



Welcome to Logatec

Logatec - the Intersection
of Natural and Cultural Heritage

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www.logatec.si

I FEEL
SLOVENIA

WELCOME TO LOGATEC

Logatec - the Intersection of Natural and Cultural Heritage

Logatec, 2017





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Where is Logatec? In Europe. In Slovenia.

Slovenia – the Republic of Slovenia – is a democratic republic that lies in the south of Central Europe and in the north of the Mediterranean. The country borders Italy to the west, Austria to the north, Hungary to the northeast, and Croatia to the east and south. The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana. The official language is Slovene; in the areas densely populated by Italian and Hungarian minorities, Italian and Hungarian are spoken. Slovenia, as a meeting point of the Alpine, Mediterranean, Pannonian plains and Dinaric worlds, is divided into municipalities and extends across 20,273 km². The Slovene coast of the Adriatic Sea measures 46.6 kilometres. The highest mountain in the country is Mount Triglav (2864 m).

The Republic of Slovenia is a member of the United Nations, NATO and the European Union.

The municipality of Logatec

The municipality of Logatec lies in central Slovenia – in the heart of Notranjska – at the meeting point of two large geographical macroregions: the Alpine and Dinaric worlds. It borders the municipalities of Vrhnika, Dobrova-Polhov Gradec, Žiri, Idrija, Ajdovščina, Postojna, Cerknica and Gorenja Vas-Poljane. On the basis of a state ordinance, the settlement of Logatec became a city on 14 January 2006. The municipality celebrates on 20 September in remembrance of transferring the local administration from Planina in Gornji Logatec in 1875. The municipality includes 19 settlements that compose eight local communities. Larger towns are Logatec, which is central and the largest settlement in the centre of Logaško Polje; Rovte, which creates the possibility of enjoying year-round activities in its unspoilt nature; Hotedršica, located at the edge of Hotenjski Ravnik; and Laze, with Jakovica by well-known Planinsko Polje.

Coordinates: 45°55'N, 14°14'E	Area: 173.1 km ²
Altitude: 476 m	Population: approx. 13000 +
Highest mountain: Srnjak on Hrušica, 918 m	Lowest point: Planinsko Polje, 443 m
Climate: temperate continental	

Oldest written records of Logatec: Around 425 A.D., a famous Roman road map was made called the Tabula Peutingeriana. It shows a settlement or road station called Longatico located between Hrušica and Vrhnika.

How to get to Logatec

There are 6 different directions from which you can travel to Logatec: from Ljubljana (NE), from Koper (SW) through Postojna (S), or from Idrija (NW), Cerknica (SE), Ajdovščina (W) or Žiri (S).

Distance to larger towns:

Ljubljana, 29 km

Brnik, 55 km

Koper, 89 km

Vrhnika, 10 km

Cerknica, 24 km

Postojna, 21 km

Žiri, 24 km

Kranj, 58 km

Ajdovščina, 33 km

You can get to Logatec by different roads or by train. All the roads in the municipality (excepting cycle tracks) amount to 799.3 km.

Getting from the airport to Logatec

The closest airport to Logatec is the central Slovene airport, the Jože Pučnik Aerodrom in Brnik (www.lju-airport.si), which is 55 kilometres away from Logatec. The best way to travel from the airport to the Ljubljana railway (<http://www.slo-zeleznice.si/>) and bus (<http://www.ap-ljubljana.si/>) station, where you can transfer to get to Logatec, is to take a public coach. The drive will take 45 minutes. Coaches from the airport to the main station operate every hour from Monday to Friday: from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. On Saturday and on Sunday and holidays they operate every two or three hours: from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

When arriving at the airport, it is possible to get information on timetables for the coach that will take you to the Ljubljana bus and railway station, where you can transfer to a coach or train towards Logatec. The drive from Ljubljana to Logatec (by coach or train) takes about 40 minutes. You can also hire a car or taxi at the airport. The drive from Brnik to Logatec by car takes about 30 to 40 minutes when driving in normal weather conditions.





What are the origins of the name Logatec?

There are several variants relating to the origins of the name Logatec. The first variant, according to Valvasor, says that the name is derived from the Latin word Longaticum or from the German name Loitsch. The second says that it is derived from the word log, which is the stem of the name Logatec. In the Slovene Dictionary the word log is defined as a (marshy) meadow near water, usually partly overgrown with trees. It must be true since Logaško Polje was flooded several times resulting in marshlands until irrigation was carried out from Gorenji Logatec to Dolenji Logatec.

History of Logatec

Today's shape of the surface of Logatec was formed in the Lower and Middle Triassic period. Surface waters disappeared underground in Pleistocene, at which time, the formation of the karst surface began, creating the landform that is still visible today. Archaeological finds in Matjaž's Chambers (Matjaževe Kamre) bear evidence of early human presence in the Palaeolithic period, at the time of the early and late Stone Ages. There is evidence of human settlements on the plain near the Logaščica sinkhole and on Pusto Polje beneath Ostri Peak from the Iron Age as well. A central prehistoric fort was built on the hill Velike Bukve above Gorenji Logatec. There are still the remains of terraces where the wooden buildings used to stand.

In Roman times, when the road from Aquileia to Aemona ran through Logaško Polje, a wayside station existed on a strategically important path between the Ljubljana Basin and Hrušica. Antique diaries call it Mansio Longatica.

In the Middle Ages, the administrative centre of the town was located in Gornji Logatec. Logatec was a carters' settlement, still evident today by the architecture of large wayside farms, until the construction of railway tracks. After 1857, when transport services ceased, logging and wood trade including wood sawing became more important. In 1875, the development of the town was also affected by the transfer of the local administration, court and tax office from Planina to Logatec. Logatec was a border town during both world wars as well as being the centre of the local district of the Drava Province.

Today, it is still possible to admire the architecture of the Notranjska villages, squares and churches in Logatec. The mansion in Gorenji Logatec and several well-preserved wayside farms and adjoining buildings show a rich heritage of buildings.





Natural heritage

Almost half of the territory of the municipality of Logatec is protected by the regimes of nature protection, which generally overlap and are largely concentrated in the south of the municipality: from Planinsko Polje to Logatec, Kalce and Hotedršica. These areas include Natura 2000 sites, ecologically important sites and, in part, areas of outstanding natural beauty. In general, they relate to the karst world and its phenomena in the municipality.

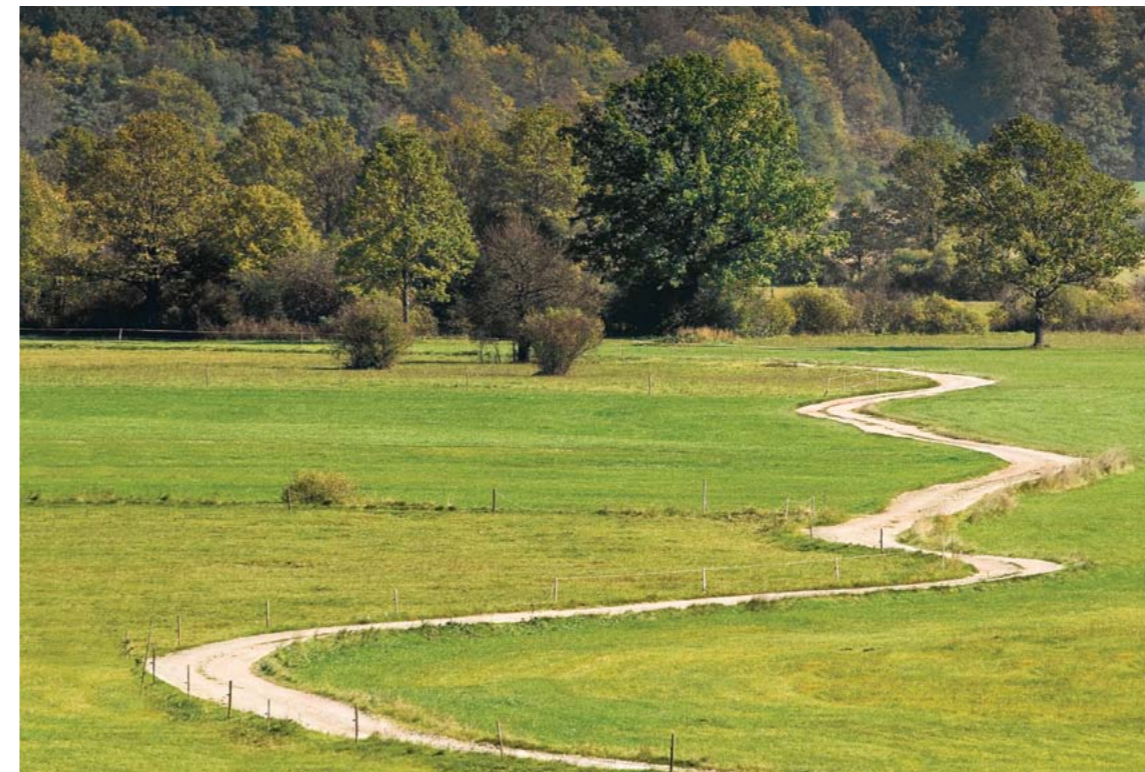
Planinsko Polje

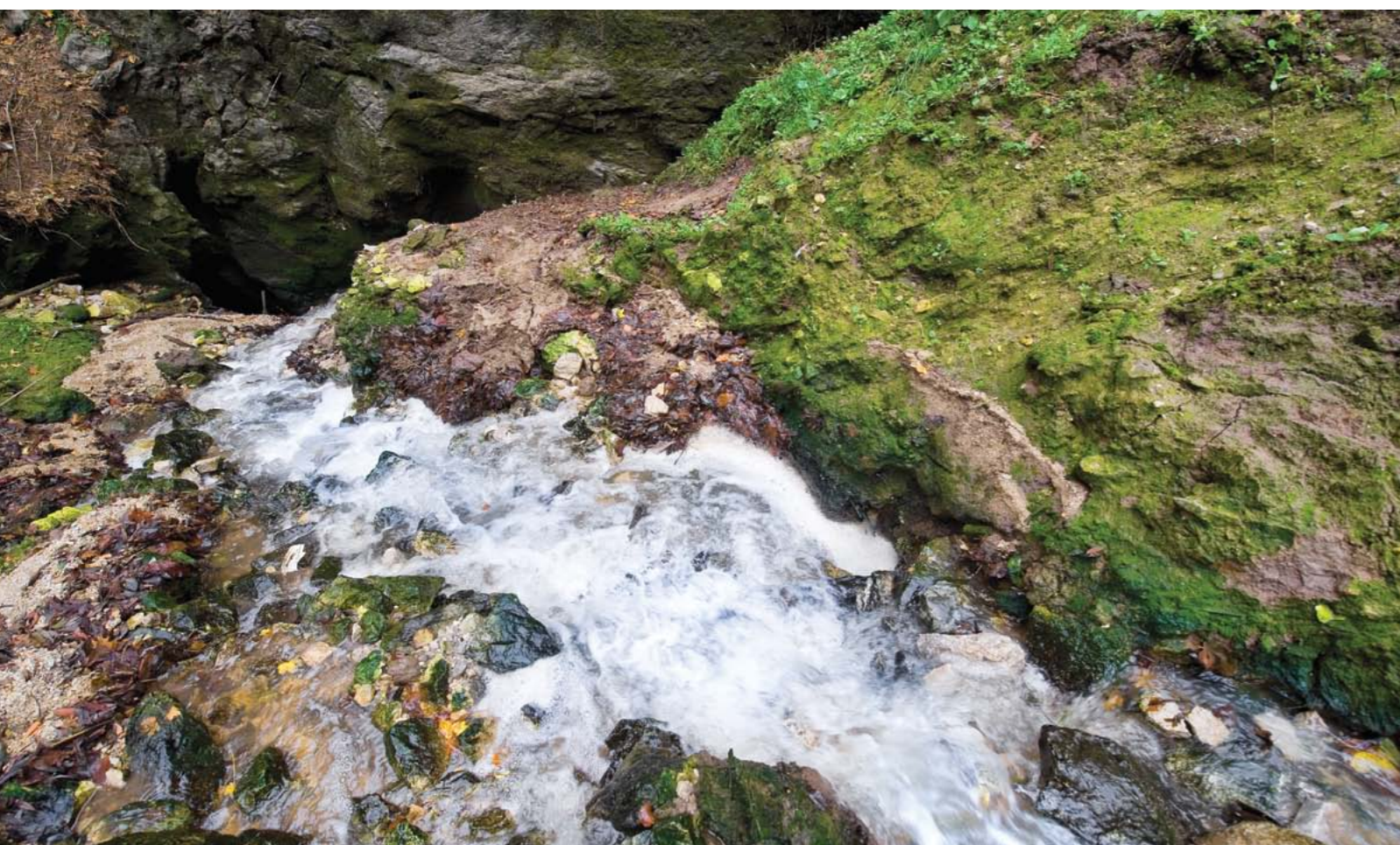
Planinsko Polje is a typical karst field formed in the Notranjska region. Its surface spreads across 11 km². The bottom is rather flat and exposed to periodical floods of the Unica, which flows from Planinska Cave and slowly meanders to the sinkholes on the other side of the field. The river occasionally overflows its banks flooding meadows and fields as well as the road connecting the villages on either side of the field during major floods. Today, roads and paths are elevated and can still be used in the case of minor flooding. In the past, people could only travel from settlement to settlement by boat during floods. Owing to its changing appearance throughout the seasons, Planinsko Polje is interesting to anyone who likes to be in nature. The most popular forms of recreation are walking, running, cycling, riding, and skating in winter. The Unica offers opportunities for numerous water sports including swimming, fishing, and boating during floods.

