service, exercising control over agents and dealing with those who violated the existing legal system. Emigration agents were not supposed to "invite" people to their offices or to sell boat tickets for boat companies that did not have Austrian work permits. It was also strictly prohibited to sell tickets to people without proper identification papers (passports). Agents used to break all these rules. Moreover, they reported one other to the Police for reasons of competition. Preserved Court records and very well preserved archive materials of the Ljubljana Police Force indicate the ways by which emigrants were lured to purchase tickets from a given emigration agent.

In short: Ljubljana was interesting for the then largest ship companies and for emigrant offices as there was a strong emigrant stream through the town, particularly in the direction towards the Atlantic ports, and after 1903 towards Trieste. Undoubtedly, Ljubljana was interesting for those European emigrant offices that directed their main attention to emigrant streams that "flew" through Ljubljana as well. Not so few residents of Ljubljana included themselves into that business of the century. A number of preserved court records prove to us that nearly all were operating on the verge of legality. Numerous were complaints about their frauds, for example when selling tickets, for giving false promises regarding commodity of the journey, overbooking of ships, and similar. Consequently, police offices of European states, particularly German, Swiss and Italian, were tightly connected through telegraph and written means.

Was Ljubljana a 'gangster' city? No, but the Railway Station Street was a cosmopolitan street. There we could find crowds of people from all parts of the world, among them peddlers from different parts of the state, the pushcart men, Italian workers, Jews, tourists, soldiers, pilgrims, Slovenian and foreigners, the honest men and the criminals, prostitutes, desperadoes, drinkers, and many emigrants from the South, the East and the North parts of Europe. To many of the foreigners, Ljubljana was a small, calm and sleepy city under the old castle on the route from Vienna to Trieste.

On the contrary, Chicago was well known all over the world as a city of the gangsters. One of the Slovenian emigrants described it in the following terms (1903): *"Chicago, a city of more than two million people... This city has no beauty or any real street, because all the streets are dirty and in rain covered with mud like in some small mountain village. Personal safety and safety of property are probably better cared for in Turkey than here. Day after day, the newspapers have reports of daring robberies (here in Chicago), murder, and theft. The criminals usually*

Mestni magistrat Ljubljanski dne 24. Okt. 1906 1033

Policijski oddelk. II 38082
5
Ovadba. 1906

a) Proš. (krajno) in rodiško ime: Franc Pedolnik (?)
 b) kraj, dežela in dan rojstva: Blagovica (Kamnik), 5/1 1875,
 c) domovinska občina in dežela: Blagovica, ob. Kamnik,
 d) zadnje bivališče: Mali Javorik, št. 7,
 e) navedbo znanih predkani: po lastni navesti nea oporečan,
 f) virezpoveljanje: p. lat.
 g) rodiški stan: parce
 h) poklic: kuščiči sin,
 i) šolska usotruha: zna ga silo kati in pisati,
 j) premoženjske razmere: oče ima grobl v vrednosti 7000 K, dolga got. 3000 - 3200 K, in 4 hektarje,
 k) prejšnji (domače ime, lopovski ime): ni, kranje št. 26,
 l) imena starišev (zakonskega sodruka): → Banjevič
oče franc B.; mati marja; oca v Malcu Javoriku 7.
 m) aretoval ga (jo) je: podstranišk Jelleb Keršič,
 n) na čigavo zahteva ali ovadbo: Mali Podkovanik
 o) priče (njih poklic in stanovanje): Franc Kambič, uradnik v agenciji posredne družbe, Austro-Američana v Kolodvorskih ulicah 26,
Mali Podkovanik, delavec, Kolodvorske ul. 26,
Janez Podkovanik, kmetar pri gorsti kmetarji v št. 26,
 p) corpora delici: Zlataška krajina Francota Pedolnika

Podrobni popis dejanja:
 Navedenec je večerog obrog 1/1: popoldne prišel k pisarni Simona Kuščiča (Austro-Američana) v Kolodvorskih ulicah 26, in je avt. popovrgnil se

Dizajn F. I. 4.

manage to escape. In the evening and the night, it is better to stay at home and leave the night to Chicago's ruffians."

THE DIVERSITY OF PRINTED MATERIAL DURING THE PERIOD OF MASS EMIGRATION

One of the main purposes of this fair however, is to draw attention to the items of printed and visual material which were massively produced during the period of mass emigration, but which are today rare since few can in archives, libraries and private collections. They are also important as museum pieces since we do not have a museum dedicated to emigration in Slovenia, and general national and local museums devote little attention to this material, with the exception of the Slovenian Ethnographic Museum in Ljubljana.

The newspapers.

During this period many different newspapers were available, and literacy was relatively high (67 per cent in 1910). The simultaneous growth of the number of local newspapers in Slovenia indicates that the reading culture was also spreading among the population. Newspapers in Slovenia published a large amount of information about the USA and the Slovenian immigrants living there, and immigrant newspapers in the USA likewise published many articles about the 'old homeland'. Regarding the period in question, Slovenians were well informed about America, about working conditions and living conditions there, about wages, political conditions, economic crises etc. Through this connection via newspapers of the "old" and "new" homelands, a special cultural or media-based connection between the two worlds was established. Newspapers were during the time of mass emigration full of articles on America, that is, they were more about the dark sides than of the bright. Numerous emigrant letters were published, which confirmed more the bad sides than the good ones of life across the Atlantic. Stories of individuals who returned home also had a strong influence.

Nasprotno je bil Chicago po svetu zelo znan kot mesto gangsterjev. Eden od slovenskih priseljencev ga je leta 1903 opisal: »Chicago, mesto nad dva milijona prebivalcev ... Lepote to mesto nima, kakor tudi nobene prave ulice, kajti ena kot druga ulica je umazana, ob dežju v blatu kakor v kaki gorski vasi. Za osebno varnost in varnost imetja je pa menda na Turškem poskrbljeno bolje, nego tu. Dan na dan se čita v novinah o predrznih roparskih napadih (tu v Čikagi), umorih in tatvinah. Zločinci večinoma odneso pete. Zvečer in ponoči je najbolje, da ostaneš doma in prepustiš noč čikaškim 'rokovnjačem'.«

RAZLIČNOST TISKANIH DOKUMENTOV V ČASU MNOŽIČNEGA IZSELJEVANJA

Eden glavnih namenov razstave je prikazati tiskano in vizualno gradivo, ki ga je v času množičnega izseljevanja nastajalo zelo veliko. Danes je žal v arhivih, knjižnicah in zasebnih zbirkah redko ali komaj ohranjeno. Večina ga je pomembna tudi z muzejskega vidika, vendar izseljenskega muzeja Slovenci nimamo. Tudi nacionalni in lokalni muzeji ne kažejo velikega zanimanja za to gradivo, z manjšo izjemo Slovenskega etnografskega muzeja v Ljubljani.

