



Dnevi evropske kulturne dediščine
The European Heritage Days
Les Journées Européennes du Patrimoine

Po poteh
ljudskega
stavbarstva
Slovenije



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of Vernacular
Architecture
in Slovenia

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Uvod

V letošnjem septembru skupaj z drugimi državami, članicami Sveta Evrope spet praznujemo Dneve kulturne dediščine. Ob tej priložnosti izhaja tretja knjiga v naši prestižni zbirki Vodniki po poteh slovenske kulturne dediščine. Prva med njimi, Po poti baročnih spomenikov Slovenije, je izšla leta 1992, lani pa druga knjiga, Po poteh rimskih vojakov v Sloveniji. Obe sta naleteli na izjemen odmev ne le pri nas, temveč tudi v tujini, kar je še pomembnejše. Z njima smo Slovenci dokazali, da premoremo kulturno dediščino evropskega pomena in da naša skrb zanjo in kakovost njene predstavitve ne zaostajata za evropskimi merili.

Po poteh ljudskega stavbarstva na Slovenskem obravnava tretjo, na prvi pogled najbolj "slovensko" dediščino na naših tleh. Ko smo se odločali za letošnjo predstavitev, smo se zavedali prednosti in pasti pri takšem podvigu. Prednost je očitno v dejstvu, da je zaradi svoje številčnosti in povezanosti z izročilom slovensko ljudsko stavbarstvo klasični primer skromne, a vendar izpovedno močne dediščine. Njegova velika vrednost je tudi v tem, ker potrjuje misel o Sloveniji kot o "Evropi v malem". Naše ozemlje je veliko komaj nekaj več od dvajset tisoč kvadratnih kilometrov. Na njem se prepletajo alpski, sredozemski in panonski kulturni vplivi. Raznolikost našega ljudskega stavbarstva še povečuje dejstvo, da je "zraščeno" s pokrajino, ki se spreminja vsakih nekaj ur hoda. Tukaj se namreč stikajo alpski, panonski, dinarski in sredozemski svet. Sedanje ozemlje naše države je v preteklosti doživljalo različno politično in civilizacijsko usodo, saj je bilo razdeljeno na pet zgodovinskih pokrajin, na Kranjsko, Koroško, Štajersko, Primorsko (z Goriško in Istro), in Prekmurje, kar se tudi odraža na posameznih potezah ljudskega stavbarstva.

Pasti takšnega podviga so seveda drugačne narave. Odkar je namreč etnologija stopila v krog strok, ki skupaj pomenijo temelj spomeniškega varstva, se zavedamo, da tovrstna dediščina propada pred našimi očmi. Ugotovljamo, da skupaj s spremembami v načinu življenja neustavljivo odmirajo tudi materialne priče polpreteklosti. Večdesetletna prizadevanja spomeniške službe so sicer rešila nekaj najznačilnejših primerkov ljudskega stavbarstva. Skoraj v celoti pa so se spremenila velika območja včasih idilične kulturne krajine, spreminja se zemljiška struktura in izginjajo nekdanje oblike kmečkega gospodarstva, skupaj z obrtjo in drugimi tradicionalnimi znanji. Na njihovo mesto stopa brezdušna konfekcijska arhitektura, dolgačasna predmestna zazidava vzdolž prometnic, agro- in hidromelioracije, veliki in z današnjimi očmi gledano zgrešeni industrijski kompleksi.

Ali je slovensko ljudsko stavbarstvo obsojeno na to, da preživi le spomin nanj v knjigah, katerih ena je pred vami, in v obliki mrtvih muzejev na prostem?

dr. Jelka Pirkovič
direktorica

Introduction

In September this year, Slovenia is celebrating Days of Cultural Heritage together with other member countries of the Council of Europe. This occasion is being marked by the publication of the third title in the prestigious series *The Slovene Cultural Heritage*. The first book in the series, *The Baroque Monuments of Slovenia*, was published in 1992, and the second, *In the Footsteps of Roman Soldiers in Slovenia*, was published last year. Both have been very well received not only in Slovenia, but also, and still more importantly, abroad. With these publications, Slovenia has shown that it possesses a cultural heritage of European significance and that its preservation and quality of presentation are of a European standard.

The *Vernacular Architecture of Slovenia* discusses the third and perhaps most "Slovene" aspect of the country's heritage. When this year's publication was decided upon, we were aware of the virtues and pitfalls of the undertaking. The virtue lies in the fact that Slovene Vernacular Architecture is a typical example of a modest but narratively powerful heritage because of the high number of monuments and their links with tradition. It is also of great value because it confirms the notion of Slovenia as a "mini-Europe". This is a land where Alpine, Mediterranean and Pannonian cultural influences meet in an area of a mere twenty thousand or so square kilometres. The varied nature of Slovene Vernacular Architecture is all the greater for the fact that it constantly adapts to a landscape that changes with every few hours' walk, for this is the junction of the Alpine, Pannonian, Dinaric and Mediterranean zones. The area of the present-day Republic of Slovenia experienced varied political and civilisational fortunes in the past, for it was divided into the five historical regions of Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, the Primorska coastal and hinterland region (with the Gorica area and Istria) and Prekmurje. These divisions are reflected in the specific traits of Vernacular Architecture.

The pitfalls that attend this publishing project are, of course, of a quite different nature. Ever since ethnology joined the circle of professions which together make up the foundations of architectural conservation, we have been aware that this kind of heritage is deteriorating before our very eyes. We see how changes in human lifestyle are accompanied by the loss of material testaments to the past. Several decades of efforts by conservation bodies have saved some of the most characteristic examples of Vernacular Architecture. But large areas of what was once an idyllic cultural landscape have changed almost beyond recognition, the land ownership structure has steadily changed and particular farming methods have vanished together with crafts and other traditional skills. Their place has been taken by soulless prefabricated architecture, dull suburban construction along roads, agricultural land improvements, and large - and, we now know, ill-conceived - industrial complexes.

Is Slovene Vernacular Architecture really doomed to linger only as a memory in books such as this and in the form of dead open-air museums?

Dr Jelka Pirkovič
Director

Zakaj in kako varujemo ljudsko stavbarstvo

Knjižica Po poti ljudskega stavbarstva na Slovenskem predstavlja temeljno strokovno in popularizacijsko delo etnologov konservatorjev o tej zvrsti spomenikov.

Do sedaj natisnjene publikacije arhitektov, umetnostnih zgodovinarjev in etnologov so obravnavale predvsem razvojne in tipološke preglede ljudskega stavbarstva, niso pa predstavile sistematičnega pregleda ustrezno vzdrževanih in prenovljenih ter za javnost dostopnih spomenikov ljudskega stavbarstva z zornega kota raznovrstne dejavnosti varstva naravne in kulturne dediščine.

Uvodoma bi radi predstavili varstveno dejavnost, njene pogloblitve in specifikum varstva ljudskega stavbarstva. Pogloblitva teža publikacije naj bi slonela na predstavitvi izbranih stavb in območij ljudskega stavbarstva s poudarkom na predstavitvi njihovega pomena in varstvenih posegov na njih. Ker preglede najpomembnejše etnološke dediščine in razglašeni etnološki spomenikov tiskamo izključno po strokovnih merilih, smo vztrajali pri že predstavljenem osnovnem kriteriju izbire, kjer je prvo vodilo popularizacijski vidik v širšem smislu. Upoštevali smo tudi kriterija ohranjenosti in pričevalnosti.

Nepremična etnološka dediščina na podeželju ali preprosteje rečeno ljudsko stavbarstvo, so strokovno izbrana in opredeljena vaška naselja, trgi, domačije, stanovanjska in gospodarska poslopja, pa tudi vsa oblikovanja prostora, ki te stavbe spremljajo. Sem štejemo tudi kulturno krajino, ki združuje vse vidne človekove posege v naravo, od gradenj do obdelovanja in izkoriščanja zemlje.

Vrednosti našega ljudskega stavbarstva ne moremo meriti po nekaterih izbranih stavbah drugje po svetu, kakršnih pri nas pač ni. Zavedati pa se moramo, da je tudi najpreprostejši del naše dediščine celo v svetovnem merilu nezamenljiv in nenadomestljiv. Naša dediščina je rasla iz izključno našega, izvirnega, samodejnega snovanja, tesno povezanega in pogojenega z naravnim okoljem in izročilom posamezne skupnosti.

Že od nekdaj so spremembe v gospodarski dejavnosti zahtevale tudi spremembe v stavbni dediščini, čeprav počasi in s preudarkom. Povojni čas pa je z razkrojem tradicionalnih življenjskih oblik in s spremenjeno miselnostjo povezanim vrednotenjem preteklosti ogrozil obstoj ljudskega stavbarstva bolj kot kdajkoli dotlej. Zmeraj bolj zakoreninjene trditve, da sodobnega življenja ni mogoče reševati v okoljih preteklosti, so preglasile vse trezne ugovore.

V novejšem času pa so nevarnosti za obstoj in ohranitev stavbne dediščine, poleg že omenjenih, še beg z zemlje, njeno razvrednotenje, neozaveščenost in nepoznavanje vrednot ljudskega stavbarstva, pa tudi želja po novem, lepšem bivališču.