This is the most northwestern location of the amethyst meadow squill (*Scilla litardierei*), an endemic species of Dinaric karst fields. Also found here are nesting birds, such as corncrake (*Crex crex*), barred warbler (*Sylvia nisoria*), red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*) and the common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*).

Unica River

The Ljubljana river basin is intertwined with the waters of Slovene natural sites, such as the intermittent Lake Cerknica, Rakov Škocjan, the famous Postojna Cave, numerous springs in Vrhnika, and of course, Planinsko Polje. On Planinsko Polje, the Ljubljana is called the Unica. This is one of seven names of the karst sinking stream, which before the ice age, flowed on the surface, after which it gradually cut its way into the limestone. The water disappears in numerous sinkholes. If the water level is low, it sinks before it reaches the village of Laze. If the level is high, it spills out of its bed and across its meanders towards the northern edge of the polje, Pod Stenami, to the largest sinkholes. In the vicinity, there are two sinkholes called “Putikovi štirni” (Putick’s Wells), which are protected with nets to prevent debris brought by the water to accumulate and cause blockages. The wells were named after the Czech researcher Wilhelm Putick, head of irrigation works on Planinsko Polje. When the flow of the Unica in the south of the polje exceeds 60 m³/s, the sinkholes cannot absorb enough water causing the river to overflow its banks and flood the field. The field then becomes a lake in which only treetops are visible. Floods are most common in autumn and last, on average, a month and a half per year. The extent of floods is always very different. Water covers approximately 2 km² during minor floods, and can cover up to 11 km² of the region during major flooding. Extremely high flooding was recorded in 1820 and 1923 at which time Jakovški Hill became





an island with water covering all the roads that led to the hill. The Unica is one of the most popular European rivers for grayling fishing. It also harbours other species of fish including pike, brown trout and carp.

Napoleon's lime avenue

The lime avenue is one of the longest and most famous avenues in Slovenia. The avenue measures 1900 metres and consists of 290 trees of small-leaf lime (*Tilia cordata*) and large-leaf lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*). With its dominant position at the entrance to the town, the avenue is a unique characteristic of Logatec. According to oral tradition, it was planted around 1810 in memory of the wedding of Napoleon Bonaparte and Marie-Louise, daughter of the Austrian Emperor Francis II. The avenue was therefore first named after Louise and eventually changed to Napoleon's avenue.

Jačka

In the middle of the town, the Logaščica stream disappears into the Jačka sinkhole. At first it runs in a shallow bed on the bottom of Logaško Polje and approximately 300 metres before reaching the sinkholes, it descends into the 20-metre deep and narrow Jačka valley. This ends with a vertical wall where there are several netted sinkholes. The water then flows out to the western springs of the Ljubljana and Vrhnika.

Sinkholes absorb water during light rain, but when the karst underground is filled up after a heavy rainfall, water starts stagnating and the level quickly rises. The last great flood of which traces are still visible on near-by houses was in 1979. After that year, a barrier was built at the water source to hold back a flood wave during heavy rain and to prevent flooding.

Gradišnica

Gradišnica is a 201-metre abyss on the north-western slope of Gradišče. The eastern part of the abyss measures 25 x 35 metres and is 65 metres deep. Under the entrance, the steep Kraus's Corridor descends to a depth of about 130 metres to where Hauer's and Putick's Halls lie. Several tunnels ending in siphons lead from the halls. The water level in the cave fluctuates by about 60 metres. High water from the Ljubljana occasionally appears in the cave and runs underground from the sinkholes at the edge of Planinsko Polje to the springs in Vrhnika. J. V. Valvasor discovered Gradišnica and named it the Vražja Cave.

Information and visits are available by prior arrangement from: jdl@jdl.si (*Logatec Caving Club*).

Logaška Cave

The Logaška Cave was discovered in 1962. The eastern abyss is 30 metres deep with an almost completely horizontal tunnel underneath, which can be visited only in the company of speleologists.

Information and visits are available by prior arrangement from: jdl@jdl.si

Skednena Cave

The Skednena Cave lies at the northern edge of Planinsko Polje, east of Lanski Peak. It measures 209 metres and is 30 metres deep. It has three entrances: two vertical entrances through sinkholes and an abyss opening near the south entrance. The cave runs from north to south and is tunnel-like. Owing to its sinkhole entrances and the forest above, which reduces the force of the wind, cold air accumulates in the cave and causes the development of ice stalactites and structured floors throughout the cave.

Information and visits are available by prior arrangement from: jdl@jdl.si

Vranja Cave

A collapsed cave located near The Vranja Cave measures 90 metres in length and 60 metres in width. The bottom of the collapsed cave is inclined towards the south, where, under a picturesque wall, an enormous entrance leads to Vranja Cave, which measures 326 metre in length and 90 metres in depth.

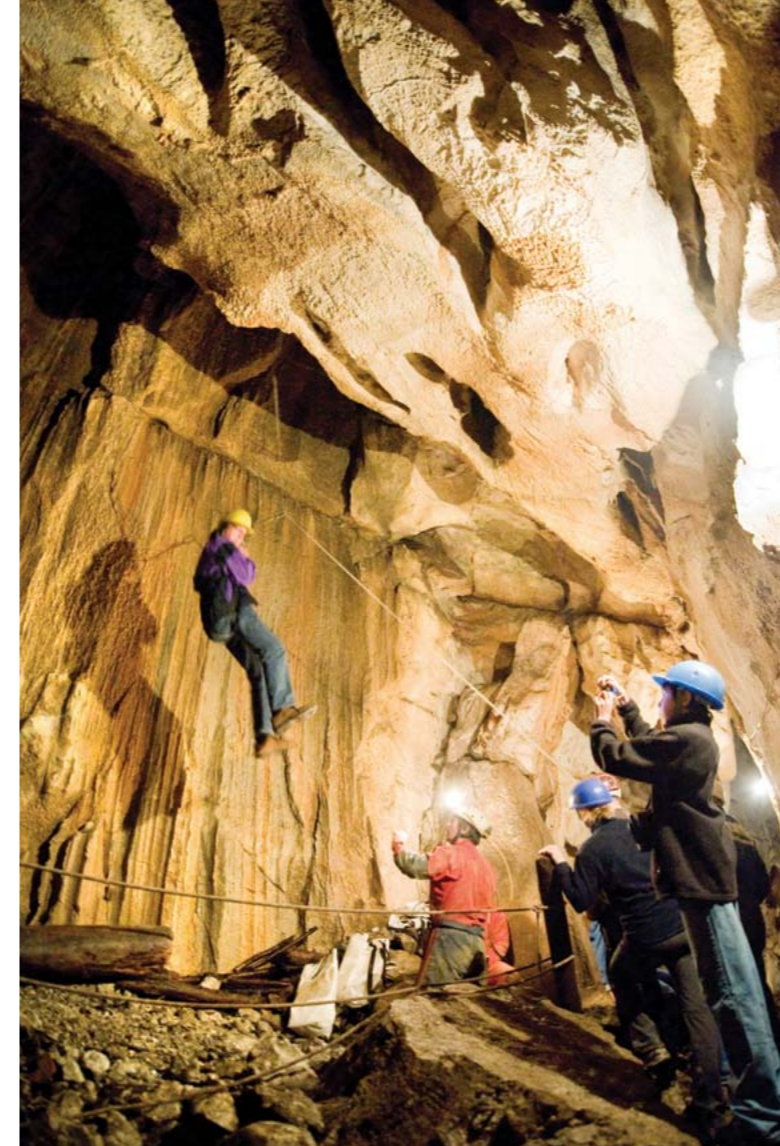
The Great Tunnel descends south from the entrance and splits into three tunnels behind the entrance hall. The highest Dry and Blind stalagmite tunnel is orientated towards the southeast while the middle Connecting Tunnel runs south and leads to the Mrzla Cave over a 6-metre gradient.

Information and visits are available by prior arrangement from: jdl@jdl.si

Mačkovica

Mačkovica is a 1280-metre long and 51-metre deep cave in the immediate vicinity of Laze. The entrance tunnel descends gently and then widens into the Small Hall, famous for rimstone pools, which form miniature cascades during major floods of the Planinsko Polje. From here, a short tunnel ascends towards the passage to the Great Hall, which has a volume of 30,000 m³.

Information and visits are available by prior arrangement from: jdl@jdl.si





Cave of the Three Holy Kings

Along the road leading to the Peak of the Three Holy Kings lies the entrance to an artificially formed horizontal tunnel that runs throughout the entire peak. The Rupnik military and defence line carried out excavations in the area in the 1930s. During these excavations, the Cave of the Three Holy Kings was discovered. The cave is intertwined with small tunnels that are more than a kilometre long and 70 metres deep.

Information and visits are available by prior arrangement from: jdl@jdl.si

Matjaž's Chambers

About 2 kilometres before Sopot, six entrances located in a rocky wall above the left bank of the Sora lead to Matjaž's Chambers. These are the remains of a formerly active water cave formed by the Sora. Matjaž's Chambers are a real labyrinth of tunnels on several floors including stalactites and the phenomenon of cave milk appearing on their walls. The length of the tunnels is approximately 500 metres. Alongside archaeological excavations (for the remains of stone tools used by ice age hunters), the remains of ice age fauna were also found.