Najcenejša vožnja v Ameriko!



Boulogne-New York
 najhitrejša vožnja
 Nizozemsko-ameriške črte
 Bazel-Pariz-Boulogne-Amerika

Vozno listo prekrbi in daje brezplačno pojasnila

edina oblastveno potrjena potovalna pisarna
Edvard Kristan v Ljubljani
 Kolodvorske ulice 41
 na dvorišču v vili med prvo in drugo hišo na desno

Časniki in časopisi

V obravnavanem času je izhajalo veliko časnikov in časopisov in tudi pismenost je bila relativno visoka (leta 1910 67-odstotna). Naraščajoče število lokalnih glasil na Slovenskem kaže na povečano kulturo branja med širšimi krogi ljudi. Časniki so objavljali vedno večje število informacij o Združenih državah in tamkajšnjih slovenskih izseljencih, hkrati pa so tudi priseljenjski časniki in časopisi objavljali številne članke o stari domovini. Slovenci so bili prek medijev dobro informirani o Ameriki, tamkajšnjih delovnih pogojih, plačah, političnih dogajanjih, ekonomskih krizah itd. Ravno s pomočjo medijev je bila med staro in novo domovino vzpostavljena posebna kulturna oz. medijska zveza, ki je v takem obsegu niso poznali ne prej in tudi ne pozneje. Kot sem omenil, so bili časniki polni informacij o Ameriki, vendar bolj o temnih kot svetlih straneh tamkajšnjega življenja. Objavljali so števila izseljenska pisma, ki so potrjevala bolj slabe kot dobre strani življenja onstran Atlantika. Velik vpliv so imele tudi zgodbe povratnikov iz Amerike.

FR. SEUNIG, Ljubljana
Dunajska cesta št. 31, zraven mitnice (šrange).

Sedaj	Preje
gld.	gld.
70	105



Zelo znižane vozne cene
v Ameriko.
Iz Ljubljane v Novi-York samo 70 gld.
s prosto dobro hrano že v Hamburgu
v dežele: Pennsylvanja, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, Californija
itd. toliko višje, kolikor je tarifna cena po ameriški železnici;
s priznano najboljšimi parniki družbe
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Kdor je odločen potovati in da se mu dober prostor preskrbi,
pošlje naj **20 K** are na moj naslov:
FR. SEUNIG, Ljubljana,
Dunajska cesta št. 31.

Reklamni material

Na začetku 20. stoletja pride do razmaha t. i. reklamnega gradiva, ki je bilo tehnično, oblikovno in vsebinsko vedno boljše. Brošure, letaki, plakati, geografske karte, reklamni oglasi v časopisju, reklamne razglednice in pisma, učbeniki za učenje tujih jezikov z reklamnim namenom, saj so oglaševali posamezne vozne smeri in

1912

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
SERVICES POSTAUX
DU HAVRE A NEW-YORK

Administration centrale : à PARIS, 6, rue Auber
Bureau des passages de 3^e Classe : 6, Rue Auber

AGENCES :
Au HAVRE, 89, Boul^e de Strasbourg | A New-York, 19, State Street

CONTRAT DE TRANSPORT PAR MER

N^o 6313 **REISEBERG ED. SCHWARDA, LAIBACH**
Agent

Paquebot le **Niagara** ou un autre autorisé

ALLANT à NEW-YORK

PARTANT du HAVRE, le **8. März 1913** 1913

M **L. Schwarda**

Adultes.....	
Enfants de 8 à 12 ans	
Enfants de 3 à 8 ans	
Nourrissons.....	

Taxe personnelle de \$4.- (Kr. 20) Bon pour place.....

perçue pour **passagers**

Total Franc.....

*Je, soussigné, m'engage à faire transporter, conformément aux lois et règlements sur la matière, les susdits passagers et leurs bagages.
Ce contrat n'est valable que pour les personnes y désignées; il ne peut être engagé, transféré, ni modifié, et le prix une fois payé reste acquis entièrement à la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, quelle que soit la cause pour laquelle le titulaire n'aurait pas fait usage de Contrat.
Chaque passager a droit au transport en franchise de 150 kilogrammes de bagages par adulte et de 75 par enfant payant demi-place.
Au chargement et au déchargement des bateaux, chaque passager doit compter et surveiller lui-même ses bagages.
L'Agence d'émigration et la Compagnie de navigation ne répondent, en aucun cas, du nombre, ni des bijoux ou autres valeurs renfermés dans les malles, baquets, cales, etc.
En cas de perte, qui lui soit imputable pendant le trajet du Havre à New-York, la Compagnie de navigation ne pourra être tenue de payer plus de 50 francs par colis. Si le passager estime que son colis est d'une valeur supérieure, il doit le faire assurer à ses frais.
La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique n'assume aucune responsabilité ni avant l'embarquement au Havre, ni après le débarquement à New-York; elle n'est pas responsable des fautes et des négligences du capitaine et de l'équipage.
D'après les lois américaines, le transport est interdit aux personnes âgées de plus de soixante ans, aux femmes avec enfants en bas âge, sans mari, frère ou soutien financier quelconque, aux estropiés, aux sourds, aux aveugles, aux arthritiques après de moins de trois ans; enfin à tous ceux qui sont atteints de maladies contagieuses.
Si les retards sont produits par des causes de force majeure, constatées et appréciées par le Commissaire de l'émigration ou l'autorité consulaire, l'émigrant ne peut réclamer au contrat.
La Compagnie décline toute responsabilité pour indemnités, frais de séjour et de rapatriement, en cas de refus à l'embarquement du passager, par le médecin du paquebot.
NOTE. — A l'arrivée à New-York et une fois les bagages débarqués, le passager doit les faire enlever aussitôt, sinon la douane les fait mettre en dépôt, ce qui occasionne à la charge du passager une dépense de 4 dollars qu'il peut éviter en les enlevant de suite.
Accepté le présent Contrat dans toutes ses parties par la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique et par le passager.*

Signature de l'Agent : **Laibach**
POUR LA COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

Signature du Passager :
4. März 1913

1913

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

Advertising material

The beginning of the 20th century was rich with advertising material, as well as in the form of design and technical side as in content. Brochures, posters, geographical cards, newspaper advertisements, advertising postcards and letters, textbooks for learning English, and more, were printed, with the help of which they propagated certain destinations or ship companies, and advised emigrants.