Brez sodelovanja lastnikov objektov ljudskega stavbarstva s strokovnjaki spomeniške službe, danes zavodov za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine, so se samosvoje predelave in rušenja v zadnjih tridesetih letih tako razbohotila, da jih še do danes ni bilo mogoče primerno ustaviti. Kljub vrsti poskusov se arhitektom ni posrečilo vnesti v sodobno gradbeno življenje vasi takih predlogov tipskih projektov za novogradnje, ki bi bili prilagojeni načinu življenja ljudi.

Poleg gradbene se je spreminjala tudi prostorska podoba vasi. Nekdanja urejenost vaških predelov je začela upadati že takrat, ko so nehala veljati stara nenapisana pravila o gradnji in razporeditvi hiš, o njihovih merah in razmerjih, o višinskih linijah stavb, o uporabi okolju in človeku ustreznih gradiv, kritine in naklona strehe, barvanja pročelja, razporeditev oken, vhodov in prostorov.

Naši zamanci najverjetneje ne bodo več videli mlinov in žag, sušilnic in hramov, kar velja tudi za druge narode. Za nas bi bil velik uspeh že to, da bi se začeli zavedati, kaj je bilo v preteklosti zgrešeno in da bi s treznim

pogledom na vse, kar je še ostalo, skušali izvesti resnejše in smotrnejše posege v našo dediščino oziroma v celoten slovenski prostor sploh.

Lahko bi rekli, da šele popolno, celovito zavedanje o vrednosti ljudskega stavbarstva, njegove enkratnosti, krhkosti in minljivosti, omogoča njegovo popolnejše in resnično varovanje.

Pozitiven odnos družbe do našega podedovanega bogastva se je razvijal počasi kakor se je razvijala tudi družba sama. Danes naše strokovno delo usmerjajo Zakon o naravni in kulturni dediščini, Ustava in načela mednarodnih konvencij. Še enkrat poudarjam, da si moramo tvoren, živ odnos do dediščine, pa tudi kulturno in zgodovinsko zavest (kar je v veliki meri naloga izobraževalnih ustanov), oblikovati sami. Zakoni in strokovno delo so nam le v oporo.

Ob tem se kot posamezniki ali kot ožja ali širša skupnost premnogokrat vprašamo, ali varstvo ne pomeni zanikanja slehernega napredka? Še posebej ogrožene se čutimo kot lastniki starih stavb, ki so ovrednotene kot spomeniki ljudskega stavbarstva, češ, strokovnjaki nas silijo nazaj pred odprta ognjišča, v hiše brez kopalnic in električnega toka. Kaj takega seveda od nikogar ne zahtevamo!

Za vse posege, spremembe se konservatorji pogovarjamo s prizadetimi posamezniki in krajanji. Le če se za vse nameravane posege odločamo pretehtano, zavestno, kjer imamo za vsako vprašanje možen sprejemljiv odgovor tako za lastnika kot za stroko, lahko govorimo o popolnem in ustreznem varstvu, za čimer si seveda vsi prizadevamo.

Ljudsko stavbarstvo ima v veliki meri še danes praktično, živo vlogo, po drugi strani pa je tudi močno pod vplivom okolja. Zato je zanj nadvse pomembno načrtovanje in gospodarjenje, zlasti gospodarjenje s prostorom. Načrtovanje mora upoštevati tudi dejstvo, da je mogoče številne iz preteklosti podedovane stavbe takorekoč od kleti do strehe prenoviti v okviru sodobnih stanovanjskih potreb. Zavedati se moramo, da se s prenovo starih stavb občutno zmanjša problem prenaseljenosti, onesnaževanja okolja, pretirane pozidave orne zemlje in pomanjkanja stanovanj.

Varstvo dediščine žal ne more počakati na boljše čase: tudi za našo dejavnost prispevamo kot davkoplačevalci določena sredstva. Tako kot povsod, velja tudi za varstveno področje: s pravočasnimi posegi in rednim vzdrževanjem lahko prihranimo precej denarja.

Naš pravni sistem nam nalaga obilico pravic in dolžnosti. Skupščine občin na predlog strokovne službe z odlokom razglasijo posamezne stavbe in območja za nepremične kulturne spomenike zaradi njihove poudarjene kulturne in zgodovinske vrednosti. Z aktom o razglasitvi so kulturni spomeniki nad vsemi ostalimi stavbami, ki jih obravnavamo kot kulturno dediščino. Ta akt stavbi ne odvzame primerne praktične namembnosti, pa tudi lastnika ne razbremeni skrbi zanjo. Z razglasitvijo, "rojstvom" spomenika, se vzpostavijo mehanizmi družbene pomoči lastniku in olajšave pri vzdrževanju; ob poškodovanju ali uničenju se izvajajo tudi strožje kazni.

Imetnik spomenika ima pravico do brezplačnih pojasnil strokovne organizacije o lastnostih in pomenu stavbe, do nasvetov in navodil glede ohranjanja in do napotkov, kako naj stavbo redno vzdržuje, zavaruje pred nevarnostmi delovanja naravnih sil in človeških rok. Lastnik mora omogočiti ogled spomenika strokovnim delavcem in nestrokovnjakom.

Občine so z zakonom zavezane, da ob razglasitvi spomenika, zagotovijo denarna sredstva imetniku, ki je zaradi predpisanih omejitev v zvezi z rabo stavbe prikrajšan v vsakdanjem življenju in delu. Zavodi so dolžni priskrbeti lastniku spomenika sredstva, če nameravani prenovitveni posegi presegajo višino sredstev rednega vzdrževanja (npr. obnova sten-ske slikarije, slamnate strehe, namestitvev okenskih ali vratnih kril poseb-

nih mer in oblik ipd.). Lastnik mora opravljati posege na spomeniku le v sporazumu s pristojnim zavodom za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine, v skladu z njegovimi navodili in z izvajalci, ki imajo soglasje strokovnjakov zavoda.

Ker vemo, da so lastniki kulturnih spomenikov preobremenjeni z zakonsko zahtevanimi obveznostmi, si uslužbenci regionalnih zavodov za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine (v Celju, Kranju, Ljubljani, Mariboru, Novi Gorici, Novem mestu in Piranu) že dalj časa prizadevamo, da bi uzakonili izdatnejše davčne olajšave in ugodno kreditiranje prenovitvenih posegov tako na kulturnih spomenikih kot tudi na stavbah, ki imajo le lastnosti kulturne dediščine. Nujno bi morali ustanoviti denarne sklade pri zavodih za nepredvidene vzdrževalne in prenovitvene posege in za izdelavo primernih adaptacijskih načrtov. Zavodi žal nimajo lastnih sredstev, temveč morajo za vsak poseg zaprositi skromna sredstva iz občinskega ali državnega proračuna.

Če povzamem: pred vsakim prenovitvenim posegom na objektu ljudskega stavbarstva, ki je ovrednoten kot dediščina in še posebno, če je razglašen za kulturni spomenik, se obrnite na pristojni regionalni zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine, ki vam bo v največji možni meri, seveda s posluhom za vaše potrebe, skušal čimbolje pomagati. S strokovnjaki zavodov se lahko pogovorite tudi, kaj in kako storiti s stariimi stavbami, ki so prazne in jih ne uporabljate več. V pogovoru vam bodo lahko predlagali odkup, zlasti če bi se jih dalo primerno preurediti za novo, npr. muzejsko, turistično, obrtno dejavnost. Ustrezne, pretežno lesene stavbe pa bi strokovnjaki morda predlagali za prenos v muzej na prostem.

Z. K.

Why preserve Vernacular Architecture, and how?

The Vernacular Architecture of Slovenia is a basic specialist and popular work on monuments of this kind by specialists in ethnology and conservation.

Publications by architects, art historians and ethnologists have hitherto concentrated on the development of Vernacular Architecture and on typological reviews, but there has been no systematic review of properly maintained and renovated publicly accessible monuments of Vernacular Architecture, compiled from the point of view of the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage. The introduction aims to present preservation activities, their main tasks and the specific nature of the preservation of Vernacular Architecture. The bulk of the publication consists of a presentation of selected buildings and areas of Vernacular Architecture with an emphasis on reviewing their significance and the preservation works undertaken. Since surveys of the most important aspects of the ethnological heritage and protected ethnological monuments are published exclusively according to professional criteria, we have insisted on the existing basic criterion of selection with the primary aim of promotion in the broader sense. Criteria of the degree of preservation and historic importance have also been observed.

The immovable ethnological heritage of the countryside, or simply "Vernacular Architecture", consists of professionally selected and defined rural settlements, market towns, homesteads, residential and farm buildings and also all landscape planning related to the buildings. This includes the cultural landscape, embracing all human activity in nature, ranging from construction to the cultivation and exploitation of land. The value of our Vernacular Architecture cannot be judged according to selected buildings from other parts of the world, which do not exist in Slovenia. We should recognise that even the most elementary part of our heritage is irreplaceable on the world scale. Our heritage has sprung exclusively from original, independent, Slovene creativity, which is closely connected with and conditioned by the natural environment and tradition of the particular community.