Information and visits are available by prior arrangement from: jdl@jdl.si

Žejna Valley

The valley beneath Medvedje Brdo is particularly interesting because of the proportional natural conservation of the watercourse of which great fluctuations are typical. In the middle of the valley, the bulk of water runs to the west and sinks into Farmer's Abyss, a real labyrinth of horizontal tunnels just beneath the surface. The abyss has been explored to the length of 335 metres and the depth of 15 metres. Marshy meadows extend on both sides of the road east of the sinkhole where some of the most endangered species of plants grow, among which the carnivorous English or long-leaf sundew (*Drosera anglica*) is the most striking. You can also find there the common or round-leaf sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) and very rarely Loesel's twayblade (*Liparis loeselii*). The valley runs further to the south. The stream is strengthened by numerous smaller, adjoining brooks. The Žejnski brook sinks together with Hotenjka in several sinkholes west of Hotedršica.

Erik's Pond

Erik's Pond is a unique pond in the region with an island above its level. The surface of the pond, which is private property, is 3,800 m² and the deepest point is 2 metres. A paradise for

trout fishing, it was restored in 1970, but its concept dates back to the years before World War I. Ducks nest on the island in the middle of the pond and kingfishers are often spotted there. The fishing season begins in March and lasts until 20 September.

Jezerc

On the bottom of the sinkhole south of Prezid (Zaplana) near Logatec, is the high marsh formed by the overgrowing of a small, shallow lake. Alongside sphagnum peat you can also find typical representatives of the high marsh: round-leaf sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), hare's-tail cottongrass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) and the common or northern cranberry (*Oxycoccus palustris*). The peat bog is slightly elevated in the middle. The marsh does not have a visible inflow or outflow of water; its altitude is 491 metres.

Lake Račeva

Lake Račeva is a lake formed at the water source of the Račeva River. The lake has a triangular shape and is 120 metres in length and 100 metres in width. The deepest measured point is 5.5 metres and the average depth is 2.9 metres. At the maximum water level, the lake's surface measures 0.85 hectares. Otherwise, it heavily fluctuates.

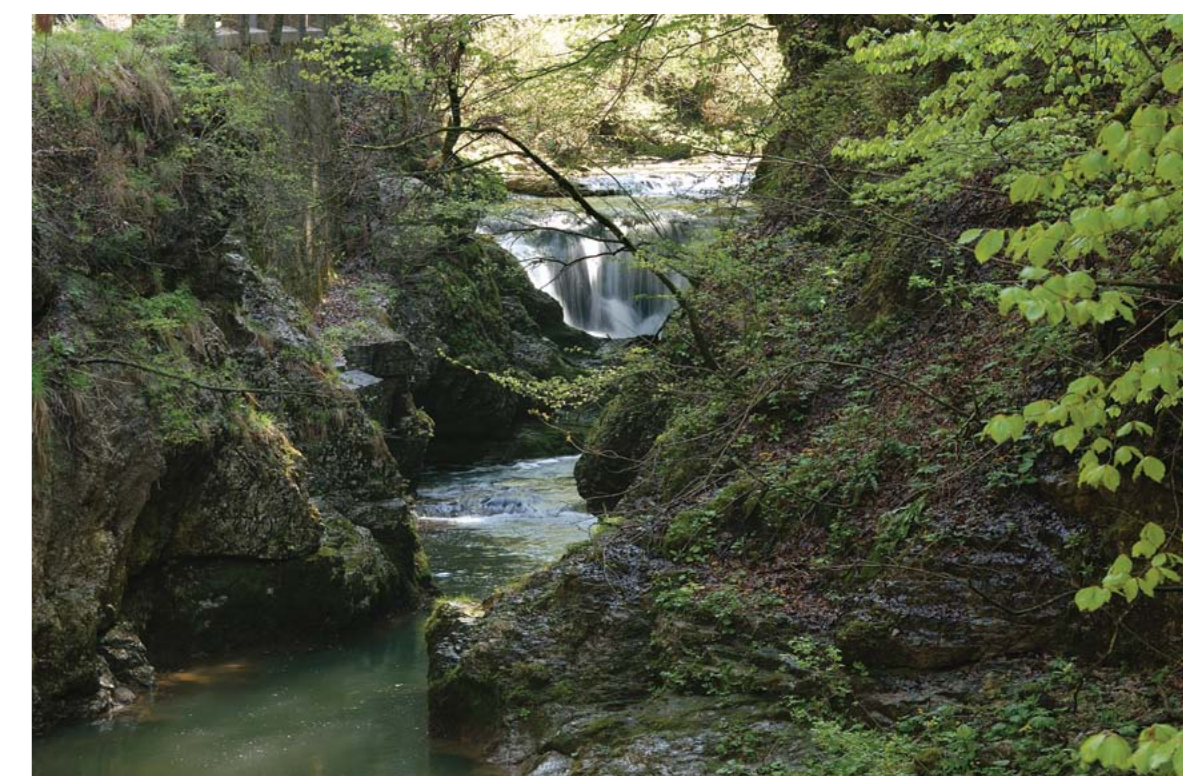
The lake, which frogs use to spawn, even dries out once a year. Although the lake is one of the smallest in Slovenia, it is very interesting owing to its position on the passage from the Alpine to the Dinaric world, along with the fact that it is the only lake in this part of Slovenia.

Waterfalls in Sopot

At the confluence of Rovtarska and Popitova Sovra near Sopot, there are small riverbeds in dolomitised limestone in which water runs at several levels. Two waterfalls reaching a height of 5 to 7 metres are the most distinctive.

Dinosaur footprints

In the vicinity of Medvedje Brdo, fossil footprints were found in the rock and are known as dinosaur footprints. There are 6 preserved footprints 10 centimetres in size that invite you to go back to about 200 million years ago. Owing to erosion, it is not possible to determine which species of these beasts walked here. It is only known that the footprints belong to a three-fingered, two-legged dinosaur. The footprints are of great importance since they are such a unique find in Slovenia.





Fauna and flora

In the region of the municipality of Logatec, wild animals typical of most of the territory of Slovenia can be found; in protected areas you can also find certain endangered and endemic species.

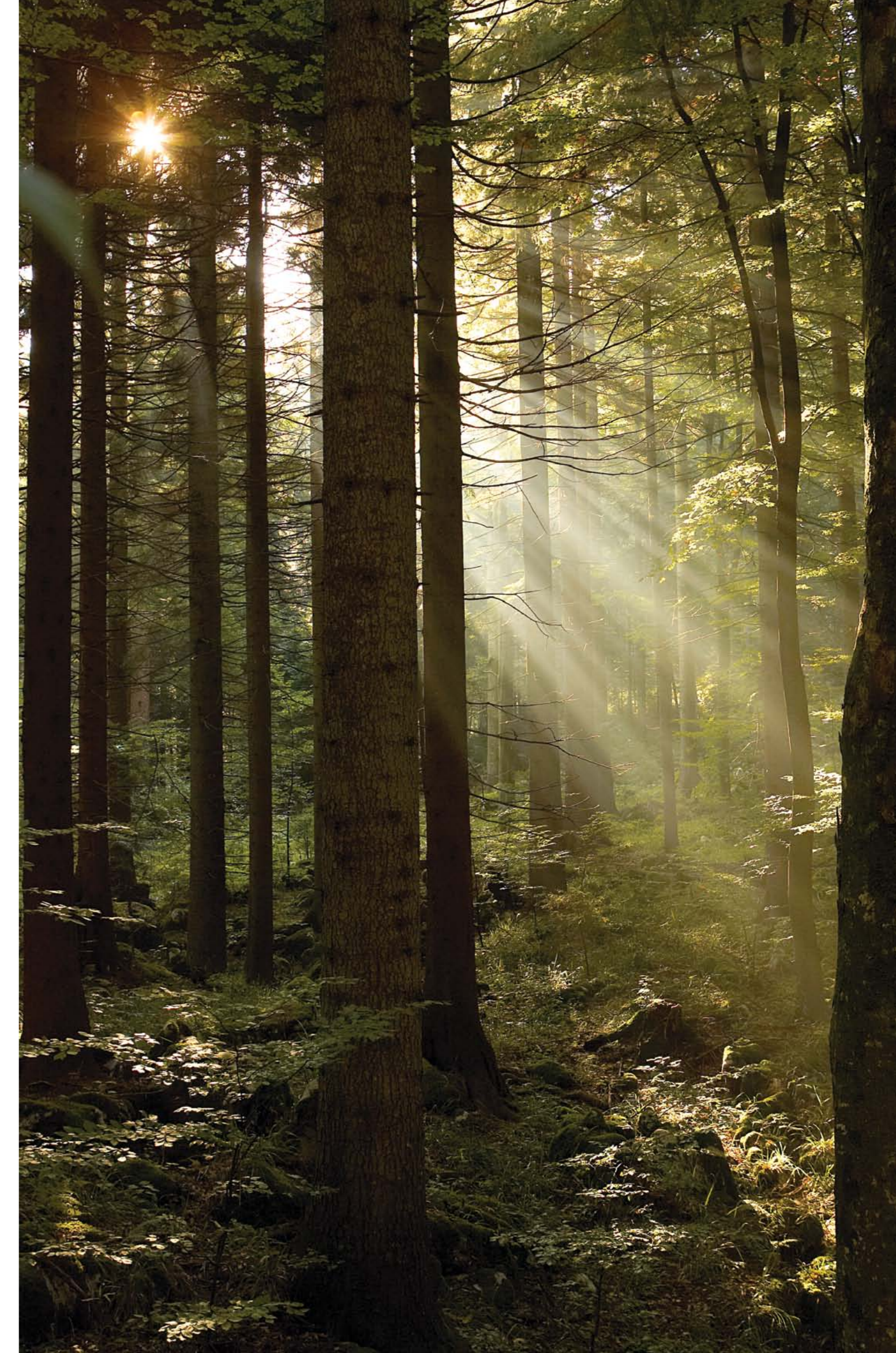
There are a few very interesting locations with very interesting hydrological, geomorphological and botanical natural heritage in the vicinity of Hotedršica. Among the most important sites are the Žejna and Zelena valleys with low marshes and marshy meadows that serve as the habitats of certain rare plants, such as long-leaf sundew (*Drosera anglica*), round-leaf sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) and common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

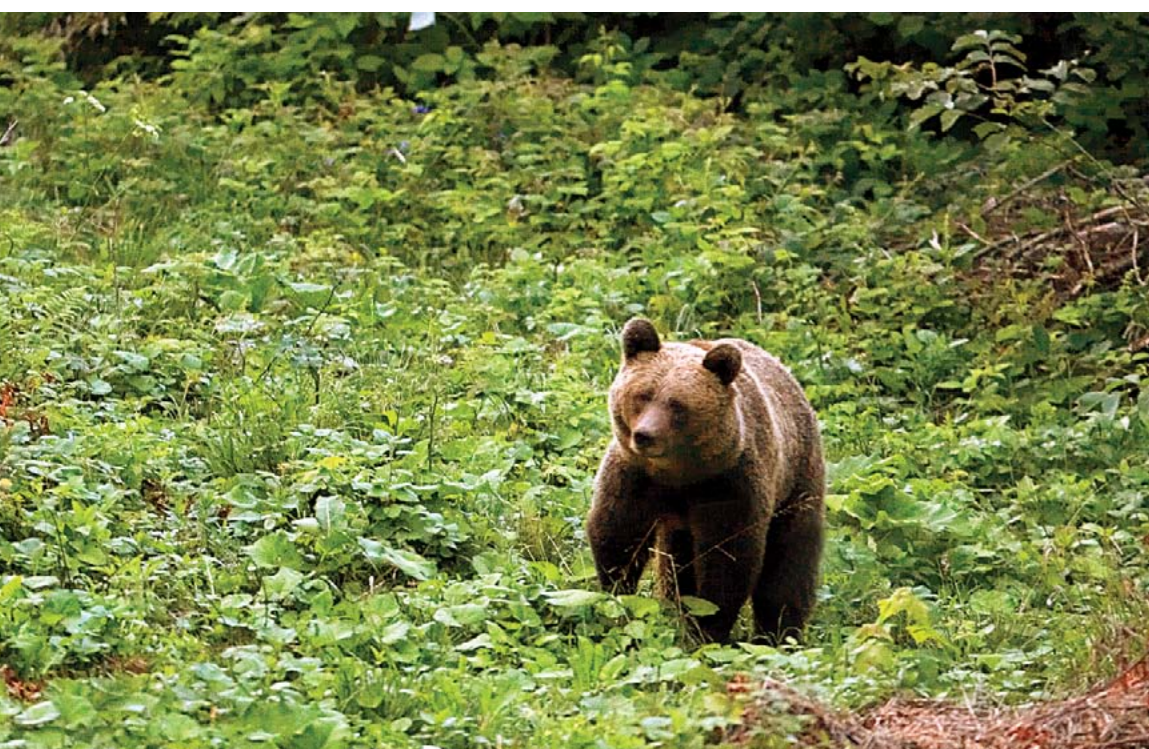
Aquatic fauna is rich; the region is the habitat of wild goose, dragonfly, stone crayfish and fire-bellied toad.