A lot of the advertising material was in color; some materials were true luxurious issues in the style of fin de siècle. As for the content they included more or less precise information on individual ship companies, advised emigrants how to act during journeys (travel guides) and acquainted emigrants with the foundations of English language (handbooks and dictionaries).

ladijske družbe, vse z namenom nagovarjanja bodočih izseljencev, da bi se odločili za določeno agencijo oz. ladijsko družbo.

Veliko tega gradiva je v barvani tehniki. Včasih so materiali zelo luksuzni, oblikovalsko v maniri fin de siècle. O ladijskih družbah ponujajo bolj ali manj natančne informacije. Svetujejo glede poti (potovalni vodniki), ponujajo možnosti za učenje osnov angleščine (priročniki in slovarji).

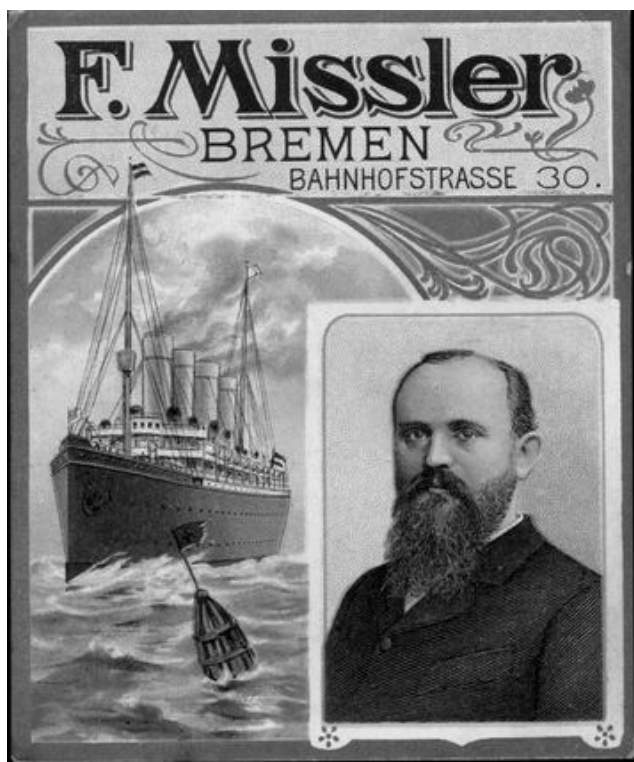
Navodila za potovanje

Izseljencem so bila pomembna t. i. navodila za potovanje, ki so izhajala kot vodniki oz. kažipot. V njih so dobili osnovne informacije in navodila za pot. Ne smemo pozabiti, da izseljenci niso bili večji tujih jezikov držav, skozi katere so potovali, in zelo malo jih je obvladalo osnove angleščine. Zato so bili nasveti v maternem jeziku še kako dobrodošli. Celó na Ellis Islandu v New Yorku so dobili v roke knjižico Viktorja J. Kubelke z naslovom Slovensko-angleški pogovori (1912). Vsebovala je osnovne dialoge, ki so jih izseljenci uporabljali v stiku z okoljem. Poglejmo si odlomek iz nje:

Travel instructions_(travel guides).

Important for the emigrants were the so-called travel instructions (travel guides), in which the emigrant was given advice and basic information about the journey. We should remember that most emigrants were ignorant of the languages of the countries through which they traveled, and indeed few even spoke English. Instructions written in their native language were accordingly more than welcome. Even on Ellis Island (New York), many emigrants were given bilingual handbooks such as Viktor J. Kubelka's Slovene-English Conversations (1912). These contained simple dialogues, which immigrants needed to know in order to communicate in their new environment. An abstract from Kubelka's handbook:

Na Ellis Islandu (Naselniški otok)	On Ellis Island
Kako je vaše ime?	What is your name?
Koliko ste stari?	How old are you?
Ali ste oženjeni?	Are you married?
Ne, gospod, samec sem. Da, gospod, oženjen sem.	No, Sir, I am single. Yes, Sir, I am married.
Imam tri otroke. Jaz sem samec. Jaz imam tri brate sebo.	I have three children. I am single. I have three brothers with me.
Ali imate sorodnike v Ameriki? Da, svojega očeta. Kje živi vaš oče? V Clevelandu, Ohio	Have you relatives in America? Yes, my father. Where does your father live? In Cleveland, Ohio
Katere narodnosti ste vi? Jaz sem Slovenec. Kje ste rojeni? Rojen sem bil v Ljubljani na Kranjskem. Tedaj ste Avstrijec? Da gospod, Kranjska pripada Avstriji. Od kje prihajate vi? Iz Ribnice na Kranjskem. Kam nameravate iti? V Pittsburg.	What is your nationality? I am a Slovenian. Where were you born? I was born in Laibach, Carniola. Then you are an Austrian. Yes, Sir, Carniola belongs to Austria. Where do you come from? From Ribnica, Carniola. Where do you intend to go? To Pittsburg.



Plakati, stenski koledarji ...

Stene vsake podeželske gostilne so krasili zapeljivi oglasi s ponodbami različnih ladijskih družb (Mimogrede sem že omenil, da so izhajali v časopisih, celo v tistih, ki niso zagovarjali izseljevanja. Za denar se naredi vse!) Motiv mnogih je bila risba ali fotografija parnika. Ni naključje, da so bile gostilne najpogosteje mesta za razširjanje tiskanega gradiva. Arhivski dokumenti nam dokazujejo, da so bili mnogi gostilničarji »posredniki« oz. so nagovarjali mogoče izseljence in jih usmerjali k zastopnikom določene ladijske družbe. V neki ljudski šoli na Dolenjskem so celo na stenah razreda visele podobe ladij, kar je ogorčilo Viljema Rohrmana, vodjo kmetijske šole na Grmu pri Novem mestu.

