



## ŠILENTABOR

S Primoža se pot spusti v dolino Dule, kjer naj bi po izročilu potekala stara rimska cesta, nato pa se začne blag vzpon do Šilentabra (715 m). Z vrha, kjer je nekoč stal največji utrjen kompleks na Slovenskem, je čudovit razgled na okolico. Šilentabor je bil poseljen že v prazgodovini in rimski dobi, mogočna utrdba pa je bila sezidana v času turških vpadov. Na Šilentabru se nahaja tudi stara cerkev sv. Martina z ostanki poznoantične apside in fresk iz 15. stoletja.



## ŠILENTABOR

*The trail leads from Primož hill to the Dula valley, where an old Roman road was supposedly set up, and then goes slightly uphill to Šilentabor (715 m). Its top offers a great view over the area, which is why the biggest fortified complex on the Slovenian territory used to stand here. This mighty fortress was built during the period of the Turkish incursions, however, Šilentabor was already inhabited during the prehistoric period and during the Roman era. An old church dedicated to Saint Martin still stands today on Šilentabor and is known for its apse from the period of the Late Antiquity as well as for its frescos from 15<sup>th</sup> century.*

## NARIN

S Šilentabora se pot spusti proti turistični vasi Narin, kjer si lahko zaključene skupine ogledajo prikaz nekaterih kmečkih običajev inokusijo razne domače dobrote.

## NARIN

*The trail goes from there to the tourist village Narin, where organized groups can see a demonstration of some country traditions and taste various local culinary delights.*



Avtor karte: Tomaž Perne



NA POTI SLEDI OZNAKAM **FOLLOW THE PATH SIGN**

## INFORMACIJE IN REZERVACIJE INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS

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# KROŽNA POT VOJAŠKE ZGODOVINE

## THE CIRCULAR TRAIL OF MILITARY HISTORY



DOLŽINA: **11,3 km**

TRAJANJE: **4 h**

TEŽAVNOST: **lahka, položna pohodna pot**

LENGTH: **11.3 km**

DURATION: **4 hours**

DIFFICULTY LEVEL: **easy, gently sloping hiking path**





## KROŽNA POT VOJAŠKE ZGODOVINE

Krožna pot vojaške zgodovine povezuje Park vojaške zgodovine, podzemno utrdbo Alpskega zidu na Primožu, Šilentabor nad Zagorjem in vas Narin. Pot vam bo vzela 4 ure hoje, lahko pa se odločite tudi samo za pohod do utrdb Alpskega zidu na Primožu (45 min) ali za vzpon na Šilentabor (1 h). Pot je označena s posebnimi smerokazi in markacijami, na delu med Parkom in Primožem pa stoji tudi 10 informativnih tabel, ki opisujejo naravno in vojaškozgodovinsko dediščino območja.

## THE CIRCULAR TRAIL OF MILITARY HISTORY

*The Circular Trail of Military History connects the Park of Military History, the underground fort of the Alpine Wall on Primož hill, the village Šilentabor above Zagorje and the village Narin. The trail takes about 4 hours of walking, however, you can decide to only walk to the fortification of the Alpine Wall on Primož hill (45 min) or to walk up the hill to Šilentabor (1 h). The trail is marked with signposts and blazes and the part between the Park and the Primož hill is also labelled with 10 information boards, which describe the natural and the military-historical heritage of this area.*

## PARK VOJAŠKE ZGODOVINE

Pot se začne v Parku vojaške zgodovine, muzejskem turističnem središču, ki obiskovalcem ponuja edinstven vpogled v bogato vojaškozgodovinsko dediščino Slovenije s posebnim poudarkom na vojni za obrambo samostojnosti leta 1991. Zbirko tankov, topov in oklepnih vozil dopolnjuje več razstav, največ zanimanja pa zbuja podmornica P-913 Zeta, ki si jo je mogoče ogledati tudi odznotraj, ter nemška vojaška parna lokomotiva 33-110, ki je največji in najtežji eksponat v Parku.

## THE PARK OF MILITARY HISTORY

*The trail starts in the Park of Military History, a museum tourist center, which offers its visitors a unique insight into the rich military-historical heritage of Slovenia with a special emphasis on the independence war of 1991. The collection of tanks, cannons and armored vehicles is complemented by several exhibitions. The most attractive exhibit pieces for our visitors are the submarine P-913 Zeta, since they can also visit its interior, and the German military steam locomotive 33-110, which is largest and heaviest exhibit piece in the Park.*

## KAVERNA IZ I. SVETOVNE VOJNE

Iz Parka vas pot po kratkem vzponu pripelje na nekdanji vojaški poligon na Koti 110 (613 m), kjer so med prvo svetovno vojno zgradili sistem strelskih jarkov in izkopal kaverno z namenom usposabljanja enot, ki so se pripravljale na boj na soškem bojišču.

## THE CAVERN FROM THE 1st WORLD WAR

*The trail will lead you from the Park of Military History slightly uphill to the former military polygon on Hill 110 (613 m) where a system of trenches and a cavern were dug during the First World War with the intention of training units for combat on the Soča front.*



## UTRDBA ALPSKEGA ZIDU NA PRIMOŽU

S Kote 110 vas stara vojaška cesta pripelje na vrh Primoža (718 m), kjer se nahaja mogočna podzemna topniška utrdba Alpskega zidu. Dolžina rovov je približno 500 m, v notranjosti pa so ohranjeni ostanki bojnih položajev, skladišč streliva in bivalnih prostorov. V notranjost utrdb se lahko po predhodni najavi sprehodite z vodnikom. Hrib ima že od nekdaj pomemben strateški položaj, saj je z vrha lepo vidna vsa Pivška kotlina. Na njem je že v predantični dobi stalo pomembno utrjeno naselje, do druge polovice 18. stoletja pa je na njem stala cerkva sv. Primoža in Felicijana. V zadnjih letih je Primož dobro obiskan posebej zaradi energetske točke, ki se nahajajo na samem vrhu in tik ob njem.

## THE ALPINE WALL FORT ON PRIMOŽ HILL

*An old military road leads from Hill 110 to the top of Primož hill (718 m), where you can see a mighty underground artillery fort of the Alpine Wall. Its 500 meters of underground tunnels reveal still-preserved battle positions, weapons storage areas and living areas. With advance notice, you can also explore the interior of the forts with a guide. The hill is known for its important strategic position since it is possible to see the entire Pivka basin from the top of the hill, which is why an important fortified settlement from the prehistoric times was based here. Up until the second half of the 18th century, the church of Saints Primus and Felician was also located on Primož hill. In the last few years, the Primož hill has been frequently visited due to the energy points on the top or just near the top of the hill.*