Large areas of forests in the vicinity of Hotedršica ensure favourable living conditions for deer, bear, wild boar, lynx, wild cat and fox.

The most common tree species are: fir, beech, pine, sycamore maple, European or common ash, wych elm, and European or common hornbeam. Numerous pine mutants are considered very interesting. A pine with a column-like trunk in Novi Svet is the most unusual one, because the lower third of its treetop is developed normally, while the upper two thirds are as narrow as the treetop of a cypress.

Among the more important flora of Planinsko Polje are tufted hair grass (*Dechampsia cespitosa*), great burnett (*Sanguisorba officinalis*), common plantain (*Plantago major*), southern





adderstongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*), marsh gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*), leathery hog's fennel (*Peucedanum coriaceum*) and sundew (*Drosera*). This is the only Slovene habitat of the endangered amethyst meadow squill (*Scilla litardierei*), which needs several years to grow and develops light blue flowers. The whole site is protected because of these habitats and is considered to be an invaluable botanical and natural heritage.

The most common tree species in the surrounding forests are pine and fir, complemented by deciduous trees - beech in particular.

The most common animal species is deer. The forests in the hinterland of Planinsko Polje are the habitat of the brown bear and lynx as well.

There are 78 different species of butterflies living in Polje, among which you can find endangered species, such as the scarce large blue, southern festoon and marsh fritillary.

Planinsko Polje with its varied and mosaic landscape of flood meadows, bushes and trees offers favourable conditions for nesting to numerous birds. Among the most important birds are corncrake, common snipe or fantail snipe, skylark, whinchat, whitethroat and barred warbler.

The polje also represents the perfect resting spot for migrating birds, such as white and black stork, grey heron, great egret, a number of geese species, and kingfisher, which find an abundance of food in the flooded fords. Occasionally, Planinsko Polje also harbours the white-tailed eagle.

Owing to corncrake, which is an endangered species across the world, Planinsko Polje was designated as an internationally important bird area.

Among others, the region of Zaplana and Medvedje Brdo is the home of the lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*), while in the Illyrian oak and common hornbeam forest and the Illyrian beech forests of Menišija and its underground, you can find the following plant and animal species: Carniolan primrose (*Primula carniolica*), ornate damselfly (*Coenagrion ornatum*), blind cave beetle – drobnovratnik (*Leptodirus hochenwartii*), green shield-moss (*Buxbaumia viridis*), Eurasian lynx (*Lynx lynx*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*), yellow-bellied toad (*Bombina variegata*), Italian crested newt (*Triturus carnifex*), stone crayfish (*Austropotamobius torrentium*), cerambycid beetle (*Morimus funereus*) and narrow-mouthed whorl snail (*Vertigo angustior*).

According to tradition and customs, dormouse is, without doubt, the dominant animal among all the forest animals.





Cultural heritage

Logatec has a rich cultural history, which can be shown by the many different types of cultural heritage; more than 200 units have been recorded in the national register.

We present only some of the most important ones.

Throughout history, until the establishment of the modern road network, the region of Logatec was recognised as one of the most important strategic points in crossing the Apennine Peninsula to Central Europe. This is the only large crossing between the Alps and the Sea. Armies used it many times. Owing to the natural wealth and the possibility of crossing between different regions, Logatec was a place of historical and strategic “borders” from the Roman defence system and had a network of forts and defence walls, called *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, to the Rapallo border, the Alpine Wall and the Rupnik Line. Logatec also had a very important role as a town in the hinterland of the Isonzo Front in World War I.

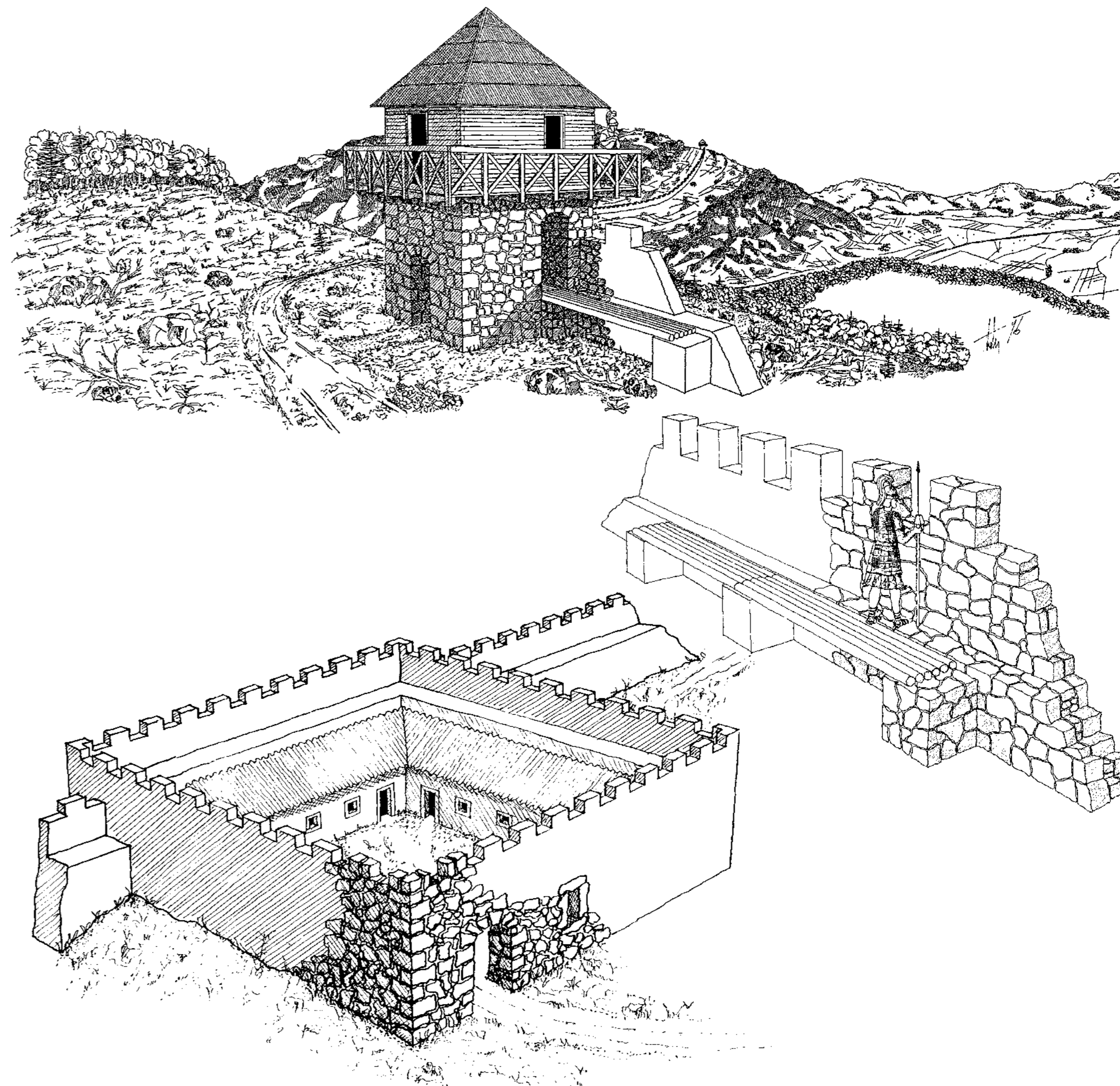
The municipal coat of arms, which came into effect on 1 January 2009, shows a universal symbol of transport in its centre – a wheel that at the same time indicates a road junction typical of Logatec. The stone wall indicates that the Council of Logatec played the role of border officials between the west and the east. As this is a region where individuals and peoples met and nations fought, the basic field of the shield is red, which is the oldest heraldic colour. Many people seek the symbols of justice, power and courage as well as honour and love in the heraldic red colour.

Claustra Alpium Iuliarum

In the 3rd century A.D., the Roman Empire, which also included the territory of the present day Slovenia, decided to set up special blockades preventing enemies from passing by if they advanced from the east towards the north of Italy. Strategists did not decide on a single, continuous wall, as, for example, Hadrian, but on a system of several consecutive walls built in the most exposed areas. Builders discovered an already cultured region, which is also proven by the remains of Neolithic building sites in the area of Logatec. The largest site was Velike Bukve on the Tabor in Gorenji Logatec. The building of the Roman defence walls began in the 4th century. The Logatec Basin and surrounding hills were on the most important line of advancement from the east, so special attention was paid to this region. The basin itself did not have any walls and was located between two systems of defence forts. The first line of defence was east of the basin. The defence walls closed off all directions from Ulaka to Raskovec and further on. The walls were made of stone and defence towers were erected approximately every 100 metres for the protection of the garrison in particular. The most fortified and important post was Strmica. A special wall closed the valley beneath Brst. A fortified Roman post was built at the top of Brst probably including a permanent and relatively strong garrison. The second line of defence was the region of Hrušica, which was difficult to cross anyhow. The Roman military road through Hrušica ensured that large numbers of Roman soldiers crossed the region since it was rather easy to defend because advancement could only be carried out via the main road.

Roman fort on Lanišče

The first defence system on Hrušica was the fort on Lanišče with defence walls above the eastern slope of Hrušica. Lanišče was a strong, stone-constructed fort that had a permanent garrison in wooden buildings within the walls. Water was supplied to the fort and the settlement from a spring in the valley just beneath and to the left of the fort. Today the well is filled up with earth, but traces of water are still visible. The core of the defence system on Hrušica was at its summit. The Romans called the main fort Ad Pirum. According to one explanation, the name is derived from Latin and means “near pear tree” and according to the other, it is derived from Greek and means “near fire”. The Ad Pirum fort was large and had several integral parts. There was enough space in the valley west of the fort to accommodate a proper army. The fort on the top of Hrušica protected the passage through hills and at the same time, represented the hinterland and support to the defence walls standing before the fort. It is reasonable to conclude that the commander of the entire defence line was also accommodated there.