»Pošlji mi razglednico ...«

Obdobje, o katerem govorimo, je znano tudi kot zlata doba razglednic, ki so postale množični medij za prenos pozdravov in predvsem podob stavb, krajev, dežel, ladij in železniških postaj, dogodkov ter prirodnih in kulturnih znamenitosti in še bi lahko naštevali. Kot je bilo izseljevanje zasidrano v zavesti takratnih Evropejcev, tako zasledimo tudi številne »izseljenske« razglednice, ki so bile najprej namenjene reklamam, npr. izseljenskih pisarn, železniških postaj, ladijskih družb, parnikov ipd., na drugi strani pa tudi sporočila izseljencev o poti proti izseljenskemu cilju. Na njih navadno ni intimnih sporočil, ampak informacije o doživljanju poti, ki je bila za slovenske izseljence polna presenečenj, saj se je večina prvič peljala zunaj ožje domovine skozi tuje države in mesta. Začuden in mnogi prestrašeni so postali ob prihodu v velika pristanišča, kjer so



Posters, wall calendars etc.

The walls of every village inn were decorated with proclaiming the enticing offers of various shipping lines (I should mention in passing that the advertisements of shipping companies also appeared in newspapers, even in those which opposed emigration. Money, after all, is money!) Many of the posters featured drawings or photographs of steamers. It was no coincidence that inn was chosen as the location for distributing this type of printed material. Archive sources tell us that many innkeeper in Slovenia also played the role of "intermediary", in other words they directed traveling emigrants to specific shipping company agents. We also know of an example of pictures steamers hanging in a school classroom, which made many teachers very angry.

"Send me a postcard ..."

The period we are talking about is known as the golden age of postcards, which became a mass media for conveyance of regards and above all of images of buildings, places, countries, ships and railway stations, events, cultural and natural sights, and more. As emigration was anchored in the conscience of the then Europeans we find numerous "emigrant" postcards, which were initially intended for advertising, for example emigrant offices, railway stations, ship companies, steamships, and similar; and secondly also as messages by the emigrants on the journeys towards the emigrant destinations. Usually there are no intimate contents in them, just information about experiencing the journey, which was for Slovene emigrants full of surprises because the majority travelled for the first time outside their country through foreign lands and towns. Amazed and

se vkrcali na »gradove na morju«. Večini je bil to prvi stik z morjem. O tem so pisali domačim na razglednicah in jih oddali kar pošti, ki jo je imel vsak veliki parnik. Vse pa je najbolj navdušil prihod v newyorško pristanišče s Kipom Svobode in priseljenskim centrom Ellis Island v njegovem zavetju. Razen pisem so izseljenci pošiljali domov tudi »ameriške« razglednice, mnoge z motivi novih krajev, pa tudi slovenskih cerkva, društvenih domov, dogodkov ipd. Skratka, razglednice so bile takrat modne na obeh straneh Atlantika.

many frightened they became at arrivals in large ports where they boarded "castles on sea". To the majority that was their first contact with the sea. On the postcards, which they delivered to the post every large steamship had, they wrote about that to their families. Everyone was most impressed by the arrival at the New York port with the Statue of Liberty and the immigrant centre on Ellis Island in its shelter. Besides letters, emigrants sent home "American" postcards as well, many with motifs of new places and of Slovene churches, society homes, events, and similar. In short, postcards were at that time fashionable on the both sides of the Atlantic.

FR. SEUNIG, LJUBLJANA

28 v Kolodvorskih ulicah, velika številka 28

iz
Hamburga
v
New-York
6 do 7 in
pol dni.

Glavnizastopnik
. velike paro-
brodne družbe
Hamburg-
Amerika
Linie .. s
340 parniki

Moja pisarna: **Kolodvorske ulice, velika številka 28**

VLOGA SLOVENSKEGA JEZIKA

Povsod po Evropi je bilo mogoče dobiti raznovrstno propagandno gradivo. Edino, kar ga je ločilo med seboj, je bil jezik, v katerem je izšlo ali je bilo poslano na naslove bodočih izseljencev. Med jeziki je bil tudi slovenski. Da je bilo neko gradivo tiskano v tujini, nam dokazujejo številne slovnične napake. Marsikdaj so slovenski jezik zamenjevali s hrvaščino, češčino, poljščino in celo ruščino.

V ljubljanskem mestnem policijskem gradivu je ohranjenih nekaj pisem, ki so jih Slovenci dobili od raznih

THE ROLE OF SLOVENIAN LANGUAGE

Everywhere across Europe, a lot advertising material was available. The only thing that distinguished the materials was different languages they were written in to address the emigrants. Slovenian language was among them. A proof that certain advertising materials were printed abroad is the preserved Slovenian prints that contain many faults or neglect the rules of Slovenian grammar. Slovenian language was frequently mistaken for Croatian, Czech, Polish or even Russian language.

evropskih izseljenskih agencij. Nekatera so tiskana, druga napisana z roko. Napisana so v nemškem ali slovenskem jeziku, pogosteje v nekakšnem »slovanskem« jeziku s prevladujočo slovenščino. Tako ima dopis izseljenske pisarne Büchel iz Buchsa na avstrijsko-švicarski meji (1913) v svoji glavi informacijo, da v njihovi pisarni govorijo hrvaško, srbsko, nemško, slovensko in italijansko (v tem vrstnem redu). To potrjuje tezo, da je bila informacijska migracijska mreža v Evropi močno utrjena, slovenski tekst dopisa pa, da je bil v njej zaposlen slovenski uradnik. Znana je zgodba Albina Kunca (1881–1941), ki je kot prevajalec v slovanske jezike delal v pisarni Rommel & Co. v Baslu v Švici. Bil je celo vodja železniških transportov izseljencev med Baslom in Le Havrom v Franciji. Tako v svojih spominih opisuje pot 4. maja 1904, ko je vodil kar 245 Kranjcev, tj. Slovencev. Na fasadi pisarne Zwilchenbart v Baslu, v bližini baselske železniške postaje, je bil tudi slovenski napis »Izseljevanje«. Ohranila se je tudi razglednica te postaje s stavbo omenjene izseljenske pisarne, ki je imela slovenski napis »Pozdrav iz Basel-na«.

