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**ILLUMINATION FOR THE EMPEROR'S INTENDED VISIT
TO POSTOJNSKA JAMA, SLOVENIA, IN 1856 (AND USED
WHEN HE CAME IN 1857?)**

**RAZSVETLITEV POSTOJNSKE JAME OB NAMERAVANEM
CESARJEVEM OBISKU 1856 (IN UPORABLJENI 1857?)**

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Abstract

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Trevor R. Shaw: Illumination for the Emperor's intended visit to Postojnska jama, Slovenia, in 1856 (and used when he came in 1857?)

Three documents in the archives of Postojnska jama show that the arrangements for the planned visit of Emperor Franz Joseph to the cave in 1856 included the use of coloured lights and other special illumination as well as glass transparencies for labelling halls and speleothems. Although this visit was cancelled at the last minute, the Emperor did come to the cave 15 weeks later and it is shown that almost certainly the illumination was used then.

Key words: caves, history, royalty, Franz Joseph, illumination, Postojnska jama, Slovenia.

Izveček

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Trevor R. Shaw: Razsvetlitev Postojnske jame ob nameravanem cesarjevem obisku 1856 (in uporabljeni 1857?)

Na podlagi treh listin iz arhiva Postojnske jame je razvidno, da so priprave na načrtovani obisk cesarja Franca Jožefa 1856, vključevale uporabo barvnih luči in drugih posebnih načinov razsvetljave kot tudi steklenih napisov za označevanje dvoran in kapnikov. Obisk je bil odpovedan v zadnjem trenutku, vendar je prišel cesar v jamo 15 tednov kasneje in zelo verjetno je, da so omenjeno razsvetljavo uporabili ob tej priliki.

Ključne besede: jame, zgodovina, visoka oseba, Franc Jožef, razsvetljava, Postojnska jama, Slovenija.

The visit to Postojnska jama by Emperor Franz Joseph and Empress Elisabeth in March 1857 is quite well known (Shaw & Čuk 2002, 16-20). Much less familiar are the preparations made the year before that for a state visit to the cave which was cancelled at the last moment.

The imperial couple did indeed come to Postojna as planned on 20 November 1856. They travelled from Ljubljana by the newly constructed railway which was not opened for public use until the following year. The journey took two and a half hours. They were met at the railway station by the usual dignitaries and escorted to the town. The cave visit, however, had been omitted from the final programme, to enable them to make a state visit to Seno•eče on the same day. The Emperor promised that they would return to see the cave the next year and they did so on 11 March 1857 on their way back from Italy (Costa 1857, 78-79).

PREPARATIONS FOR THE 1856 CAVE VISIT

Meanwhile, preparations for the cave visit had been going forward. Less than two weeks before the expected visit a newspaper report dated 8 November stated:

This afternoon, accompanying court counsellor Count Hochenwart who is in charge of all the preparations and decorations in the cave for the Emperor's visit, we walked through the magnificent underground world. We went through the 7" km long cave with all the new arrangements, and we also saw the places chosen for special beautification. We can say that everything is well prepared and no one who will be in the cave on that day will be able to forget their impressions. We will not describe here all the new installations in the cave, which will be illuminated with 672 kg of candles and 5000 lamps.

(Anon. 1856)

Something is known of the "special beautification" mentioned, from papers in the archives of Postojnska jama, now held at the Karst Research Institute in Postojna. It seems that a very large number of coloured lights were to be used. Most were simply described as glass lamps of various colours, and there were also a few more complicated items such as a "sun" and a "laurel wreath" as well as what may have been illuminated glass name signs for parts of the cave. They were supplied by the firm of Franz Roessmann, an agency or depot in Ljubljana (no address given) who were evidently (Fig. 2) suppliers of china, earthenware, glass and mirrors.

After the fruitless installation of all these for the imperial visit that never was, those items that had survived being unpacked and handled in the unfriendly cave environment were, in due course, sent back to the supplier and the missing items were listed in another document.

German script of the mid 19th century is notoriously difficult to read, especially when it has been written in haste. The three archival source documents for what we know of these arrangements

are therefore reproduced here in facsimile as Figures 1, 2 and 3, in case the reading given in this paper should be questioned. Translations by the German-born American science historian Rudolph Reinbacher, are given in Appendices I to III with additional interpretation by the author.

The documents, in approximate date order, are :

- A part-printed delivery note dated 8 November 1856;
- A manuscript list of locations, mainly for the illuminated names, dated 1856 in pencil in a later (archivist's?) hand;
- A list of items missing from the goods returned, dated 27 April 1857.