Rupnik Line and Alpine Wall

Construction of The Alpine Wall started in 1932, when the Kingdom of Italy began building the defence line along all its land borders including its border with the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. There are still many remains on Lanišče, Mesarjev Hill and Travni Peak. In Novi Svet, the remains of checkpoints are still visible and the remains of the Italian fortified post GAF are visible in Hotedršica.

The Rupnik Line is a system of forts, on which construction was started in 1935 by the Kingdom of Yugoslavia as a response to the building of the Italian Alpine Wall. The line was named after the Yugoslav general of the Slovene origin, Leon Rupnik. Forts were built according to the Czech model, while the Czechs used the French forts as a model. The line is in a good condition with regard to its age, excepting the locations systematically demolished by the Italians in 1941 and 1942. Logatec has always been famous for being one of the most important strategic locations, which was also known by the people who built the Rupnik Line. There are traces of the front line consisting of prisms (machine gun bunkers) in Blekova Village, tobruk (open position for using machine guns) in Režiše and easily recognisable blockhouses from the road in Zapolje. There are unfinished ridge-tiled forts on Strmica and according to plans, there should also be ridge-tiled forts on Raskovec, but apparently time ran out during their construction. The greatest treasure was built on the Peak of the Three Holy Kings. It is still visible where excavations were made revealing a system of eighteen combat blocks, which is comparable to the largest French forts on the Maginot Line.

Rapallo border

The Treaty of Rapallo, signed on 12 November 1920 in Rapallo by the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Kingdom of Italy, defined the border between the two countries. A third of the Slovene ethnic territory, Istria and a part of Dalmatia including islands were ceded to Italy, who in return, acknowledged the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The demarcation line between Italy and the Slovene territory ran from Mangart, Triglav, Blegoš, Hotedršica, to Planina near Rakeku and over Snežnik to Reka. Today, one of the main border markers of the former Rapallo border is still visible in Logatec. It stands on a rock near the road approximately a kilometre from the junction in Kalce, where you can choose the road traveling to Hrušica. Likewise, one of the main border markers is also preserved in Trate. Intermediate border markers are still visible in the region of Hotedršica, where the Rapallo border ran. There, at the former border crossing, a fortified border guardhouse still stands today.

Monument to Russian prisoners of war Na vodicaĥ – Hrušica

Situated on the southern edge of a grassy hollow bordering on the old Kalce-Col road to the west and north, this monument has been added to the register of cultural heritage. The monument commemorates Russian prisoners of war, who suffered numerous casualties due to disease and exhaustion. During World War I, these Russian POWs built the railway to Idrija – used to transport supplies to the Isonzo Front – and reinforced the road over Hrušica. In 1982 the local community paid tribute to them by building a monument in the shape of a four-sided pyramid made from quarry stones on a paved platform. The pyramid holds a bronze plaque with a relief inscription *Ruskim vojnim ujetnikom; 1914–18* (To Russian prisoners of war; 1914–18). In 2014, Rifat Pateev, the then-cultural attaché of the Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Slovenia and Director of the Russian Centre of Science and Culture in Ljubljana, commissioned an Orthodox cross to be erected near the monument to commemorate the Russian soldiers who died in the area of the Logatec Municipality. The cross is located at the entrance to the valley, on the left side of the path to the monument, which it faces with its front.

Monument to the US bomber B-24H 41-29244, “Double Trouble”, and its crew

In Kotlice, on the edge of a clearing not far from where the plane went down, on 15 October 2014 Raul Semenič erected a monument commemorating the crew of the US bomber B-24H Liberator, serial number 41-29244, nicknamed Double Trouble. The monument has been added to the register of cultural heritage. It has the shape of a tail stabiliser, a characteristic feature of the Liberator aircraft. The monument is made to look as if the remainder of the bomber was hidden underground with only a section of the tail visible, a symbolic way for Semenič to portray the story of the aircraft and its crew, which remained a mystery for close to 70 years – the facts known were as limited as the part of the monument above ground. On 25 February 1944, Double Trouble flew in formation with other bombers from the Gioia del Colle base in the south of Italy in the direction of Regensburg in Germany; the mission was to bomb the Messerschmitt and ball bearing factory. Around 11am, the Liberator was strafed by Messerschmitt fighters and anti-aircraft defence on the ground. The gunners in the fuselage are believed to have been killed by the first hit. The pilot ordered the crew to evacuate the aircraft, while he and the tail gunner attempted a landing in order to save the remaining crew members, as he was unable to tell whether they were dead or merely unconscious. The bomber was so severely damaged that it was impossible to fly by hand; it crashed in a blaze near Logatec, in the Kotlice area. Five members of the crew managed to eject in time, while the remaining five perished in the crash.



Memorial park of the Slovenian Independence War

Dedicated to the victorious resistance against the aggressor in the 1991 war of Slovenian independence, the memorial park is situated near the border of the Logatec Municipality, at the intersection behind the Zapolje commercial zone. In a combat action at Cesarski vrh on 2 July 1991, units of the Logatec Territorial Defence halted the progress of a Yugoslav Army tank battalion from Vrhnika towards Logatec. Following an initiative from the local association of the Slovenian Independence War veterans, the Logatec Municipality commemorated the event by establishing a memorial park on the 25th anniversary of the war, in 2016. The monument in the centre of the park was designed by the Logatec artist Matej Pečenik. The silver sphere represents resistance, while the grey arch around it symbolises the aggressor closing in.

Logatec Manor House

The Manor House building was constructed prior to 1580. Today's appearance of the two-storey mansion with a rectangular ground plan, corner towers and a remarkable Renaissance, semicircular portal was given to the castle by Prince Johann Anton Eggenberg in the first half of the 17th century. In 1846, Prince Windisch-grätz bought the mansion. The castle was nationalised after World War II and its premises were occupied by a juvenile correctional facility for a number of years. Since 2003, when management of the castle was taken over by the Sports and Cultural Society of Logatec Grajski Park and their partners, the castle and its park have been under construction and restoration in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage. Among others, it will have a wine cellar, wedding hall and restaurant. The castle will see its gala opening on 10 October 2010.



Tomažin's Mill

Tomažin's or Strojar's Mill is the only preserved and operating mill in Slovenia built above a natural sinkhole. There is no reliable data regarding when the wheels of the mill started turning above the great abyss. According to oral tradition, the mill was built in the early 18th century. In 300 years, the mill has changed many owners. The current owner bought it after World War I. The special feature of this mill is that the wheels are installed in the abyss, underground. Today, only one of the three wheels is still in operation and enables the grinding of wheat, corn, barley and oats. The place for grinding, where the three stones are, was elevated by 2 metres in 1938 making it easier to bring cereals and take away flour.

Zemljanke

Zemljanka is a special architectural feature of Hotedršica. These are granaries made of stone and dug into the ground at the eastern edge of the village. They are covered by earth and sod from all sides except the east. They are excavated in the slopes so as not to be flooded by water. Even today, people use them to preserve crops since they maintain the same temperature and humidity all year round.

Tollazzijeva štirna

It was built in 1883 by commission from the village merchant Tomaž Tollazzi. The fountain is filled with spring water, as Logatec did not get a water distribution system until 14 years later. Its architectural and artistic design make it a unique specimen among the fountains and





wells in the Logatec area. The design concept is based on similar fountains in the Friuli region, expressing culture-historical, technical, architectural, artistic, and landscape values. The Tollazzi fountain was designated a monument of local interest in the second half of 2008. In 2009 it was renovated by the Logatec Municipality with its own funds, funds from the Leader approach of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, and resources from the Helios fund for keeping Slovenian waters clean. Each year on bonfire night (24 June), the fountain hosts an ethnology and music event known as the Evening by the Fountain.

Hay racks made of stone

Hay racks made of stone have been preserved in Hotedršica. Their columns are composed of stone and plastered so that a rectangle, which is treated differently and has a different colour, sticks out one centimetre from the front side of each column. On every floor, the front side of a hayrack is folded in detail in the brick wall that is placed on a brick arc leaning heavily on the columns. The sides of a rack are usually covered with boards. Bars used to dry legumes and hay can be found in only one section. The joints of the boards on the gable's ends are covered by pointed or differently tipped bars.

Religious buildings

There are 38 protected religious buildings in the region of Logatec; 14 chapels and 15 churches.

Church of St. Nicholas

Many churches bear the year of the first record, 1526. The same goes for the Parish Church of St. Nicholas in Dolenji Logatec. Today's church was built on the spot of the old church between 1795 and 1803. Its architecture shows an interesting transition from Baroque to Classicism. The presbytery was later extended and the façade was renovated. The last renovation, followed by an extension of the church in 2002, was carried out in 1989 and 1990, when the interior and surroundings were changed according to the plans of architect France Kvaternik.

Special features of other churches:

The Church of St. Mary in Leščevje from the 15th century is one of the smallest pilgrim churches in Slovenia. There is very little known about the church besides the first written record of it 500 years ago.

The interesting fact is that the church was built above a well that can be entered through a door in the southern wall. Legend has it that the water accumulating in the well has healing



powers for eye disease and holds rejuvenating properties. According to some sources, there used to be a pagan temple there dedicated to an unknown water god.

The buildings surrounding *the Church of Holy God's Mother of Rosary* in Gorenji Logatec have been preserved all the way up to the present day, thus providing evidence of typical camp-like defence buildings.

The Church of St. Barbara is an old pilgrim church that was also used as a camp in the fight against the Turks. The main altar is made of black marble and decorated with red, brown and yellow marble.

The Church of St. Hieronim in Petkovec has the oldest bell in the Rovte parish dating from 1757. The church is surrounded by small walls proving that the church probably served as a defence camp against the invasion of the Turks.

The Church of St. Catherine in Medvedje Brdo stands on the spot where, according to folk tradition, there was a chapel in 1200. Oral tradition says the dead from Vrhnika were buried here during the period of the plague in the Middle Ages.

The Church of St. Michael in Rovte has a relief representing faith, hope and love from 1847 on the pulpit. The Church has the painting *A Struggle with Rejected Angels (Boj z Zavrženimi Angeli)* by Simon Ogrin from 1914, an old mechanical organ from 1891 made by the Rieger brothers from Silesia, and a baptismal font, which is the work of architect Jože Plečnik.





Traditional events

Traditional events open your hearts and present our customs, tradition, cultural creativity, differing views about nature, young people, sport, entertainment, and perhaps a local joke attracting plenty of good humour and laughter. Welcome.

THE CANTABILE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA'S GALA NEW YEAR'S CONCERT

Organiser: The Simfonični orkester Logatec cultural society

Event date: the first or second Sunday in January

The Cantabile Symphony Orchestra and guests hold a popular concert in the Logatec Sports Hall to start the year with a bang.

ST. GREGORY'S FAIR

Organiser: The Logatec Municipal Company in cooperation with the Municipality of Logatec, societies and other entities

Date of event: Saturday closest to 12 March

In March, the traditional St. Gregory's Fair is held in the streets of Logatec on the Saturday closest to 12 March, St. Gregory's Day. Alongside the fair stands, where you can buy various seeds, greenery, woodenware and other products, numerous exhibitions and tasting make the events even more exciting. The fair is always accompanied by cultural events that present local cultural and tourist societies. Bands from all over Slovenia are also invited to perform at the fair.

FIRST-OF-MAY REVEILLE

Organiser: Logatec Wind Orchestra

Date of event: 1 May

For a number of years, the locals in Logatec are woken up every 1 May, on Labour Day, by members of the Logatec Wind Orchestra, who, accompanied by the Twirling majorettes from Logatec, also visit certain local communities within the Municipality.