There are several letters preserved in the municipal police documents, which emigrants received from different European emigrant offices. Some of them are printed, other written in hand. They are written in German or Slovenian languages or in a mixed "Slavic" language with a prevailing Slovenian text. Thus the emigrant office of Ivan Büchel from Buchs on Swiss-Austrian border stated in the head of their letter (1913) that in their office they spoke (in the mentioned sequence) Croatian, Serbian, German, Slovenian and Italian languages. That confirms the thesis that the migration informational net was in Europe strongly developed, and in Slovenian written letter confirms the presence of Slovenian employees. Known is the story of a Slovenian, Albin Kunc (1881–1941) who worked as a translator into Slavic languages at the emigrant agency Rommel & Co. in Basle in Switzerland. He also performed the task of the chief of railway transports of emigrants between Basle and Le Havre in France. (In his memoirs, Kunc described the course of such a journey, which began on May 4th 1903. There were 245 Carniolian Slovenians on that train.) The agency Zwilchenbart in Basel even had a sign bearing the word "Izseljevanje" (Emigration) on the front of its building at the main railway station in Basel. A postcard is preserved with the motive of the Zwilchenbart agency and the railway station in Basel, with the writing on it: "Greetings from Basel" (In Slovenian language).



VPLIV TUJIH EVROPSKIH
IZSELJENSKIH PISARN

Velikokrat so izseljenske pisarne iz tujine pošiljale reklamno gradivo mimo domačih pisarn, neposredno na teren. Zaradi zlorab ljubljanskih izseljenskih pisarn je pisarna Müssler iz Bremna poslala reklamni listič, ki je bil namenjen »popotnikom« iz Kranjske in Goriške, z opozorilom, naj ne kupijo vozovnice v Ljubljani. To je bila posledica konkurenčnega boja med pisarnami, boja, ki je za dosego cilja izbiral vse zakonite in nezakonite poti. Slovensko podeželje je bilo zlata jama za nezakonito propagando, ki so jo širili tudi nezakoniti agenti. Nekateri med njimi so si prizadevali, da bi izseljenci kupovali vozovnice za parnike že v Ljubljani. Mestni detektiv Nikolaj Večerina je leta 1896 raziskoval enega od primerov. Kot namišljeni potencialni izseljenec je raziskoval pojav nezakonitega organiziranja izseljevanja v bližini Ljubljane. Sumil je, da je tamkajšnji gostilničar nagovarjal k izseljevanju. Ko je stopil v njegov lokal, je opazil na steni uro z napisom »Franz Müssler, Bremen, Bahnhofstrasse No. 30«. To mu je potrdilo sum, da je gostilničar vpleten v nezakonit posel. Splošno je bilo znano, da so posredniki dobivali mala darila, kot ure, glasbene skrinje in podobno, seveda, poleg denarja za pridobljenega potnika. Sum se mu je še potrdil, ko mu je gostilničar pokazal pismo F. Müsslerja z navodili, kako naj izseljenci ravnajo na poti. Izseljenec, ki je plačal aro, je dobil rdeči košček papirja z Müsslerjevimi imenom in trakec, ki si ga je kasneje lahko pripel na prsi. To nam dokazuje, kako je Müsslerjeva dejavnost segala tudi v najbolj odročne slovenske vasi.

Mnogi so v nagovarjanju in reklamnih dejavnostih izseljenskih agentov videli glavni razlog, da je naraščalo število slovenskih izseljencev, ki so odhajali na tuje, zlasti v Združene države Amerike. Ko so predstavniki kranjskega deželne zboru govorili o zakonski ureditvi avstrijskega izseljevanja (1913), so videli glavno zlo v propagiranju izseljevanja v Ameriko z vabečimi pismi in zlasti z aktivnostjo izseljenskih pisarn. Debata se je razživel, ko je eden od njih (dr. Lampe) zaklical: »*Tako je! Res! Reklama to naredi!*«, nakar je njegov politični nasprotnik (dr. Triller) ironično zavpil: »*Zakaj jih pa puste!*« (Mimogrede, Avstrija do svojega razpada ni sprejela izseljenskega zakona.)

»NE V AMERIKO!« VS. »AMERIKA IN
AMERIKANCI«

Posebno poglavje so literarna in druga dela o izseljevanju in izseljencih, ki so v obravnavanem času izšla v Sloveniji in Združenih državah. Omenim naj samo dve.

Slovenski pisatelj, dramatik in satirik Jakob Alešovec (1842–1901) je leta 1883 (druga izdaja 1912) izdal knjigo z naslovom »*Ne v Ameriko!*« Glavni cilj junakov njegove zgodbe je bilo bremensko pristanišče. Črno-bela in na mestih naivna zgodba je imela cilj omejiti odhajanje z domače grude. Njegovi junaki so potovali prek Dunaja, Prage in Hamburga v Bremen. V Hamburgu so se udeležili katoliške maše in dobili blagoslov za pot. Po prihodu v Bremen so trpeli in doživeli marsikaj neugodnega. Skupina

THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN
EUROPEAN EMIGRATION AGENCIES

Many times foreign emigrant offices sent advertising materials to Slovenia past domestic offices. Because emigration agents in Ljubljana more often than not abused their position, the Müssler agency in Bremen issued a leaflet in Slovenian language to inform Slovenian emigrants, "travellers" from the province of Carniola and the Gorica region, that they would not accept boat tickets purchased in Ljubljana. Competition among them was strong; the means of propaganda they chose were legal and not legal. The Slovenian countryside in particular was a 'goldmine' for illegal emigration propaganda spread by illegal agents. They attempted to induce people to purchase boat tickets in emigration offices stationed in Ljubljana. A detective of the Ljubljana Metropolitan Police Nikolaj Večerina investigated in 1896 one such case. Pretending to be a potential emigrant, the detective made inquiries about an illegal transport of emigrants organized with the aid of a pub owner from the vicinity of Ljubljana. The first thing he noticed when entering the pub was a clock on the wall inscribed with "Franz Müssler, Bremen, Bahnhofstrasse No. 30". His suspicion that the pub owner was involved in such business was confirmed because it was common knowledge that small presents like clocks, music boxes and similar were given for such services in addition to money, of course. The pub owner also showed the detective a letter from Müssler with precise instructions. An emigrant who paid the required deposit was to be given a red piece of paper with Müssler's name on it and a ribbon to pin it on the chest. This proves how information on Müssler's activity reached even the most remote Slovenian villages.