Ever since the very the outset, changes in economic activity have prompted changes in the architectural heritage, although these have occurred slowly and with some consideration. The deterioration of traditional lifestyles and changes in mentality with regard to appreciation of the past in the post-war period have jeopardised the existence of Vernacular Architecture more than ever before. Increasingly strident claims that a modern lifestyle cannot be pursued in an outdated environment have been beyond all sober justification. In recent times, these threats to the existence and preservation of the architectural heritage have been joined by the desertion of the land, the loss of its value, ignorance of the qualities of Vernacular Architecture and the desire to live in a new, more beautiful home.

Because of the absence of cooperation between the owners of examples of Vernacular Architecture and conservation specialists, nowadays the Institutes for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage, uncontrolled adaptation and demolition have become so widespread in the last thirty years that it is still impossible to curb them adequately. Despite a number of attempts, architects have failed to introduce proposals for typical projects of new construction, adjusted to the local lifestyle, into contemporary building in villages. Apart from the architectural image, the image of the village environment has also changed. The former arrangement of villages started to disappear when old, unwritten rules of the construction, distribution, proportions, scales and height of houses, the use of materials appropriate to the environment and the people, roof cladding and pitch, facade decoration, and the disposal of windows, entrances and rooms, ceased to apply. Future generations might be unable to see mills and sawmills, drying houses and granaries. It would be a great success if we simply recognised the

mistakes of the past and, in sober consideration of all that remains, tried to take more responsible and wiser measures with regard to our heritage and to the Slovene environment in general.

It could be said that only a perfect, comprehensive awareness of the value of Vernacular Architecture, its unique nature and its vulnerability and transience, can make complete and proper preservation possible.

A positive attitude on the part of society towards our rich inheritance has slowly been developing, just like society itself. Our professional activity is guided by the Law on the Natural and Cultural Heritage, the Constitution and the provisions of international conventions. I emphasise once more that we, alone, must form a creative, living attitude towards our heritage and foster cultural and historical awareness (which is mainly the task of educational institutions). Laws and professional work are merely aids. Individually or as part of a narrow or broad community we often wonder whether protection might not actually negate any kind of progress. We feel particularly threatened as owners of old buildings classed as monuments of Vernacular Architecture, lest the experts force us to return to using open fireplaces and to live in houses without bathrooms and electricity. Yet such sacrifices are not asked of anyone.

Conservators discuss all measures and changes with the individuals and local inhabitants concerned. Only if all planned works are decided upon with consideration and awareness and if each question can be resolved to the satisfaction of the owner and the specialists can we speak of the complete and appropriate preservation for which we are all striving.

Vernacular Architecture still plays a practical, living role and is greatly influenced by the environment. Planning and management are therefore of extreme importance, especially the management of the interior. The fact that numerous buildings inherited from the past can be entirely renovated according to the needs of modern life must be taken into account in planning. We must bear in mind that the renovation of old houses contributes greatly to resolving the issues of overpopulation, environmental pollution, excessive building on farm land and housing shortages.

Unfortunately, the protection of the heritage cannot wait for better times: taxpayers, too, contribute some of the means for our activity. Timely interventions and regular maintenance can save a lot of money in monument protection as in any other sphere of activity.

Our legal system confers on us many rights and obligations. On the proposal of a professional body, municipal assemblies declare individual buildings and areas as immovable cultural monuments because of their evident cultural and historical value. The preservation order places cultural monuments above all other buildings viewed as part of the cultural heritage. It does not deprive the building of its practical purpose, but nor does it release the owner from the burden of maintenance. With the declaration or "birth" of the monument, mechanisms of social assistance to the owner and reliefs for maintenance are put in place. In the event of damage or destruction, stiffer penalties are provided for.

The owner of the monument has the right to cost-free explanations from the professional body as to the characteristics and significance of the building, to advice and instructions with regard to preservation and to directions as to how to maintain the building on a regular basis and protect it from natural threats or human activity. The owner must allow experts and the general public to visit the monument.

By law, municipalities must provide financial compensation for owners whose use of the building for everyday life and work is hampered as a result of the preservation order. Institutes are obliged to provide financial assistance to the owner if the cost of the envisaged renovation works

is higher than the cost of regular maintenance (such as the restoration of a fresco or thatched roof or installing windows or doors of a special format or shape, etc.). The owner may carry out work on the monument only with the prior consent of the relevant Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage, in accordance with its instructions and with contractors agreed upon by specialists from the institute.

Since we recognise that the owners of cultural monuments carry a great burden of legal obligations, the regional Institutes for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage (in Celje, Kranj, Ljubljana, Maribor, Nova Gorica, Novo Mesto and Piran) have striven for some time to secure the introduction of legal provisions allowing higher tax reliefs and favourable loans for renovation works on cultural monuments and buildings with purely cultural heritage qualities. Funds must be set up within institutes to provide for unforeseen maintenance and renovation works and the formulation of suitable adaptation plans. Institutes unfortunately do not have means of their own and they are forced to ask for scarce municipal or state budget resources for each project they undertake.

In short, before every renovation project on an example of Vernacular Architecture classed as a part of the heritage or declared as a cultural monument, you should turn to the relevant regional Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage for advice and its staff will try to assist you as far as possible in accordance with your needs. With institute specialists you can also discuss what to do with and how to treat old buildings which are empty and no longer in use. In the course of the discussion, they may propose to purchase them, especially if they can be suitably transformed to serve new purposes, such as a museum collection, tourism or enterprise. Appropriate, mainly wooden, buildings might even be proposed for transfer to an open-air museum.

Z. K.

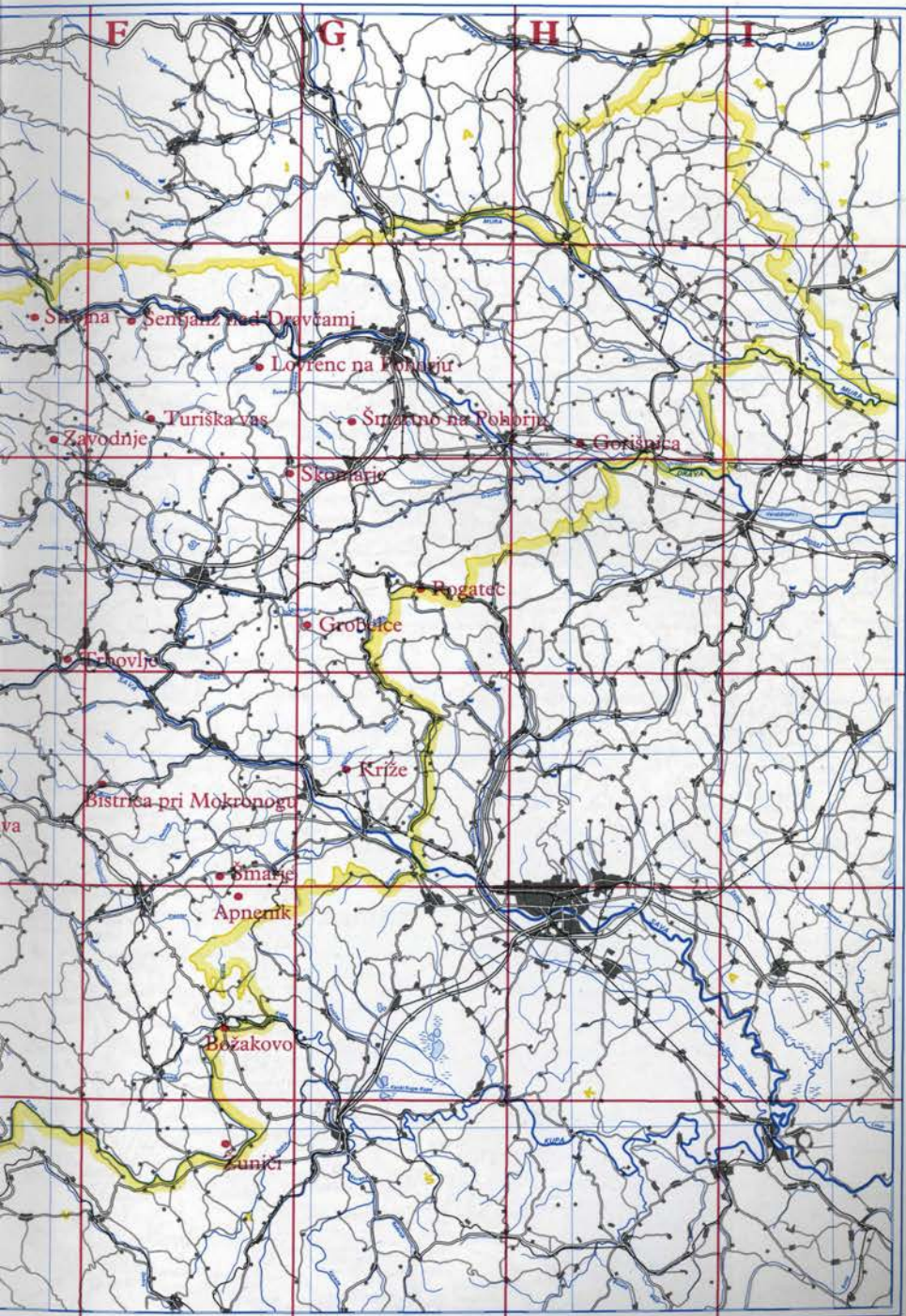
Legenda / Key

116 km Oddaljenost od Ljubljane / Distance from Ljubljana
194 A3 Atlas Slovenije, MK Ljubljana 1992
B6 Zemljevid Slovenije, str. 16, 17 / Map of Slovenia, p.p. 16, 17