SUMMER MUSIC FESTIVAL

Organiser: M Genom and others

Event date: three days – a weekend in June or July

To ring in the summer and say farewell to the school year, the organisers hold a three-day festival with music to suit the tastes of all generations.

NIGHT AT THE WELL (VEČER PRI VODNJAKU)

Organiser: Logatec Choral Society

Date of event: 24 June

The traditional event at the well in Čevica in Logatec is dedicated to the celebration of the summer solstice. It refers to the old folk tradition, the symbol of water and the customs of celebration – fire, light and songs.



MIDSUMMER'S DAY

Organiser: Hotedršica Cultural and Tourist Society

Date of event: Sunday closest to 24 June

Midsummer's Day is an event with great ethnological emphasis, since it shows different old customs, jobs and dances.

SUMMER IN ROVTE

Organiser: Kovk Rovte Sports and Cultural Society

Date of event: beginning of July

The organisers have been preparing a varied programme of entertainment, creativity and sports and recreation events for all generations for many years.

FARM DAY IN MEDVEDJE BRDO

Organiser: Medvedje Brdo and Rovtarske Žibrše Tourist Society and the Trate Cultural and Sport Society

Date of event: first Sunday in August

During this event, participants compete in various farming jobs and watch performances of music bands and local societies.

SUMMER IN LOGATEC

Organiser: youth organisations

Date of event: end of August, beginning of September

At the end of the summer holidays and beginning of the school year, young people and others who are invited say farewell to summer with an interesting cultural and sports programme and concerts.

JUTERŠEK GATHERING

Organiser: Nataša and Joerg Prestor, in cooperation with local societies and organisations

Date of event: September

A gathering of artists from all fields that is concluded with a regular exhibition. The exhibition is on display for a year at the Ceramics Workshop, the village museum and the Laze Gallery.

THE CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR CONCERT OF THE LOGATEC WIND ORCHESTRA

Organiser: Logatec Wind Orchestra Cultural Society

Date of event: Second half of December

One of the climaxes of December events is the Christmas-New Year concert held in the Logatec Sports Hall.

THE BLESSING OF HORSES ON ST. STEPHEN'S DAY IN GRČAREVEC

Organiser: The Grčarevec tourism, sports and cultural society

Event date: 26 December

A traditional event, the blessing of the horses attracts a large number of horses and their owners from near and far to the "Na ovinku" log cabin in Grčarevec. Each year the horse owners are given a different, useful, and original souvenir. The horses, wagons, and owners receive a blessing and all the visitors have a great time.

OPEN-AIR NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION AND NEW YEAR'S EVE PERFORMANCE

Organiser: The Logatec Municipality and various providers

Event date: the last night of the year

The New Year's Eve performance starts at 7pm in the warm embrace of the Logatec National Hall, concluding 90 minutes or 2 hours later – just in time for you to make it to the toast at midnight... anywhere in Slovenia. Alternatively, you can join us for a New Year's Eve celebration in the open (or rather, under a marquee) – the more, the merrier!



Collections and exhibitions

LOGATEC WAR MUSEUM

Tržaška cesta 81/a, 1370 Logatec, P +386 (0)1 754 27 90

Visiting: groups – by prior arrangement – also during the week.

Logatec War Museum is based on the collections of military objects gathered by Janez J. Švajncer since 1955. Only the most important part of the collection is displayed in the mentioned facilities. Showcases contain objects that are more or less connected with the war and military history of Slovenes and the Slovene territory. The presentation dates back to stone axes, the Copper and Bronze Ages and the Roman period, the Middle Ages, World War I and World War II and the Slovenian War of Independence in 1991 as well as presenting the devilment of the new Slovene armed forces.

The collection of more than 2800 decorations from all over the world has a special value in the museum.

PHARMACY COLLECTION BY JANEZ KRISTAN, MPharm

Notranjska cesta 2, 1370 Logatec

The pharmacy collection preserves 479 objects used by the first pharmacy in Logatec and was opened by pharmacist Janez Kristan. The pharmacy collection contains items from pharmaceutical cabinets, containers, instruments and stands of various dimensions from the 1st half of the 20th century.

MUSEUM OF OLD OBJECTS “NA GRIČU”

Blekova vas 34, 1370 Logatec, P +386 (0)1 75 41 102

The Museum of Old Objects is arranged in a “toplar” drying rack, which belongs to a farm from Notranjska in the late 19th century. The museum shows old objects disgarded by their owners. Ivanka Urbas is responsible for having had them renovated and displayed. These objects were primarily used on farms in everyday life.

The collection is displayed in three floors. The ground floor and the first floor present various tools and devices used to work in the field and process crops. The top floor shows the kitchen and bedroom of a former farmhouse.

CERAMICS WORKSHOP, VILLAGE MUSEUM AND LAZE GALLERY

Laze 3, 1370 Logatec, P +386 (0)1 754 48 03, +386 (0)31 38 03 98

The Ceramics Workshop, Village Museum and Laze Gallery hold the ethnological collection of objects showing and telling a story from the past and present day locals, displayed in the attic of the Tršar farmhouse in Laze. Along with permanent collections of various tools, foreign and domestic ceramics and butterflies from the Planinsko polje field, occasional exhibitions are also on display. This is where ceramist, sculptor and graduated painter Nataša Prestor creates her works. She makes clay plastic and thus continues the tradition of Slovene pottery and designers of ceramics figures. She seeks motifs for designing ceramics in the Slovene folk tradition, beehive panels, various images, forms of folk decoration, customs and habits, and different periods of human life.





Activities in nature and indoor activities

Logatec offers many possibilities to enjoy fresh air and spend your free time actively.

WINTER SPORTS

One of the most famous recreation areas is definitely the Sekirica hill (545 m), which is surrounded by footpaths and, in winter, a ski resort with ski lift is operational. Around the hill there is up to 15 kilometres of ski runs and several tracks for cross-country skiing. Teachers at the school of cross-country skiing will be delighted to teach you the techniques and advantages of cross-country skiing.

There are four ski jumps on Sekirica as well. You can also skate, at your own risk, on the nearby frozen pond, if the conditions are suitable.

CYCLING

For all cycling enthusiasts, the best way to learn about the beauty, towns and people of the municipality of Logatec is by cycling through the region.

HIKING

The region of the municipality is intertwined with many footpaths: the circular Notranjska mountain trail, Geological trail, European footpath, Cave transversal and Cave trail from Laze to Pokojišče; there is also the circular Logaška mountain trail. In general, trails run on the periphery of the municipality and are rather well linked with the trails of neighbouring municipalities, while the interior of the municipality is less linked with hiking trails. Different hiking trails go along the same route in some sections.

PARACHUTING AND HANG-GLIDING AND KITESURFING

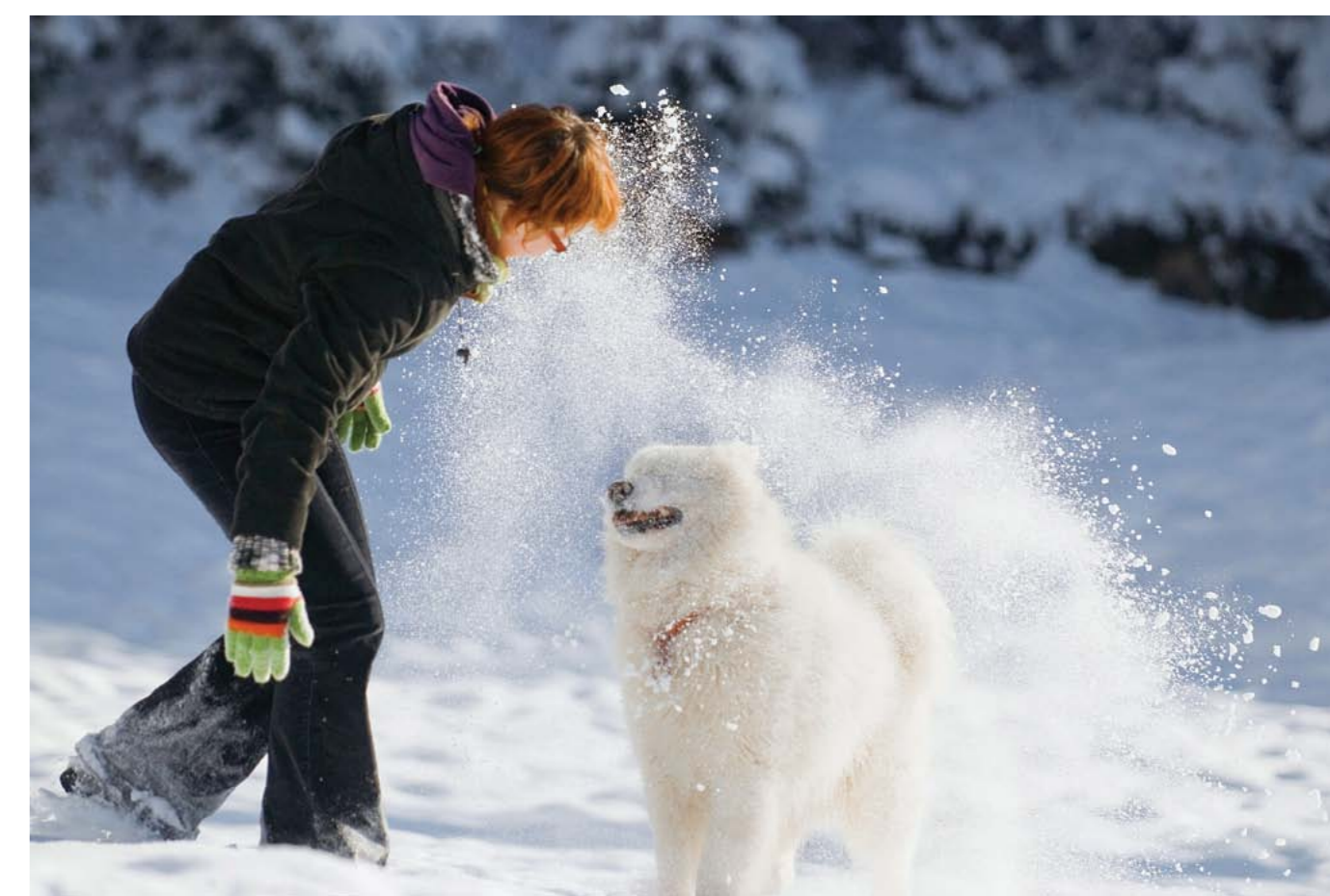
The Ženček hill near Sekirica is known for the best (school) terrain in Slovenia in terms of parachuting and hang-gliding. It is suitable for beginners and experienced pilots alike.