For convenience the first and last documents, listing items supplied and those never returned, are considered together; while the lengthy list of locations for special illumination is discussed afterwards.

THE ITEMS SUPPLIED

The first document (Fig 1 and translation in Appendix I) is relatively simple, listing the items despatched to the cave management, mostly white and coloured lamps and some special display items. It is dated 8 November 1856. The expression, "filled illumination glasses" of the various colours, indicates that they were filled with wax and with a wick ready for lighting, as are the lamps sold today for putting on graves, especially on All Souls' Day (31 October). It is, or was, a custom in parts of Germany to decorate whole towns with such coloured lights on special occasions; a spectacular example was the festival "Der Rhein in Flammen" (The Rhine on Fire) near St. Goar, where every window facing the river had as many coloured glass lights as would fit on the sills (Reinbacher 2002)). There is no mention in this document of any transparencies that could be used to illuminate the names of parts of the cave.

The document in Fig. 2 and Appendix II is a statement dated 27 April 1857 listing the items missing from the shipment returned to Franz Roessmann in Ljubljana. The content is self-explanatory and the losses are not really surprising considering the cave conditions, the probable speed of unpacking, and low morale after the Emperor's non-arrival. This is the only document where the "prism stones" are mentioned. Presumably they are of cut glass like those that hang from chandeliers, but here they are associated with the "transparencies" used for illumination of place names in the cave. Their being listed separately suggests that they were supplied loose to be suspended, as with chandeliers, rather than being fixed to the transparencies like reflectors on road signs. The Austrian currency used in this document is gulden or florins (Fl), containing 60 Kreuzers.

From the fact that the goods were delivered "free" according to the delivery note (Appendix I) and only those not returned were charged for (Appendix II), it is evident that the items were supplied on loan. A rental charge would almost certainly have been made, but no documentary evidence of that has been traced.



Fig. 1: Delivery Note dated 8 November 1856 (archives of Postojnska jama).