Zemljevid Slovenije

Map of Slovenia





F

G

H

I

• Slivna • Senjanj nad Drevčami

• Lovrenc na Pohorju

• Turiška vas

• Štrčko na Pohorju

• Gorisnica

• Zavadnje

• Skovnarje

• Rogatec

• Grobčice

• Ščovlje

• Krize

• Bistrica pri Mokronogu

• Šmarje

• Apnemk

• Božakovo

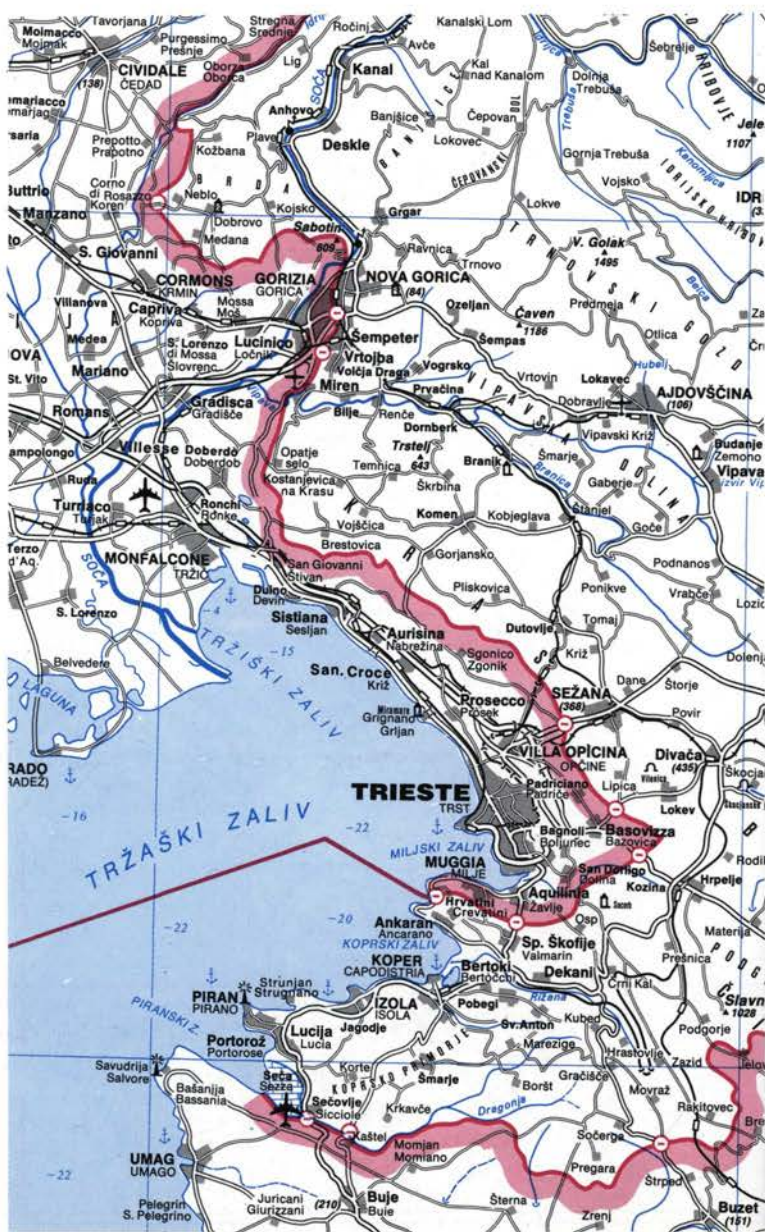
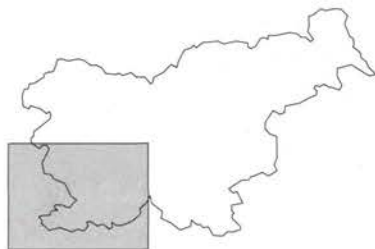
• Zunjci

10km 0 10 20km

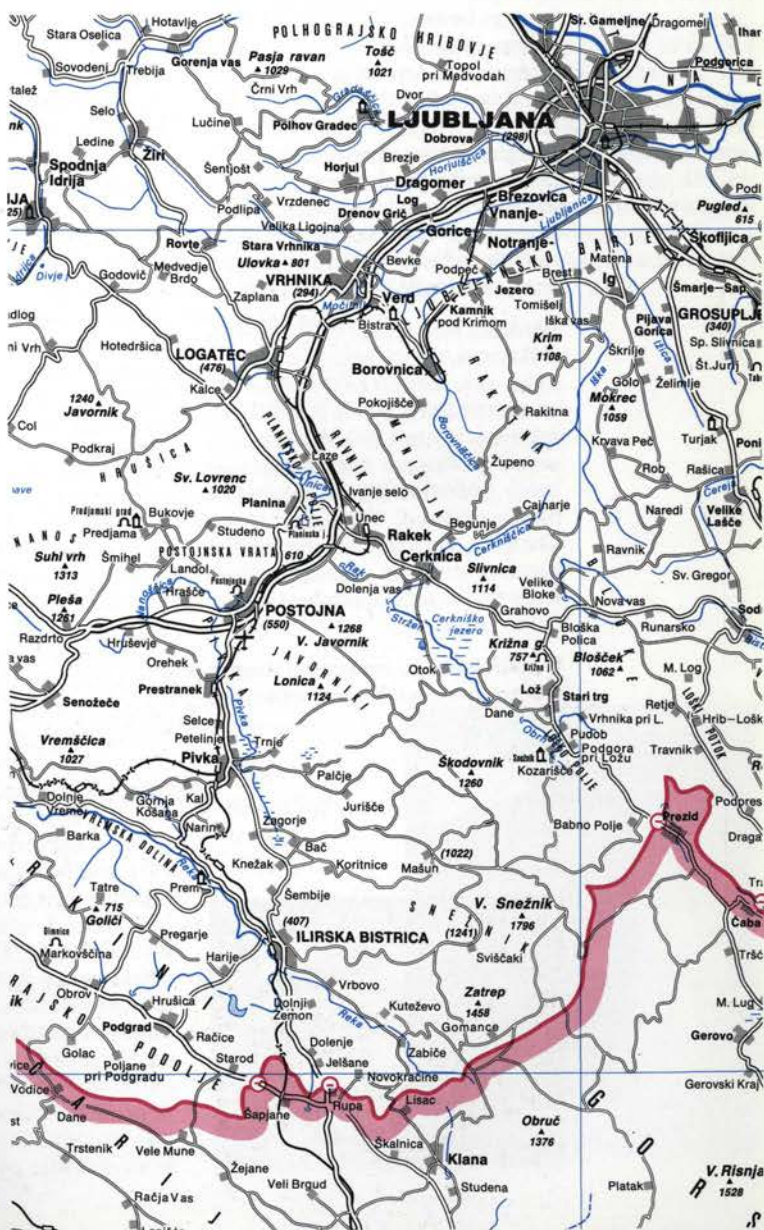
GEODETSKI ZAVOD SLOVENIJE
KARTOGRAFSKI ODDELK

Merilo 1 : 800 000

1 cm na karti je 8 km v naravi



Črni Kal – BENKOVA HIŠA
 Podpeč – PRKIČEVA HIŠA
 Sečovlje – MUZEJ SOLINARSTVA
 Sv. Peter – Raven – TONINA HIŠA



Črni Kal je strnjena vas pod Kraškimi robom, na mestu, kjer je stoletja potekala meja med Benetkami in Avstrijo. Obenem je skozi vas vodila pot, ki je povezovala obmorska mesta s Kranjsko. Oboje je vplivalo na živahen razvoj naselja, kar se odraža v bogatem vaškem stavbarstvu. Najstarejše vaško jedro se je razvilo v južnem delu današnjega naselja. Številne stavbe govorijo o svojem nastanku v 15. ali 16. stoletju, morda že prej.

Najzanimivejša je Benkova hiša, ki stoji tik ob nekdanji tranzitni poti. Napis, vklesan v polkrožno preklado portala, nam sporoča, da sta hišo leta 1489 zgradila mojstra Andrej in Benko (verjetno gre za znanega mojstra Benka iz Sočerge). Prvotno je hiša sestavljala enoten domačijski sklop z objektom na severni strani, vendar je bil slednji leta 1921 temeljito predelan. Ohranila sta se dva glagoljška napisa, ki sta prvotno verjetno pripadala nadvratnicam portalov. Danes sta vzdignjena v steno obnovljene hiše. Sporočata imeni lastnikov Andrejašič in Bažec ter letnici nastanka 148(9) in 1457.

Benkova hiša je bila v 19. stoletju nadzidana, v novejšem času pa je ob njeni zahodni fasadi zrasel neustrezen prizidek. Ker jo je načel tudi zob časa, je leta 1990 Medobčinski zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Piran poskrbel za njeno obnovo. Z odstranitvijo kasnejših dozidav, rekonstrukcijo kamnite strehe in sanacijo starega jedra stavbe je hiša dobila svojo prvotno podobo.