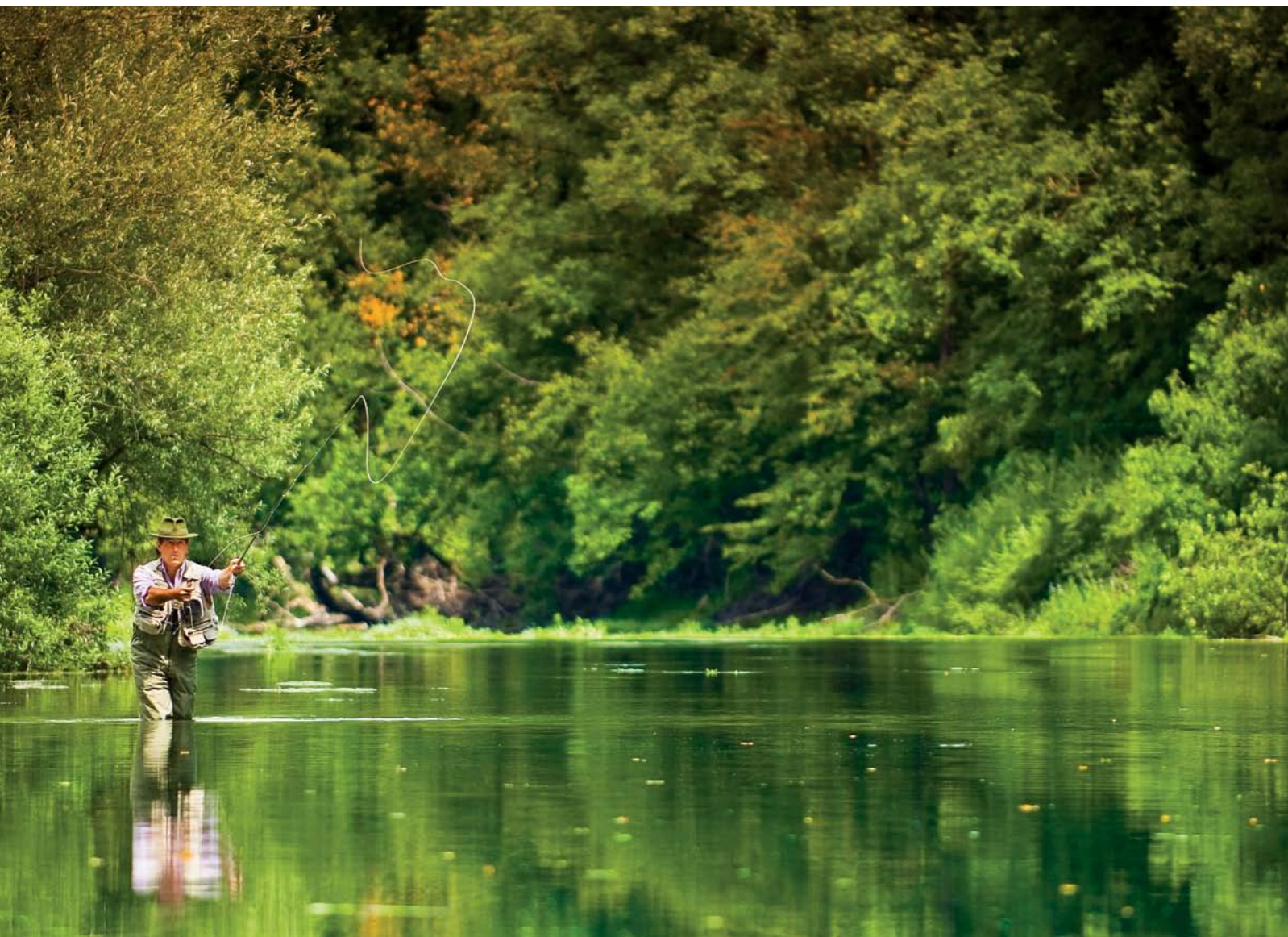
The altitude is 40 metres and wind S-SW-W. It is open from October to 1 May. Before parachuters, it was hang-gliders that first descended from Ženček. The first hang-glider, which was owned by a person from Logatec in the time of former Yugoslavia, was lifted into the heights from Ženček in 1979. The same person also made a balloon by sewing a sack used for concrete that actually flew.

More information is available at: klemensovan@gmail.com

FISHING

Towns at the edge of Planinsko Polje are closely connected with fishing, fly fishing in particular, because the Unica, with its fish wealth, trout, grayling, pike and carp is a true paradise for anglers from across the world. It is said that this is the cleanest river by far and the tranquillity and unspoilt nature offered in the area allows for interesting walks. Anglers across the world can also book accommodation.





More information is available at: <http://www.zigon.net/>

Trout fishing also starts at the end of March and lasts until 20 September in Erik's Pond in Logaške Žibrše. Info: +386 (0)41 578 637

CAVING

Logatec is a paradise for speleologists, since there are about 450 registered caves. The karst world, with its many amazing characteristics and numerous discovered caves, offers the magic of the undiscovered; an experienced speleologist can find an undiscovered feature in almost every cave. The magic of undiscovered caves is, of course, even greater than the caves themselves. Speleologists can have a proper speleological camp in Laze. The Lanski peak near Laze and Jakovica is a special Slovenian feature. It has 50 caves per square kilometre on average, while the Slovenia average is 5 times smaller.

Information and visits are available by prior arrangement at: jdl@jdl.si

WIND TUNNEL – AERODIUM

Logatec offers plenty of opportunities for fun and physical activities in the fresh air. The town now also features the Aerodium wind tunnel, where you can fly on a strong air current. There is no experience necessary to fly in the wind tunnel – you just have to want to try it.

Information: +386 (0)59 943 100, info@aerodium.si, <http://www.aerodium.si/>

THE LOGATEC SWIMMING POOL

The 25m indoor swimming pool is a highly suitable setting for family visits, swimming lessons, and recreation in the water. For extra pleasure, relaxation, and regeneration, there is a 34 °C massage pool with air and water jets.

Information: +386 (0)41 307 507, info@bazen-logatec.si, www.bazen-logatec.si





Where to stay?

A temperate climate with warm summers and rather harsh winters, the wealth of forests, karst phenomena, unspoilt nature, fresh air, and water so clean it's 90% chlorine-free, the rich architecture of the Notranjska and Karst villages, squares and religious building, a variety of high-quality catering establishments and so on, is so tempting in Logatec that one day is not enough to see everything. Those who need more time to explore the natural and cultural soul of Logatec, businessmen attracted by the vicinity of the capital or the coast, travellers, families, young women or young men can stay in one of many nice, clean and warm beds in Logatec.

Rooms / Beds	Shower	Disability-friendly	Fitness
Accommodation type:	Bath	Elevator	Pool
BB bed & breakfast	Air-conditioning	Internet access	Payment options
HB half board	TV	Wireless internet	DC debit card
FB full board	Telephone	Parking lot	CC credit card
APART apartment			CASH cash

Accommodation

VILLA TOLLAZZI
Tržaška cesta 17, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)59 334 400, +386 (0)64 151 115
www.villa-tollazzi.si
info@villa-tollazzi.si



12 beds
2 B - 5 x
Apartment 2 B + 1 B - 1 x
hair dryer, mini bar, radio,
safe deposit box for PCs



BB
APART



DC
CC
CASH
from 50
eur/pax

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS



PRENOČIŠČA BED & BREAKFAST ŽIGON
Grčarevec 8, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 754 36 48
http://www.zigon.net/
zigon@zigon.net



20 beds
2 B - 10 x
(possibility of four add. beds)
hair dryer



BB
HB



CASH
from 30
eur/pax

RAZGLEONIK HOLIDAY HOUSE
Žibrše 7 a, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)41 507 764
www.booking.com
zvonka.moljk@gmail.com



9 beds
1 B - 9 x
(possibility of add. beds)



CASH
from 20
eur/pax

GOSTIŠČE JERŠIN
Cankarjeva 1, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 756 41 13, +386 (0)41 406 447
www.jersin.si , gostisce.jersin@t-2.net



45 beds
2 B - 15 x
3 B - 5 x
(possibility add. beds)



BB
HB
FB

DC
CC
CASH
from 27
eur/pax

GOSTILNA TURK
Hotedršica 28, 1372 Hotedršica
P +386 (0)1 755 91 23, +386 (0)41 891 710
www.goturk.si , info@goturk.si

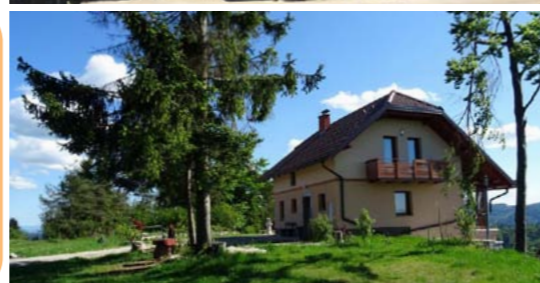


6 beds
3 B - 2 x
hair dryer , mini bar,
radio



BB
HB
FB

DC
CC
CASH
od 31
eur/pax



HOTEL GRAJMAN
IOC Zapolje I/5, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 754 21 62, +386 (0)31 882 130
www.booking.com
hotelgrajman@gmail.com



20 beds
1 B - 2 x
2 B - 5 x
4 B - 2 x



BB
HB
FB



DC
CASH
from 25
eur/pax

PONUDBA IN POSEBNOSTI



CENTER ŠOLSkih IN OBŠOLSkih DEJAVNOSTI - DOM MEDVED
Medvedje Brdo 13, 1373 Rovte
P +386 (0)1 750 13 99, +386 (0)31 607 577
www.csod.si , medved@csod.si
Na voljo: čez vikend, med počitnicami.



64 beds
1 B - 2 x 2 B - 2 x
4 B - 14 x (bunk)
6 B - 1 x (bunk)
hair dryer



BB
HB
FB
(prior
arr.)



CASH
from 17
eur/pax



ZAPOLJE FOOD AND RECREATION CENTRE
IOC Zapolje III/5, 1370 Logatec
P + 386 (0)1 759 11 70
https://www.facebook.com/grc.zapolje
grczapoljebooking@gmail.com



44 beds
3 B - 2 x
4 B - 2 x
6 B - 5 x



BB



DC
CC
CASH
from
13,75
eur/pax



Camp

JAMARSKI KAMP LAZE
Laze 6b, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 754 47 60
www.speleocamp.com
info@speleocamp.com
Open from 1st April to 31st October.



22 beds
Apartment 18 B - 1 x
Apartment 4 B - 1 x
(possibility of 1 add. bed)



APART



CASH
from 6
eur pax/
night



VITEZ CASTLE PARK
Tržaška cesta 91 a, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)31 614 325
vitez@grajski-park.si



16 units
for motorhomes, tents,
caravans, cars



DC
CC
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Mountain hut

PLANINSKA KOČA VRH SV. TREH KRALJEV
Vrh Svetih Treh Kraljev 2, 1373 Rovte
P +386 (0)40 380 201
http://www.pzs.si/koce/koca.php?id=166&selection=2.7
pd.rovte@gmail.com

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The hut is open on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

We are not full, but we are thirsty.

Will we let you leave Logatec hungry and thirsty? Hardly. Excellent restaurants, taverns, tourist farms, pizza places, sweetshops, bistros, pubs, clubs and bars are scattered across the region, where you will receive a warm welcome and people willing to listen to your wishes and to fulfil them. Before we present them, let us look at the autochthon dishes.

The typical dishes of Logatec originate from the carters' times. Špehovka is still a popular and very much desired dish at fairs and other similar events.

Recipe for špehovka: Knead slightly milky dough, then roll it out. Grease it with whisked eggs and a little sour cream. Scatter decanted cracklings onto it. Put it in a baking tin. Leave it to rise and bake in a baker's or regular oven.

Other autochthon dishes of Logatec are: wine rotolo, šara, hasty pudding, potato and corn žganci, vahči, turnip-cabbage in pieces, turnip-cabbage in sauce, dry soup, small chive rotolo in soup, deaf rotolo, small buttery wine rotolo.

Of course, our taverns, restaurants and tourist farms offer a variety of different dishes that are regional and international. Enjoy your meal!