Many saw in the activities of home and foreign emigrant offices and advertising activity the main reason for such a large number of Slovenians going abroad, mainly to the United States of America. When members of the provincial assembly of Carniola spoke in 1913 about legal regulation of the Austrian emigration, they saw in the propagating of America with inviting letters and active emigrant offices the main culprit for mass emigration. The debate became animated when one of the members confirmed the above thought with an interruption: "*Quite so! True! Advertising does that!*" His political opponent answered: "*Why do they let them!*" (Incidentally, Austria did not adopt an emigrant law as the war out passed it and after it Austria disintegrated).

"DON'T GO TO AMERICA!" VS.
"AMERICA AND AMERICANS"

A special chapter is literary and other works on emigration and emigrants, which were at that time published in Slovenia and in the USA. We can mention two works.

In 1883, (2nd edition 1912) the story "*Ne v Ameriko!*" (Don't Go to America!) was published by a Slovenian writer, playwright and satirist Jakob Alešovec (1842–1901). The port of Bremen was the destination of the

se je morala razdeliti, čeprav so nameravali skupaj potovati do New Yorka. Pri iskanju prenočišča so se srečali s sleparji. Ukradli so jim denar in vozovnice. Jasno je, da je avtor poudaril njihove težave z določenim namenom. Zgodba je bila namenjena preprostim ljudem na podeželju. Toda njegova svarila proti izseljevanju kot tudi svarila katoliške cerkve niso imela večjega vpliva na ljudi. Avtor zgodbe Jakob Alešovec ni bil nikdar v Ameriki, snov za zgodbo je pridobil iz izseljenskih pisem, časopisov in ustnih virov.

protagonists of this story. The black-and-white story, which is in places rather naive, was aimed at discouraging people from leaving their native country. The protagonists travel through Vienna, Prague and Hamburg to Bremen. In Hamburg, they attend a mass in a Catholic church to receive a blessing for their undertaking. They go on to Bremen, where they suffer their share of misfortune. The group must split up as there is not enough space on the boat they intended to take to New York. Searching for overnight accommodation, they come across some crooks. In addition, their money and boat tickets are stolen. It is evident enough that their bad experiences from traveling abroad are overemphasized for obvious reasons. The story was intended for the unsophisticated population of Slovenian rural areas. Yet this story, as well as other warnings against emigration on the part of the Catholic Church and the authorities, had little effect. The author of the story did not travel to America. He must have obtained the material from emigrant letters, newspapers and oral sources.

When a Slovenian priest Jurij Trunk (1870–1973) published in 1912 a book *Amerika in Amerikanci* (America and Americans) in which he described the history and the then conditions in America, some critics reproached him that he described the United States of America in too "bright colors". They were afraid many could decide to leave for America because of Trunk's description. I can say that reasons and incentives were completely different, and Slovenians not naive to believe in myths about America as a country where green dollars lay on ground, one only has to bend and pick them up.



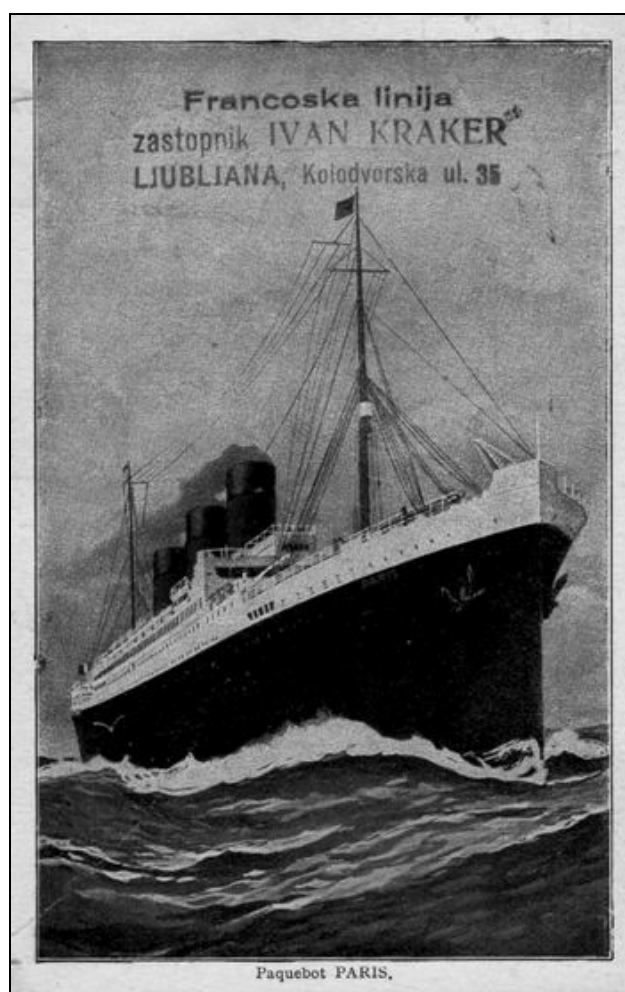
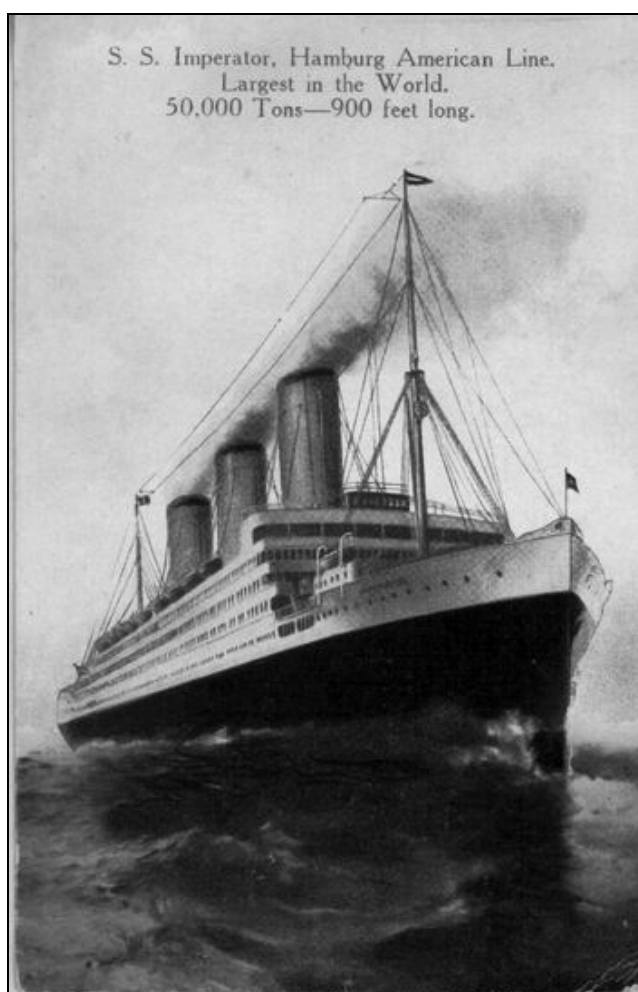
Ko je slovenski duhovnik Jurij Trunk (1870–1973) leta 1912 objavil knjigo *Amerika in Amerikanci*, v kateri je opisal zgodovino Združenih držav in pogoje življenja, so mu mnogi kritiki očitali, da jih je opisal v preveč »svetlih barvah«. Bali so se, da bi se lahko na osnovi knjige marsikdo odločil za pot v Ameriko. Menim, da so bili razlogi in spodbude za izseljevanje popolnoma drugi in da Slovenci niso bili tako naivni, da bi verjeli v mite o Ameriki, kot o deželi, kjer zeleni dolarji ležijo na kar tleh in potrebno se je le skloniti in jih pobrati.