Benkova hiša je lep primer najstarejšega podeželskega stavbarstva



Črni Kal is a compact village on the edge of the Karst, where the border between Venice and Austria ran for centuries. At the same time, a route connecting the coastal towns with Carniola led through the village. Both border and road influenced the lively development of the settlement, which is reflected in the rich village architecture. The oldest village centre developed in the southern part of the present settlement, which contains numerous buildings dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, if not earlier.

The most interesting is the Benko house, which is located on the former transit route. The sign engraved in the semi-circular arch of the portal relates that the house was built in 1489 by two master builders, Andrej and Benko (probably the well-known Master Benko of Sočerga). Originally, the house represented a uniform homestead complex with an outbuilding to the north, which was thoroughly rebuilt in 1921. Two signs in the Glagolitic alphabet, which probably originate from the arches of the portals, are preserved and are now built into the wall of the renovated house. They mention the names of Andrejašič and Bažec and the years of construction, 148(9) and 1457.

The Benko house was erected in the 19th century. More recently, an inappropriate annex was added to the western facade. Time had taken its toll on the building, prompting the Piran Inter-Municipal Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage to oversee its renovation in 1990. Later additions having been removed and the stone roof and the old core of the building having been rebuilt, the original image of the house is now restored. The Benko house is a good example of the oldest type of rural architecture in Slovene Istria. The low building consists of two floors and a half-cellar. It is built of evenly-cut blocks of stone. Thick walls support a heavy steep stone roof. Windows are small and few, which makes the house seem heavy and monumental. Two large portals are the only exterior decoration. The ground floor of the western facade, which was the most visible, includes a semi-circular portal with a sign.

slovenske Istre. Je nizek dvoetažen objekt z deloma vkopano kletjo. Grajena je iz pravilno klesanih kamnitih blokov. Debele stene nosijo težko, dokaj strmo kamnito streho. Okenske odprtine so majhne in maloštevilne. Zaradi tega deluje hiša težko, monumentalno. Edini okras zunanjsčine sta mogočna portala. V pritličju zahodne fasade, ki je bila najbolj vidna, je polkrožno zaključen portal z napisom. Z mogočnimi ertami in krepkimi ramenskimi čoki deluje romansko. Drugi vhod vodi v nadstropje hiše z vzhodne, dvoriščne strani. Zaključuje ga ravna preklada, na njem pa zasledimo (verjetno) kamnoseško znamenje obeh mojstrov. Na vzhodni strani hiše je bilo prvotno ograjeno dvorišče.

Notranjost hiše sestavljata dve etaži, v vsaki je po en prostor. Etaži sta bili verjetno notranje povezani z navadno lestvijo. Pritličje- klet je bilo namenjeno hlevu in shranjevanju poljedelskega orodja, nadstropje pa je bilo bivalno. Čeprav sklepamo, da je šlo za bogatejšo kmečko hišo, so bili pogoji bivanja izredno skromni. V notranjosti si lahko zamislimo nizko odprto kurišče ter skromno opremo. Potrebščine so odlagali v zidne niše, ki so ohranjene v ostenju.

Vas Črni Kal je v koprski občini, tik ob magistralni cesti Koper- Ljubljana. Benkova hiša (naslov: Črni kal 46) stoji na južnem robu naselja. Ker je namenjena stanovanjski uporabi, notranjščina ni dostopna za ogleda.

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Ivan Sedej: Črni Kal, Slovenski etnograf 21-22, Ljubljana 1968-69, str. 5-23

E. B. M.

Strong abutments and large imposts give it a Romanesque appearance. The other entrance leads to the first floor from the eastern, courtyard side. It terminates in a straight lintel bearing (arguably) the masonry signs of both masters. The originally fenced-off yard was located to the east of the house.

The interior consists of two floors with one room each. The floors were linked by an ordinary ladder inside. The ground-floor cellar served as stables and a store for farm tools, while the first floor served as the residential area. Although this was certainly a wealthy farmhouse, living conditions were humble. One can imagine a low open fireplace and modest furnishing inside. Equipment was stored in niches which are preserved in the wall. The village of Črni Kal is situated in the Municipality of Koper, on the main road between Koper and Ljubljana. The Benko house (address: 46 Črni Kal) stands at the southern edge of the settlement. Since it serves as a residential building, the interior is not accessible to visitors.



Podpeč Prkičeva hiša

Podpeč je strnjeno naselje na Kraškem robu. Stiska se k strmi pečini nad pobočjem, ki se spušča v dolino Rižane. V Podpeči in Črnem Kalu se je ohranilo najstarejše stavbno izročilo podeželja Slovenske Istre. V Podpeči se po kvaliteti odlikujeta Prkičeva in Laška hiša. Obe sta - tako kot Benkova hiša v Črnem Kalu - nastali v času, ko je pod Kraškim robom potekala meja med Benetkami in Avstrijo. Omenjene hiše, ki so izstopale iz povprečnega vaškega stavbarstva, so morda nastale v povezavi z obmejno funkcijo naselij. Najverjetneje pa so pripadale premožnejšim kmečkim domačijam.

Prkičeva hiša deluje navzven monumentalno. Debele stene, grajene iz masivnih blokov apnenca, so prvotno nosile težko kamnito streho. Stene so bile obdelane različno: fasada, ki je gledala v vaški ambient, se je razkazovala z gradnjo iz pravilno klesanih blokov ter z bogastvom kamnoseških detajlov (portal, okno, tečajni svitek). Skrita dvoriščna fasada je ostala veliko skromnejša.

Kot pove letnica, vklesana v zidak na najlepši fasadi, je bila hiša zgrajena leta 1547. Gre za isti tip stavbe, kot je pol stoletja starejša Benkova hiša v Črnem Kalu. Dvoetažno poslopje je nizko, čokato, z vkopano kletjo. Vsaka etaža ima svoj vhod. Okna so zelo majhna in malo-številna. Notranjost je skromna, razdeljena na gospodarsko pritličje in enoten bivalni prostor v nadstropju. Kljub časovni oddaljenosti nam te hiše še govorijo o skrajno skromni bivanjski kulturi tedanjega podeželja.

Kasneje je Prkičeva hiša spremenila svojo funkcijo, doživela je tudi nekaj manjših predelav. Zadnja desetletja je bila zapuščena in prepuščena propadanju. Nazadnje je bila v že zelo slabem stanju in je grozila, da se poruši. V letih 1986 - 87 je pod vodstvom Medobčinskega zavoda za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Piran stekla njena obnova in hiša je dobila prvotno podobo.

V obnovljeni hiši je stalna razstava, ki je bila deloma pripravljena že ob odprtju hiše leta 1988. Razstava nudi obiskovalcu strnjen pregled naravne in kulturne dediščine Kraškega roba s poudarkom na podpeškem stavbarstvu.

Podpeč is a composite settlement on the edge of the Karst. It is sited by a steep cliff above a slope descending to the Rižana river valley. Podpeč and Črni Kal preserve the oldest parts of the architectural heritage of rural Slovene Istria. The Prkič and Lah house are the most outstanding buildings in Podpeč. Like the Benko house in Črni Kal, they were constructed at a time when the border between Venice and Austria ran along the edge of the Karst. These buildings, which are exceptions to average village architecture, may have been constructed in connection with the border function of the settlements. They probably formed part of wealthy farmsteads.

The exterior of the Prkič house has a monumental aspect. Thick walls built of heavy blocks of limestone originally bore the heavy stone roof. The walls were finished in different ways: the side facing the village was constructed out of evenly cut blocks and had abundant masonry details (portal, window, hinges). The hidden courtyard facade was left in a much more modest state.

According to the date engraved in a brick in the most elaborate facade, the house was constructed in 1547. The building is of the same type as the Benko house in Črni Kal, which is half a century younger. The two-floor building is squat and has a sunken cellar. Each floor has its own entrance. The windows are small and few in number. The interior is modest and divided into a farmworking ground floor and a residential area in the first floor. These houses speak across the centuries of the highly modest living culture of the country inhabitants of the time.

The Prkič house was later given a different function and underwent some minor adaptations. In the last few decades, it was deserted and allowed to deteriorate, to the point where it was in danger of collapse. In 1986-87, renovation works were begun under the supervision of the Piran Inter-Municipal Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage and the house was restored to its original form. The renovated building now houses a permanent exhibition which was already partly in place at the

Do Podpeči vodi asfaltirana cesta, ki se pod Črnim Kalom odcepi od magistralne ceste Ljubljana-Koper. Iz ljubljanske smeri se odcepi v levo. Po nekaj sto metrih se spet v levo odcepi cesta proti Predloki in nas mimo Loke in Bezovice pripelje v Podpeč.

Ogled:

petek, sobota in nedelja od 15. do 18. ure.

V času ogleda je ključ na razpolago pri Jordanu Primožiču iz Podpeči 5.

Literatura/Bibliography:

Ivan Sedej: Sto najlepših kmečkih hiš na Slovenskem. Ljubljana 1989

M. Ravnik, E. Benčič Mohar: Obnova Prkičeve hiše v Podpeči, Varstvo spomenikov 31, Ljubljana 1989, str. 165-171

E. B. M.

opening of the house in 1988. The exhibition offers a survey of the natural and cultural heritage of the area along the edge of Karst, with a special emphasis on Podpeč architecture.