Kmetije odprtih vrat



SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

KISOVEC

Petkovec 46, 1373 Rovte
P +386 (0)1 750 10 36, +386 (0)41 560 427
kmetija.kisovec@gmail.com
<http://logatec.si/index.php/turizem/kulinarika/761-kisovec>



CASH

Farm for excursions and trips positioned in the countryside, access possible by bus, certain areas adapted to disabled with prior notice, children's playground, animals are allowed. Catering offer: international dishes and regional specialties (local meat, rotolo, žganci, stew, sausages, salami. Catering for larger groups, weddings, St. Martin's celebrations, home grown foods.



URBANOVC

Ravnik 12, 1372 Hotedršica
P +386 (0)1 755 90 48, +386 (0)31 233 192,
+386 (0)41 863 765
www.urbanovc.com
melanija.nagode@gmail.com



CASH

Farm for excursions and trips located in the countryside – at an altitude of 625 m; access possible by bus, inside access adapted to the disabled. Activities: visiting horses, children's playground, sleeping in the hay, animals allowed only outside. View of the mountains. Catering offer: regional specialties and local food, local meat and dry-cured meat products, buffet, grill, cheese rotolo, špehovka. International dishes and vegetarian food with prior arrangement.



ŠINKOVC

Medvedje Brdo 10, 1373 Rovte
P +386 (0)1 750 11 39, +386 (0)41 376 062
www.slovenia.info/sinkovc
vilma.brencic@gmail.com



CASH

Farm for excursions and trips positioned in the countryside, access possible by bus. Activities on the farm: hiking, skiing, cross-country skiing, cycling (no bike rental), children's playground, animals allowed only outside. View of the valley, Mount Triglav, etc. The view is magnificent; a lookout point has been prepared. Catering offer: international and regional dishes specialties: dry-cured meat products; salami, sausages, home-made prosciutto, bržola, classic country lunch, black bread, rotolo, ravioli.

TUMLE

Žibrše 36, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 755 90 93, +386 (0)41 589 856



CASH

Farm for excursions and trips in the countryside, access possible by bus. Local food, špehovka, organisation of event Potato Sunday in autumn.

LESKOV GAJ (ecological farming)

Novi svet 1, 1372 Hotedršica
P +386 (0)1 754 30 01, +386 (0)31 570 530
http://www.zdruzenje-zekzz.si/kmetije_posamezno.asp?kmetija=20



CASH

An offer of goat cheese, milk, cottage cheese and whey. The cheese and cottage cheese are made from non-pasteurised milk. An offer of meat from healthy animals and animals for further breeding from organic farms: kids, steers, piglets, hens. You are also invited to visit their eco house.

Taverns, restaurants



SPECIALTIES

GOSTILNA TURK

Hotedršica 28, 1372 Hotedršica
P +386 (0)1 755 91 23, +386 (0)41 891 710
www.goturk.si
info@goturk.si



+ svahili



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Local food, ingredients are always fresh and home grown, generations-old recipes. Country dishes: country cabbage, stew with buckwheat žganci, bržola prepared the local way, local bump, sausages in lard. Traditional cuisine: pork roast with red paprika, fried liver, cheese and buckwheat half-moons, žlikrofi. Side dishes: various side dishes every day, some of them created by momentary inspiration. Mushroom dishes: mushroom soup, local sausage in lard with porcini. Organisation of weddings, parties.



LOGATČANKA RESTAURANT

IOC Zapolje III/5, Logatec
P +386 (0)31 682 211
http://www.gre-zapolje.si
damjana.zakelj@gre-zapolje.si



CASH

Traditional Slovenian and international dishes. Every day fresh snacks and lunches. Catering for groups up to 150 persons.



GOSTIŠČE JERŠIN

Cankarjeva 1, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 756 41 13, +386 (0)41 406 447
www.jersin.si, gostisce.jersin@t-2.net



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CASH

Slovene and international dishes, seafood, vegetarian dishes, specialties: dame, veal, all kinds of meat.



MARCHÉ GOSTINSTVO d.o.o.

Notranjska 71, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 750 84 10
Notranjska 73, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 750 84 21
gostinstvo@marche-int.com
http://www.marche-restaurants.com/



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International, à-la-carte, regional, fresh preparation of food in front of guests, bio bakery in Lom II.



PIVNICA IN PIZZERIA PR' KRIŠTOF'

Tovarniška 30, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 75 44 088, +386 (0)41 442 426
www.kristof.si
picerija.kristof@gmail.com



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Lunches, brunches, a la carte dishes. Over 20 types of pizza from the wood-burning oven. A play area for the youngest guests.



Taverns, restaurants



SPECIALTIES

OKREPČEVALNICA IN PIZZERIA TAVŽENTROŽA

Medvedje Brdo 6, 1373 Rovte
P +386 (0)1 750 11 86, +386 (0)41 778 839
www.tavzentroza.com
vojkopanic@gmail.com



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CASH

15 different types of pizza, more than 30 toppings in stock; other offer: local dry sausages, mixed buffet, various sandwiches, tratarska postrgača – laird, cheese, salami, sausage, prosciutto, vegetables and salad plates. Several menus for closed groups with prior order. Specialty: special snacks on Sundays: pork or veal roast, local black pudding, grilled sausage or smoked local sausage, fried calamari...



OKREPČEVALNICA IN PIZZERIA ZVONČEK

Blekova vas 1b, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 754 35 68, +386 (0)51 641 097
bostjan.koprivnjak@kabelnet.net
FB: Okrepčevalnica Zvonček



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International dishes à-la-carte, morning snacks and pizzas, takeaway.



PIZZERIA BOLERO

Tržaška cesta 114, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)1 754 22 12



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About 20 types of pizza, specialty at request: whole-wheat, gluten-free or white corn dough.



GRAJMAN RESTAURANT

IOC Zapolje I/5, 1370 Logatec
+386 (0)81 611 501, mbmlakar@gmail.com
FB: Gostilna Grajman Logatec



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International, à la carte, brunches.



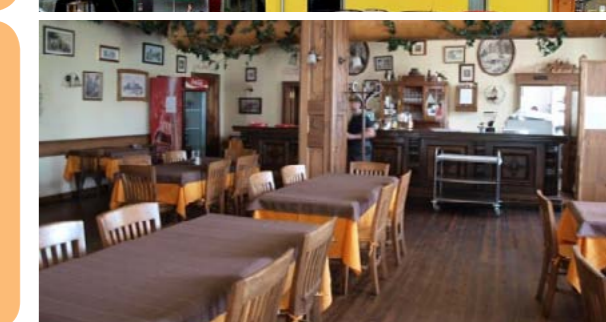
PRI KRAMARJU RESTAURANT

Tržaška cesta 14, 1370 Logatec
P +386 (0)81 614 400, +386 (0)41 834 932
info@gostinstvo-gunstek.si
FB: Gostilna-pri-Kramarju



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Brunches, à la carte.



GOSTILNA BARON

Stara cesta 8, 1370 Logatec, 040/ 691 346
danijelradmanovic.sp@gmail.com
http://logatec.si/index.php/turizem/kulinarika/771-baron



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International dishes a la carte, lunches and pizzas.





Congress activities (MICE)

Logatec offers businessmen and organisers several different locations of different dimensions for congress activities.

Halls for 150 and more seats

The Great Hall at the Narodni Dom – Municipality of Logatec:

obcina.logatec@logatec.si

Sports Hall – Municipality of Logatec: *obcina.logatec@logatec.si*

Rovte Local Community Hall – Rovte LC: *ksrovte@gmail.com*

St. Joseph Hall, +386 (0)1 754 17 57, *zupnija.logatec@gmail.com*

Seminar and meeting rooms

Conference room of the Logatec Administrative Centre – Municipality of Logatec:

obcina.logatec@logatec.si

Prešeren Hall – Municipality of Logatec: *obcina.logatec@logatec.si*

Tabor Hall – Tabor LC: +386 (0)1 753 11 82

Conference room Notranjska 14 – Municipality of Logatec: *obcina.logatec@logatec.si*

2 seminars rooms – Gostilna Turk: *info@goturk.si*

Seminar room and multi-purpose space – ČŠOD Medved: *medved@csod.si*

Seminar room – Šinkovec tourist farm: +386 (0)41 376 062, *vilma.brencic@gmail.com*

Multi-purpose premises – Gostilna Baron: +386 (0)40 691 346

Lecture room for 40-100 people at the Logatec Regional Chamber of Craft and Small Business:

+386 (0)51 651 538, *info@ooz-logatec.si*

Multi-purpose hall – Glasbena šola Logatec: +386 (0)1 759 07 30, *gslogatec@gslogatec.si*

Marché Lom I conference room: +386 (0)1 750 84 34, *Barbara.Zenko@marche-int.com*

Important contacts

EMERGENCY CENTRE	P 112
POLICE	P 113, Logatec Police Station , Nova vas 15, Logatec, tel.: +386 (0)1 756 45 06
HEALTH CARE CENTRE	Notranjska cesta 2, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 750 82 29
PHARMACY	Notranjska cesta 2, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 07 72
MUNICIPALITY OF LOGATEC	Tržaška cesta 50 A, Logatec P +386 (0)1 759 06 00, fax.: +386 (0)1 759 06 20 e-mail: obcina.logatec@logatec.si , www.logatec.si
LOGATEC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	Tržaška cesta 50 A, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 05 00, e-mail: ue.logatec@gov.si
SURVEYING AND MAPPING AUTHORITY	Tržaška cesta 50 A, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 10 00, pisarna.guloga@gov.si
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	Logatec Branch Office , Tržaška cesta 50 A, Logatec P +386 (0)1 754 91 60, gfu.fu@gov.si
SOCIAL SERVICES CENTRE	Tržaška cesta 50 A, Logatec, P / fax: +386 (0)1 759 06 70, gpcsd.logat@gov.si
RETIREMENT HOME	Gubčeva ulica 8a, 1370 Logatec, P +386 (0)1 750 80 80 Dom Marije in Marte , Šolska pot 1, +386 (0)1 7542040, +386 (0)40 798603, vodja.zno@dmm.si
LOGATEC RAILWAY STATION	Tovarniška cesta 32, P +386 (0)5 296 22 64
ROAD ASSISTANCE	AMZ Slovenije , P 987
PETROL STATIONS	Petrol , Tržaška cesta 21, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 750 90 10 Petrol – Lom I , Notranjska cesta 75, P +386 (0)1 750 90 20 Petrol – Lom II , Notranjska cesta 77, P +386 (0)1 750 90 30 Petrol , Rovte 20a, P +386 (0)1 750 30 51 MOL , Tržaška cesta 74 A, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 13 86, +386 (0)40 756 119
BANKS	NLB , Tržaška cesta 19a, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 750 89 14 ABANKA VIPA , Tržaška cesta 50 A, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 19 74 Deželna banka Slovenije , Tovarniška 3, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 00 95 Banka Koper , Sončni log 1, P +386 (0)1 754 49 40 UniCredit Bank , Tržaška 32, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 19 40
POST	Tržaška cesta 50 A, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 07 00 Tržaška cesta 105, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 759 07 10 Rovte 89a, 1373 Rovte, P +386 (0)1 757 37 30 Hotedršica 26, Hotedršica, P +386 (0)1 757 37 20
LOGATEC LIBRARY	Tržaška cesta 44, Logatec, P +386 (0)1 754 17 22, fax: +386 (0)1 754 31 37 Hotedršica 64, P +386 (0)1 755 95 06 Rovte 100, P +386 (0)1 750 30 30 Vrh Sv. Treh Kraljev 19, P +386 (0)1 750 10 30