V knjigo, napisano v slovenščini, ki šteje 608 strani, je vključenih 351 fotografij, 68 vinjet, 7 velikih ilustracij in 94 inicialk. Ilustracije so delo slovenskega slikarja Ivana Vavpotiča (1877–1943). Bil je znan ilustrator, katerega slike so odražale stil dunajske secesije in obdobja fin de siècle.



Njegova dela označujejo kot realistična, z občutkom za detajle, polne duhovitosti, navihanosti in jedkosti. Razen Vavpotičevih ilustracij v tem času ne zasledimo likovnega upodabljanja migracijskih procesov.

The 608-page book, written in Slovenian, includes 351 photographs, 68 vignettes, 7 large illustrations and 94 initials. The vignettes, illustrations and initials are the work of the Slovenian artist Ivan Vavpotič (1877–1943). He was a renowned illustrator whose drawings reflect the spirit of the Viennese Secession and fin-de-siècle. His works are notable for their realism, the eye for detail, and their wit, roguishness and sharpness. Apart from Vavpotič's drawings, we are not aware of any works of art on migration thematic.



NASVETI KATOLIŠKE CERKVE IZSELJENCEM

Katoliška cerkev v Sloveniji je posvečala veliko pozornost izseljevanju Slovencev v tujino. Sprva je svarila, kasneje svetovala izseljencem, kako naj ravnajo na poti in se obnašajo v novi domovini. Ohranitev vernosti, zvestobe družini in narodnim koreninam in posebno ohranitev jezika, so bile najpomembnejše želje cerkvene strani.

Oglejmo si le dva primera skrbi Cerkve za izseljence. Ljubljanska škofija je leta 1904 izdala brošuro Kažipot za izseljence. Njen avtor se ni zanesel na podatke iz časopisov in drugih virov, ampak se je odpravil v Hamburg, da na kraju samem preveri pogoje potovanja bodočih

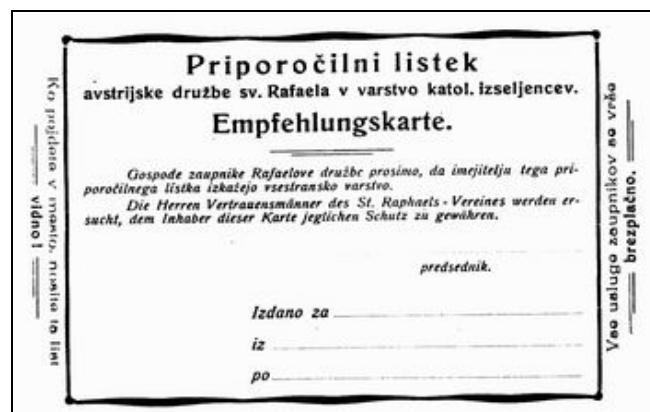
THE ADVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO EMIGRANTS

The Catholic Church in Slovenia devoted great attention to emigration. At first, it warned and later advised on how the Slovenians should act on their journey and in the new homeland. Preservation of religiosity, loyalty to the family and to national roots, particularly the language, were the Church's principal demands. Let us describe the help of the Church to emigrants on their way to America on two concrete cases.

In 1904, the Ljubljana diocese published a brochure Kažipot za izseljence (A Guidebook for Emigrants). Its author did not rely on newspaper and other

izseljencev. Ni pa se zavedal, da nezavedno popularizira pot prek Hamburga. Po njegovem je večina Slovencev vstopala v Nemčijo v Ludwigshavnu, kjer so že bili podvrženi zahtevam nemškega priseljenkega zakona (1897). V brošuri so natančno popisani postopki, od zdravniških pregledov do sprejema v sprejemno dvorano v Hamburgu. Avtor je poudaril razlike odnosa nemških priseljenkih oblasti do prihajajočih iz Rusije in Galicije ter Slovenci. Prvi so se morali naseliti v izseljenski hiši, drugi so si lahko poiskali bivališče tudi v mestu. Na kratko, s Kažipotom so dobili konkretne informacije o ravnanju z njimi in glede vkrcanja na ladjo. Zato lahko sklepamo, da so informacije iz Kažipota in ostale, pridobljene iz najrazličnejšega reklamnega gradiva, pomagale izseljencem, da so se odločili za določeno pot in se seznanili z razmerami na njej.

Katoliška cerkev je ustanovila tudi Družbo sv. Rafaela, ki je svetovala izseljencem, pomagala pri reševanju problemov in hkrati raziskovala migracijska gibanja na obeh straneh Atlantika. Prva družba je bila ustanovljena v Nemčiji leta 1878, sledila ji je sestrška organizacija na Dunaju (1890). Njena bolj ali manj samostojna podružnica v Ljubljani je bila ustanovljena leta 1907 in je pokrivala celotni slovenski teritorij. Leto dni kasneje (1908) je bila ustanovljena slovenska Družba sv. Rafaela v New Yorku, ki je pomagala prihajajočim v Ameriko.