Podpeč can be reached on an asphalt road which leaves the main Ljubljana-Koper route at Črni Kal. Travelling from Ljubljana, the turning is on the left. After a hundred metres, another left turn towards Predloka leads past Loka and Brzovica to Podpeč.

Visiting:

Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

During opening hours, a key to the building can be obtained from Jordan Primožič, 5 Podpeč.



naravne in kulturne dediščine Piran, Pomorskega Muzeja "Sergej Mašera" Piran in Droga Portorož.

Hiši, ki sta bili pred posegi v derutnem stanju, in solna polja je bilo potrebno temeljito sanirati in delno rekonstruirati. Prva hiša je zdaj namenjena stalni muzejski zbirki. V nadstropju je rekonstruirano stanovanje solinarjev, en prostor pa je namenjen predstavitvi nekaterih značilnih izsekov iz vsakdanjega življenja solinarjev, kot so na primer peka kruha in oskrba s pitno vodo. V pritličju hiše je prikazano skladišče soli z orodji, ki so jih uporabljali za pridobivanje soli. V drugem delu skladišča je prerez razvoja solinarstva na severovzhodni obali Istre.

Druga hiša je namenjena skladiščenju soli in začasnemu bivališču solinarjev. V poletnih mesecih namreč poteka na muzejskih solnih fondih pridobivanje soli po starih postopkih in s klasičnimi orodji. Ohranitev dejavnosti je eden temeljnih ciljev Muzeja solinarstva. Dragoceno znanje, ki se je stoletja prenašalo iz roda v rod, ne bo zamrlo. Muzej solinarstva je edinstvena možnost, da se ohrani, še več, da se prenese na mlajši rod. Projekt se že uresničuje pod okriljem Pomorskega muzeja "Sergej Mašera" v Piranu.

Ogled:

od 2. aprila do 30. junija in od 1. septembra do 31. oktobra;

been in progress since 1989 and has been conducted jointly by three institutions: the Piran Inter-Municipal Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage, the "Sergej Mašera" Maritime Museum of Piran and the pharmaceuticals firm Droga Portorož.

The derelict houses and the salt pans needed thorough renovation and partial reconstruction. One of the houses now contains a permanent museum collection. Saltworkers' living quarters are reconstructed on the first floor, while one of the rooms is devoted to a display of characteristic scenes from their everyday life, such as baking bread and fetching drinking water. The ground floor houses a collection of tools used in salt harvesting. One part of the collection is given over to a display of the development of salt production in northeastern Istria. The other house is used to store salt and as temporary saltworkers' lodgings. In summer, salt is harvested from the museum salt pans according to old methods and using traditional tools. Preserving the salt harvesting art is one of the basic goals of the Saltworks Museum. Precious knowledge, transmitted from one generation to the next, will thus survive. The Saltworks Museum provides a unique opportunity not only to preserve this knowledge, but also to pass it on to younger generations. The project is already being implemented under the auspices of the





četrtek, petek, sobota in nedelja
15 - 18; torek, sredo, četrtek,
petek 9 - 12; od 1. julija do 31.
avgusta; četrtek, petek, sobota in
nedelja 15 - 19; torek, sredo,
četrtek, petek 9 - 12

Muzej solinarstva je dostopen po
makadamski cesti, ki se odcepi od
magistralne ceste Koper-Pula tik
ob državni meji s Hrvaško.

Oddaljenost muzeja od
magistralne ceste je približno 3,5
km. Možen je tudi dostop po
morju z ladjo izpred Muzeja
Sergej Mašera v Piranu.

V času, ko je muzej odprt, je na
voljo vodstvo oskrbnika. Dodatne
informacije je možno dobiti na
Pomorskem muzeju "Sergej
Mašera" Piran, tel. 066 73 768,
fax. 066 74 068.

E. B. M.

"Sergej Mašera" Maritime Museum of Piran.

Access:

The Saltworks Museum can be reached by car along a tarmac road which leads from the main road between Koper and Pula close to the national border with Croatia. The museum is 3.5 km from the main road. It can also be reached by boat from the "Sergej Mareša" Museum of Piran.

Visiting:

from 2 April to 30 June and from
1 September to 31 October:

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
Sunday 3 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday, 9 a.m. - 12 a.m.

from 1 July to 31 August
Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
Sunday 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday 9 a.m. - 12 a.m.

The warden provides guided tours during the museum's opening hours. Additional information can be obtained from the "Sergej Mašera" Maritime Museum of Piran, tel. 066 73 768, fax. 066 74 068.

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Sečoveljske soline včeraj - danes - jutri: Katalog št. 5 Pomorskega muzeja "Sergej Mašera" Piran, Piran 1987

Muzej solinarstva: Katalog št. 7 Pomorskega muzeja "Sergej Mašera" Piran, Piran 1992

Ivan Sedej: Sto najlepših kmečkih hiš na Slovenskem, Ljubljana 1989, str. 228-229

Tonina hiša

120 km
209 A1
B6

Tonina hiša se nahaja v zaselku Goreli, v neposredni bližini vasi Sveti Peter v piranski občini. Leži osamljena na širšem prostoru ob vsotopu v sicer strnjen zaselek. Kmečka hiša, v kateri je danes urejena etnološka zbirka, je lep primer lokalnega stavbarstva, ki je bilo v ne tako oddaljeni preteklosti vezano na uporabo lokalnih materialov in v tesnem sožitju z okolico. Zunanjščina je preprosta, popestrita jo le mogočen ognjiščni prizidek ob jugovzhodni fasadi in predvsem baladur z zunanjim stopniščem ob vhodni zatrepni steni. Slednji je pogost motiv v tem delu Istre in imeli so ga povsod tam, kjer je bilo nadstropje hiše bivalno, pritličje pa namenjeno gospodarski dejavnosti. V primeru Tonine hiše je bila to oljarna.

Zadnja prebivalka, po kateri je hiša dobila ime, premožna kmetica Antonija Gorela je že pred časom umrla. Po njeni smrti je ostala hiša prazna in nevdrževana. Leta zanemarjenosti so na njej pustila močne sledove, saj je bila konec šestdesetih let v skoraj derutnem stanju. Leta 1979 so delavci Medobčinskega zavoda za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Piran opravili temeljito sanacijo v okviru spomeniškovarstvene akcije.

Projekt je potekal skupno z Pomorskim muzejem Sergej Mašera Piran, ki je dobil pravico upravljanja hiše s pripadajočimi površinami. Po zaključeni obnovi so delavci Pomorskega muzeja Sergej Mašera postavili v hiši etnološko zbirko. V

Tona's house stands in the settlement of Goreli close by the village of Sv. Peter in the Piran municipality. It is isolated and arranged over a relatively expansive area at the entrance to what is otherwise a rather compact hamlet. The farmhouse, which now houses a well laid-out ethnological collection, is a good example of local architecture, which until relatively recently was associated with the use of local materials and closely allied to the environment. The exterior is simple and made dynamic only by a sizeable hearth annex to the south-eastern facade and a corridor on the first floor with an exterior stairway next to the entrance gable wall. The latter is a frequent motif in this part of Istria and it appears in cases where the first floor is residential, while the ground floor is or was for farmworking purposes. In the case of Tona's house, the ground floor was an oilery.

Antonija Gorela, the last inhabitant of the house after whom the building was named, died some years ago. After her death, the house remained empty and deserted. Years of neglect took their toll and in the late 1960s the house was almost derelict. In 1979, the staff of the Piran Inter-Municipal Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage carried out a thorough renovation as part of an architectural conservation programme. The project was implemented in cooperation with the "Sergej Mašera" Maritime Muse-



prtiličju, ki zavzema en sam prostor, je danes urejena oljarna (oljčni mlin in stiskalnica). Po podatkih je oljarna delovala tu že v 19. stoletju. V nadstropju, razdeljenem na dva prostora, je bila rekonstruirana notranjščina kmečkega stanovanja: kmečka kuhinja z nizkim mediteranskim ognjiščem in soba.

Z obnovo je bil iztrgan pozabi del lokalnega kmečkega življenja, ki v povojnem času naglo izginja. Na primer stare oljarne, ki so bile nedavno zelo razširjene na območju Istre, zasledimo danes le še v fragmentih. Hiša nam ohranja spomin na kmečko stavbarstvo zadnjih dveh stoletij, ki je v veliki meri sooblikovalo specifično kulturno krajino. O načinu življenja in dela nekdanjih prebivalcev pa nam zgovorno pripoveduje zbirka v notranjščini.

Ogled:

od 2. aprila do 31. oktobra;
ponedeljek in sreda od 9 - 12 ter
sobota in nedelja od 14 - 17;
V času ogleda je ključ na razpolago
pri Mariji Bažec v zaselku Goreli -
Sv. Peter 88.

um of Piran, which acquired the right to manage the house and accompanying land. After the renovation, the staff of the "Sergej Mašera" Maritime Museum set up an ethnological collection in the house. The ground floor, which consists of one room only, houses an oilery (oil mill and press). According to the information available, the oilery was operating in the 19th century. On the first floor, which is divided into two rooms, is a re-created interior of a farm dwelling: a farm kitchen with a low Mediterranean fireplace and a bedroom.