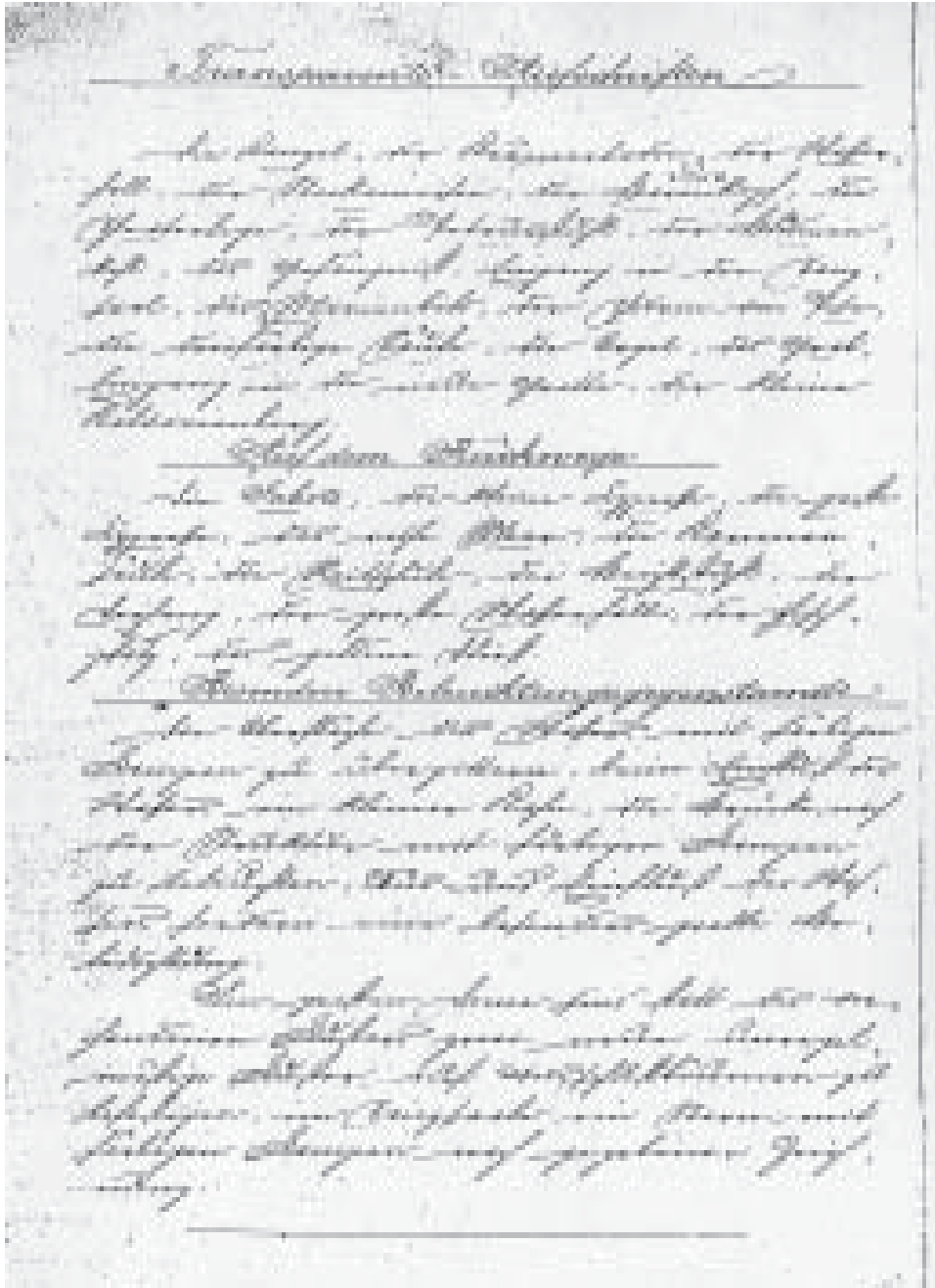


Fig. 3: 1856 list of places to have name transparencies or special illumination (archives of Postojnska jama).

THE PLACES WITH SPECIAL ILLUMINATION

The remaining document (Fig. 3 and Appendix III), not precisely dated but evidently of 1856, is mainly a list of locations in the cave which were to be provided with illuminated transparent glass signs. This is followed by details of the special illumination planned for the large halls, Veliki dom and Kongresna dvorana.

The first half of the document, listing the places to have illuminated signs, is headed “Transparents – Aufschriften” (Name Transparencies) and the names are those of special groups of stalagmites, etc., such as are given imaginative names in all caves shown to the public. Much of this document is specially difficult to read and the places names have been confirmed by comparison with those on Eumike’s 1858 plan (in Costa 1858). In Appendix III the original German names have therefore been transcribed, together with literal translations into English and the Slovene names given in the near-contemporary Slovene translation of Eumike’s 1858 plan (in Costa 1863), as well as the present-day Slovene names where these are known to be different.



Fig. 4: The Vorhang (curtain) in the 1890s, with a typical name board used at that time.

Photographs taken later in the 19th century (e.g. Fig. 4) shown that by then the places were labelled with painted boards. Perhaps they already were in 1856, but it is clear that for the visit of the Emperor they were to be given special signs, illuminated and with transparencies which may have carried the lettering or have been coloured to adorn a name board behind. These signs were evidently enhanced by glittering “prism stones”, not mentioned in this document but only in the one of 1857 (Appendix II).

The list of items supplied makes no mention of any such transparent signs. Perhaps, therefore, the transparencies were supplied separately with documentation which has not survived.

Almost all the second half of this document, headed “Besondere Beleuchtungsgegenstände” (Places Specially Illuminated), refers to the vast chamber of Veliki dom where the water of the broad underground river Pivka enters from one side and flows out on the

other. It is only about 150 m from the cave entrance and modern visitors see it when they leave the cave train at the end of their tour. At the very end of this section a special arrangement of coloured lights for Kongresna dvorana is proposed.

WERE THESE LAMPS ETC. KEPT AND USED FOR THE 1857 VISIT?

Now, were these coloured lamps etc. returned to Ljubljana straight away after the cancelled visit of November 1856, or were they retained for use for when the visit did take place 15 weeks later, on 11 March 1857? The latter would be the natural thing to do, for the plans had been made, the material obtained and the requirement was the same. This would be consistent with the date (27 April 1857) of the list of items missing from those returned if they were not despatched until after the real visit. Furthermore, when this visit did take place "an illuminated inscription marked the entrance into the Male jame" (Shaw & Čuk 2002, 18-19, based on Anon. 1857), one of the places planned to have a name transparency in 1856. Also (Costa 1857, 107), an "Eingang in den Tanzsaal" (see Appendix III.) transparency was in place during the 1957 visit. Thus it is almost certain that the lamps and other equipment were used in 1857 and that these documents therefore provide significant new information about the appearance of the cave during that visit.