Vse te družbe so delovale s pomočjo zaupnih oseb, večinoma duhovnikov, ki so skrbeli za izseljence v celinskih in obmorskih migracijskih centrih. Katoliški izseljenci so lahko dobili t. i. »priporočilni listek« (Empfehlungskarte), ki so si ga ob prihodu na železniško postajo ali v izseljensko pristanišče pripeli na prsi, da so jim lahko zaupne osebe priskočile na pomoč, če je bilo potrebno. V slovenskih katoliških glasilih je Družba sv. Rafaela redno objavljala informacije o spremembah v migracijskih valovih, ekonomskih krizah v priseljenkih okoljih, o pogojih na poti v tujino in podobno. Vse družbe sv. Rafaela po Evropi so oblikovale poseben informacijski sistem, ki je povezoval katoliške izseljence. Drugače povedano, ko je slovenski izseljenec v Ljubljani dobil »priporočilni listek«, mu je ta odprl vsa vrata zaupnikov na poti v New York, da so mu svetovali in pomagali v težavah, ga obvarovali pred goljufivimi agenti vseh vrst, ki so oblegali izseljence z namenom, da od njih potegnejo čim več denarja.

printed information but traveled himself from Ljubljana to Hamburg and offered his experience to future emigrants to read. The author was (presumably) not aware that with his brochure he made an advertisement for traveling via Hamburg. According to the author, most Slovenian emigrants crossed the German border at Ludwigshaven, where they were subjected to the regulations of the 1897 German Emigration Act. The brochure describes in detail the medical examination, the reception hall for emigrants in Hamburg, and similar. The author stressed the difference in relation of the migration authorities towards emigrants from Russia and Galicia, and from Slovenia, who were able to settle in town after having carried out the formalities. In short, with the Guidebook the emigrants were given concrete information on formalities they were to perform on their way to embarking in Hamburg. Thus, we can assert that such instructions and numerous information from elsewhere – advertising material, newspapers – enabled the emigrants their preparations for the journey.

The Catholic Church was founding Societies of St. Raphael, which advised the emigrants, mediated information, organized help and systematically observed the migration phenomena on both sides of the Atlantic. The first Society of St. Raphael was founded in Germany (1878), a sisterly organization followed in 1890 with its seat in Vienna. A more or less independent branch was founded in Ljubljana in 1907, which covered the entire Slovenian territory; a year later, the Slovenian Society of St. Raphael was founded in New York to help those coming to the USA.

All those societies functioned on the principle of 'confidential persons', that is, mainly priests who were available to emigrants in individual migration centers on the continent and in all emigrant ports. All Catholic emigrants that were recognizable by a special "recommendation ticket" (Empfehlungskarte), which they wore on their chest when getting off trains or coming to ports, shared their help. In Slovenia all Catholic daily and other gazettes would bring news, for example on legal changes concerning migration, on economic crises in immigrant states, on journey conditions, and similar. We can characterize all these Societies as a special international informational system, which linked Catholic emigrants. In other words: when a Slovenian emigrant received in Ljubljana the "recommendation ticket", that ticket opened the doors to the trusted agents on the way to New York who advised them along and helped in trouble, particularly warned before deceitful agents of all kinds that besieged emigrants with the intention to take from them as much money as possible.

SKLEP

Razstava je zamišljena kot prikaz vpetosti Ljubljane v migracijska gibanja, ki so bila v času izseljevanja v Združene države na prelomu iz 19. v 20. stoletje zelo množična. Ljubljana je bila kot glavno deželno mesto Kranjske hkrati tudi pomembno železniško križišče proti sredozemskim in atlantskim pristaniščem. Njene povezave z evropskimi mesti, skozi katere so tekli selitveni tokovi, so bile zlasti na področju policijskih zadev, propagande in stikov s tujimi izseljenskimi agencijami. Kratka in stara ulica, imenovana Kolodvorska, ki je povezovala glavno železniško postajo s središčem mesta, je imela v obravnavanem času kozmopolitski videz, ki so mu ga v precejšnji meri dajali ravno potujoči izseljenci, ki so se za dan ali dva ustavili v mestu ali se samo za kratek čas sprehodili do bližnjih gostiln, trgovin ali izseljenskih pisarn. O tem se je v arhivih in zasebnih zbirkah ohranilo kar veliko arhivskega gradiva, razglednic, propagandnega gradiva, časopisi so bili polni izseljenskih oglasov, izdajali so tudi knjige, ki so obravnavale to problematiko. Namen razstave je pokazati delček bogatega gradiva, ki priča, da je bila Ljubljana pomemben in znan mozaični kamenček na migracijskem zemljevidu Evrope.

CONCLUSION

The exhibition is conceived as a presentation of the involvement of Ljubljana in migration movements, which were massive during emigration to the United States of America at the turn of the 19th into the 20th century. Ljubljana was as the capital provincial town of Carniola at the same time an important railway crossing towards the Mediterranean and Atlantic ports. Its connections with European towns through which migration streams went, were particularly in the sphere of police matters, propaganda and contacts with foreign emigrant agencies. A short and old street, named Kolodvorska ulica that connected the main railway station with the town centre, had in the dealt period a cosmopolitan appearance, which was to a great measure given by the travelling emigrants who stopped in town for a day or two or just took short walks to the nearby inns, shops or emigrant offices. Much archival matter, postcards, propaganda material on those events is preserved in archives, private collections; newspapers were full of emigration advertisements, books that dealt with the problematic were being published. The purpose of the exhibition is to present a small part of this abundant material that witnesses Ljubljana was an important and noted mosaic stone on the migration map of Europe.



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Slikovno gradivo za brošuro so prispevali: Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Marjan Drnovšek, Milan Škrabec in Zmago Tančič. Uporabljene so bile tudi ilustracije Ivana Vavpotiča v delu Jurija Trunka, *Amerika in Amerikanci*, Celovec 1912.

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Ljubljana: križišče na poti v svet / Ljubljana: The crossroads to the world

Razstava / Exhibition (Kulturno – informacijski center Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana)

Idejna zasnova razstave: dr. Marjan Drnovšek (Inštitut za slovensko izseljenstvo
ZRC SAZU Ljubljana)

Projektna skupina: Boris Dolničar, dr. Marjan Drnovšek, Matjaž Mauser, Zmago Tančič

Prostorska zasnova, oblikovanje in prelom: Matjaž Mauser, Tomaž Drnovšek

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