The renovation saved part of local farming life, which has been disappearing rapidly since the Second World War, from oblivion. Old oileries, for instance, which were frequently encountered in Istria not so long ago, now survive only in fragments. The house serves as a memorial to farm architecture of the last two centuries, which contributed considerably to the specific form of the cultural landscape. The exhibition offers a lively narrative of the lifestyle and work of the past inhabitants.



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1985

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1989, str. 192-193

E. B. M.

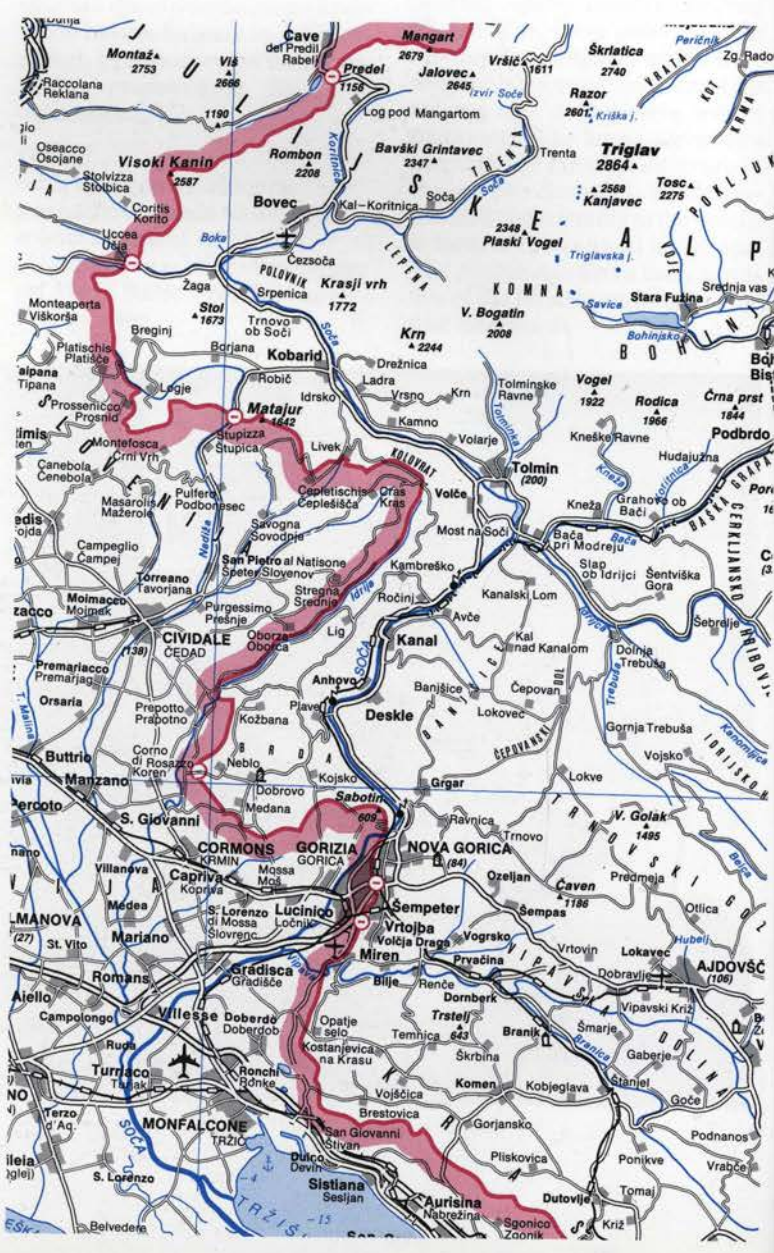
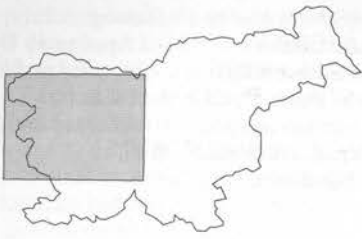
Visiting:

- 2 April to 31 October:

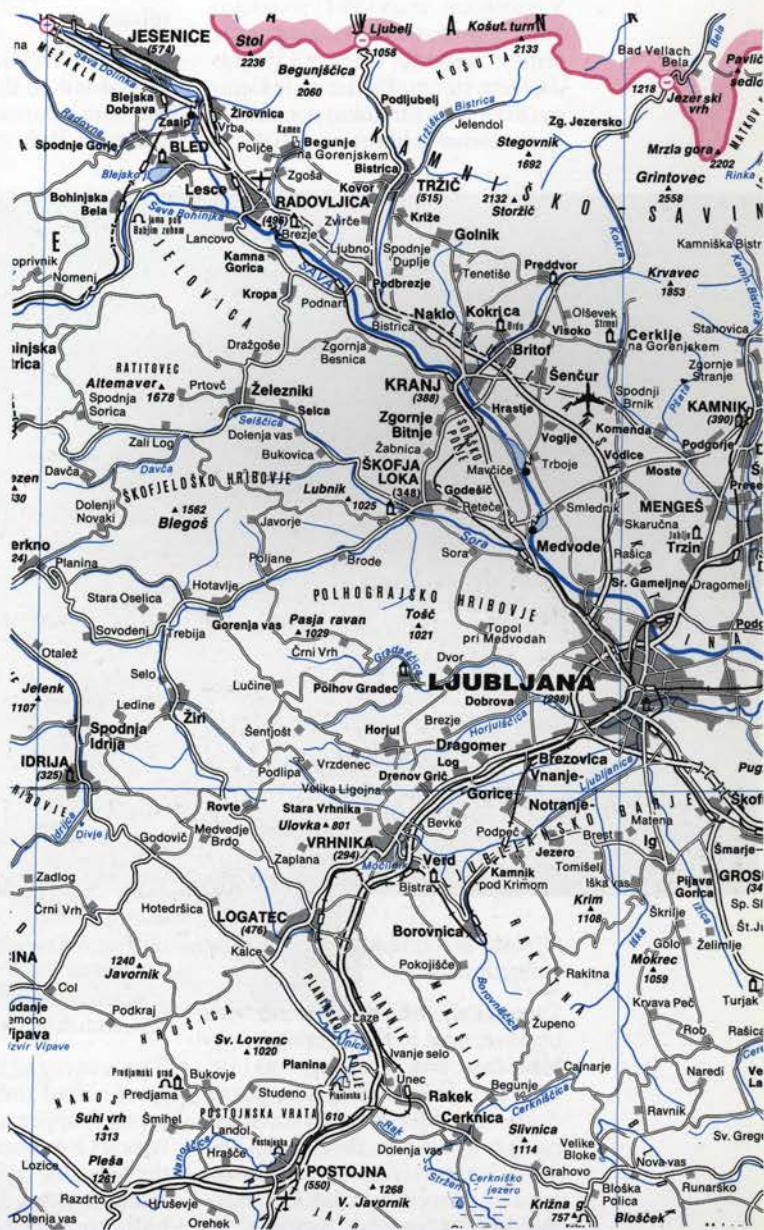
Monday and Wednesday 9 a.m.

- 12 a.m.

Saturday and Sunday 2 p.m. - 5
p.m.



Goče – CEKETOVA DOMAČIJA
 Idrija – RUDARSKA HIŠA
 Na Logu – TRENTARSKA HIŠA
 Podkraj – HRUŠICA – STARA POŠTNA POSTAJA
 Postojna – MODRIJANOV MLIN
 Šmartno – IDRČEVA ali SLIKARSKA HIŠA
 Štanjel – ROMANSKA HIŠA



Ceketova domačija

84 km
161 A2
C4

Goče so, tako kot bližnja Šmarje in Vipavski Križ, biser kamnoseške umetnosti v Vipavski dolini, kjer prevladuje kamnita gradnja, hiše krasijo ambiciozno oblikovani portali, okna, stopnišča, konzole..., streha je korčna in obtežena oziroma zavarovana s kamni pred burjo.

Sredi Goč, med kletmi obokanimi s faladurji (faladur je prostor za predelavo grozdja), se nahaja domačija Goče 60. Arhitektura se zelo dobro vključuje v prostor s svojim gabaritnim razmerjem in kamnoseškimi detajli. Prava posebnost pa je njen dvoriščni prostor, ki pomeni ločnico med gasami in domačijami v višje ležečem predelu vasi.

V letošnjem letu (1994) se zaključuje obnova stavbe, ki je bila pred tem v izredno slabem, razpadajočem stanju. Preden se je klenica (neke vrste shramba) porušila, je imela tloris v obliki obrnjene črke L.

Like the nearby Šmarje and Vipavski Križ, Goče is a pearl of masonry art in the Vipava valley, where stone construction prevails and houses are adorned with ambitiously designed portals, windows, stairways and consoles, and roofs are covered with Italian tiles and weighed down against high winds.

In the centre of Goče, amidst vaulted cellars with "faladurs" (areas where grapes are processed), stands the homestead of 60 Goče. Its height and masonry details incorporate the architecture very well into the surroundings. A special feature is its courtyard which separates it from the alleyways and the homesteads in the upper part of the village.

This year (1994), a renovation was carried out on the building, which had been in an extremely poor state of repair. Before the "klenica" (a



Obdaja jo kamniti zid, tu je tudi vodnjak.