CONCLUSION

At first it seemed that these papers document a disappointing episode in the history of Postojnska jama, when hard work, money and local pride all came to nothing when the imperial visit was cancelled. Less than five months later, on 11 March 1857, the very successful and well publicized visit by the Emperor and the young Empress Elisabeth must have restored everyone's spirits. Almost certainly, too, the special illumination items obtained for the intended 1856 visit were used then.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX I – DELIVERY NOTE, DATED 8 NOVEMBER 1856

Laibach, 8 November 1856

By the Imperial and Royal State Railway at a cost of - you receive the listed goods for which, if correct and in good condition, you will pay for freight and cost within - days the amount of free and will use the goods as stated.

10 crates with filled illumination glasses as shown below:

6 crates of white lamps
1 crate of red lamps
1 crate of blue lamps
1 crate of green lamps
1 crate of violet lamps
1 sun in four parts, with
1 base, with a pole for installing [it] higher or lower

The missing laurel wreath will follow in a few days.

signed, with regards
for Franz Rössmann

APPENDIX II – LIST OF ITEMS NOT RETURNED, DATED 27 APRIL 1857

Laibach, 27 April 1857

[to] the respected Adelsberg Cave Management
from Franz Roessmann, agent for china, earthenware, glass and mirrors

Of the illumination glasses returned, there are missing:

	[cost for each (Kr)]	[total charge (Fl. Kr)]
1850 white lamps	1"	46.15
50 red lamps	10	8.20
79 violet lamps	3	3.57
58 blue lamps	3	2.54
46 green lamps	3	2.18
The prism stones from the transparencies were kept		28.00
		Fl. 91.44

Would you please pay us the amount due of Fl. 91.44.

We recommend ourselves for further orders.

With regards,
signed : the above

APPENDIX III – LOCATIONS DOCUMENT OF 1856

Transparency Names

<i>[names transcribed from archives]</i>	<i>[English translation]</i>	<i>[Slovene name. Contemporary names taken from the 1863 Slovene edition (Costa 1863) of the 1858 Eunike map are denoted by *. Recent names, if different, have no asterisk]</i>
[On the way in to the cave]		
Die Kanzel	Pulpit	Leca*, Pri•nica
Der Kolonialwaren [then usually named Fleischbank]	Groceries (then usually called the Butcher's Stall)	Mesnica*
Der [kleine] Wasserfall	[Small] Waterfall	Mali slap*
Der Stock im Eisen	Iron Staff	Okovani kol*, Porobek v •elezu
Der Löwenkopf	Lion's Head	Levja glava*
Die Theaterloge	Theatre Box	Lo•a*
Der Petri Stuhl	St Peter's Chair	Sv. Petra stol*
Der Blumenkohl	Cauliflower	Karfijol*
Das Gefängnis	Prison	Ječa*
Eingang in den Tanzsaal	Entrance to Ball Room	Plesišče*, Plesna dvorana, Kongresna dvorana
Das Marienbild	Image of the Virgin Mary	Podoba matere bo•je*
Der Thurm von Pisa	[Leaning] Tower of Pisa	Stolp iz Pize*
Die dreifarbigte Säule	Three-coloured Column	Trebarvni steber*
Die Orgel	Organ	Orgelski piščali*
Das Grab	Sepulchre, [canopied] Tomb	Grob*, Baldahin
Eingang in die neue Grotte	Entrance to the New Cave	Razpotje
Der kleine Kalvarienberg	Small Calvary Mountain	Mala gora Kalvarija*, Mala Kalvarija

On the way back		
Die Jabots	Jabots (frills)	Kre•eljci*, Mala zavesa
Die kleine Zypresse	Small Cypress	Mala cipresa*
Die grosse Zypresse	Large Cypress	Velika cipresa*
Das rothe Meer	The Red Sea	Rudeče morje*
Die Kanonensäule	Cannon Column	Topov steber*
Die Reitschule	Riding School	Jezdnica*
Der Beichtstuhl	Confessional	[S]povednica*
Der Vorhang	Curtain	Zagrinjalo*, Zastor, Zavesa
Der grosse Wasserfall	Big Waterfall	Veliki slap*
Der Fischplatz	Fish Market	Ribji trg*
Das goldene Vliess	Golden Fleece	Zlato runo*

Places Specially Illuminated

The surface of the water with a grid of coloured lamps over it; near the inflow of the water, a small boat; the bridge with coloured lamps to light it; the entry and exit of the water require especially bright illumination.

Instead of the existing [single] chandelier in the Grosse Dom [Veliki dom], new irregular-shaped chandeliers should be mounted on rods protruding [from the walls]. In the Tanzsaal [Kongresna dvorana] there should be an arrangement of coloured lamps as shown on the attached sketch [no longer present].