Domačija je bila deležna celovite obnove, zdaj je videti taka, kot je bila v času, ko je bila zasnovana (19. stoletje). Je model tipične goške domačije, kjer so predstavljeni naslednji prostori. Bivalni del: kuhinja z ognjiščem, veža, musož, soba ter gospodarski del: klet, faladur, klenica, vodnjak, dvorišče.

type of a storage room) collapsed, the layout was a reverse L-shape. It is surrounded by a stone wall and also includes a well.

The homestead has been thoroughly renovated and its original (19th-century) appearance restored. It is a typical Goče homestead comprising the following units: residential area: kitchen with a fireplace, entrance hall, "musož" and utility area:

S tako rešitvijo notranjščine in zunanjščine, smo hoteli obiskovalcem predstaviti vse tiste značilnosti in posebnosti Goč, ki jim je tukajšnji način življenja malo znan.

Ogled:

vsak dan; Hiša je namenjena vaškemu turizmu, oskrbnik je Jože Mesesnel, Goče 44.

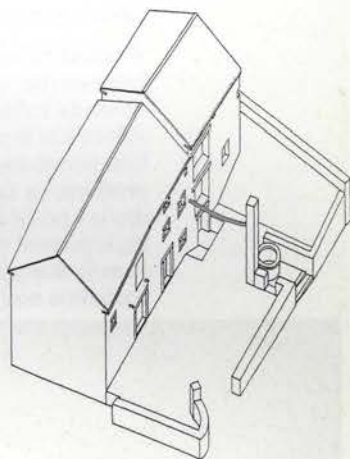
A. Š.

cellar, "faladur", "klenica", well, courtyard.

Through the renovation of the interior and exterior, we have sought to introduce visitors to the little-known characteristics and special features of life in Goče.

Visiting:

Daily; the house caters for village holiday breaks. The caretaker is Jože Mesesnel, 44 Goče.



V bregu nad rudniškim jaškom Frančiške v Idriji stoji dominantna, značilna rudarska hiša, Bazoviška 4. Postavljena je s slemenom pravokotno na breg, tako da ima na zahodni zatrejni fasadi štiri etaže, na drugi zatrejni fasadi pa eno manj. Vhod v stavbo je na daljši, severni fasadi preko kamnitih stopnic čez značilni "podiček" (podest z zidano ograjo, z drvarnico in dostopom na vrt), medtem ko je zadnja fasada podaljšana s stavbnim rizalitom pod podaljšano streho z istim naklonom in okrašena s kratkimi, lesenimi "ganki" v dveh etažah.

Na dvokapni strmi strehi so položene skodle, ki jih v Idriji imenujejo "šinklni". Vzhodni zatep je opažen z deskami, medtem ko je drugi zatep brez opaža.

Hiša je v celoti ometana in do višine kleti opleskana z apnom; kletni del pa je pobeljen, kot je bilo v Idriji v navadi, s sivo črno barvo.

V notranjščini je zanimivo zidano jedro stavbe, ki obsega tri banjasto obokane kuhinje, eno nad drugo, zidano klet in vhodno vežo s kamnitim portalom z ravno preklado in profiliranim zaključkom. Na to jedro je v pritličju pripojena brunarica, ki pomeni tudi najstarejšo fazo v razvoju domačije. Nad brunarico so nadaljnja nadstropja, zgrajena iz

The typical, dominating miners' house on 4 Bazoviška road is situated on a slope above the Frančiška mine shaft in Idrija. The ridge of the roof is perpendicular to the slope, so that the western gable end is four floors high, while the eastern end is a floor lower. The entrance to the building is situated on the longer, northern facade and leads up a stone stairway to a characteristic "podiček" (a podium with a barrier, a wood-shed and access to the garden), while the southern face is elongated with a projection under the extended roof of the same incline and is adorned with short wooden "ganki" or balconies in two floors. The steep pitched roof is covered with shingles, which in Idrija are called "šinklni". The eastern gable is panelled with wood, unlike the western one. The house is plastered all over and painted with lime to the level of the cellar; the cellar part is decorated in a greyish-black colour, as was customary in Idrija.

The interesting stone core of the building in the interior consists of three barrel-vaulted kitchens one above the other, a stone-built cellar and an entrance hall with a stone portal with a straight lintel and carved terminal. A timber building is attached to the core on the ground floor, which also represents the oldest phase in the construction of the homestead. More floors are situated above the timber building, constructed of vertically-set timbers. The entire wooden part of the building is panelled with wooden boards and plastered. Each floor with a masonry kitchen has the same layout: an entrance hall with a stairway and storage rooms, a "hiša" or central room and a bedroom, facing the kitchen, and in the projected addition to the building a toilet, a balcony (on two floors) and a lumber-room.

The miners' homestead on Bazoviška street is a rare preserved example of the miners' lifestyle, which is of value not just in cultural-historical terms, but also sociologically (several families living in the same building) and in terms of planning (the multi-apartment design conception).

Having undergone restoration in the course of a several-year conservation project, the building is being taken over by the Idrija Town Mu-



navpično položenih brun. Ves leseni del stavbe je opažen z lesenimi deščicami in ometan. V vsaki etaži z zidano kuhinjo si sledijo enaki tlorisni razporedi: predprostor s stopniščem in shrambami, "hiša" in spalnica ter nasproti kuhinje v rizalitem (dograjenem) delu stavbe še stranišče, "gank" (v dveh etažah) in ropotarnica.

Rudarska domačija v Bazoviški ulici je ena redkih ohranjenih prič rudarskega načina življenja, ki ima poleg kulturno zgodovinskih tudi sociološke (komunsko življenje več družin v isti stavbi) in urbanistične (zasnove večstanovanjskih hiš) vrednosti.

Stavbo, ki je bila obnavljana v večletni konservatorski akciji, prevzema Mestni muzej Idrija, ki bo v njej uredil zbirko o načinu življenja idrijskega rudarja.

Ogled:

Rudarsko hišo Bazoviška 4 si je mogoče ogledati po dogovoru z Mestnim muzejem Idrija.

B. K.

seum and will house a collection on the life of the Idrija miners.

Visiting:

The miners' house on 4 Bazoviška street can be visited by agreement with the Idrija Town Museum.



Dolina Trente v osrčju Julijskih Alp je po naravni lepoti in nekaterih do danes ohranjenih elementih značilne etnološke kulturne dediščine slikovita alpska dolina ob zgornjem toku reke Soče. Stalno naselje se je razvilo ob odkritju železove rude v dolini in z razvojem železarstva v 16. stoletju, gotovo pa je bila Trenta pastirjem z Bovškega znana že veliko prej, saj je bila že leta 1328 prvič omenjena planina Trebišna v Trenti, tedaj lastnina oglejskega patriarha.

Po prenehanju delovanja fužin so se prebivalci preživljali z ovčerejo, ki je temeljila na planinskem pašništvu. Specifična kulturna podoba Trente kot kulturne krajine, v katero se vključuje etnološka stavbna dediščina, je bila povezana z ovčerejo in se je dokončno izoblikovala v 19. stoletju. Nekaj primerov značilnih trentarskih kmetij, ki sodijo v alpski bovško-trentarski stavbni tip, je še ohranjenih (n.pr. Trenta št. 1, hiše v Zadnji Trenti), v veliki meri pa so se ohranili osnovni arhitekturni elementi tudi pri obnovljenih sodobnih hišah.

Značilne trentarske hiše so bile bodisi enonadstropne ali pritlične, zidane in pobeljene, s strmo streho, krito z lesenimi deskami, ter z lesenim gankom v nadstropju, na katerega vodi zunanje stopnišče. V pritličju sta bila klet in hlev za drobnico, v prostorno podstreho pa so spravljali seno. Zidani in prav tako s strmo leseno streho kriti so bili tudi pripadajoči gospodarski objekti. Skromne njivice v dolini, travniki in poti so ograjene z značilnimi lesenimi ograjami.

Posebnost doline in okoliških strmih senožeti so "prestaje", poletna bivališa, kjer so pasli drobnico pred odhodom na visokogorske planine ter preživljali poletje ob košnji in obdelovanju terasastih njiv s krompirjem. Poleg prestaj pa se v kulturno krajino vključujejo tudi seniki s hlevom v pritličju na posameznih senožetih.

Ovčereja s planinskim pašništvom, gozdarstvo, lov, krošnjarjenje in z drugi polovici 19. stoletja tudi sezonsko delo v gozdovih in rudnikih tujine, vse to je sestavljalo način življenja prebivalcev Trente. Mnogo Trentarjev je umrlo nesrečne smrti in ob poteh po Trenti so bila postavljena številna znamenja, ki so z

Its natural beauty and preserved elements of the distinctive ethnological heritage make Trenta, on the upper reaches of the Soča river in the heart of the Julian Alps, a picturesque Alpine valley. A permanent settlement sprang up following the discovery of iron ore in the valley and the development of foundries in the 16th century, but Trenta was undoubtedly known to shepherds from the Bovec region much earlier, for in 1328, a Trebišna shepherds' hut was mentioned as part of the property of the Aquileia patriarch. After the foundries closed down, the inhabitants earned their living from shepherding based on high-mountain pasture-grazing. The typical image of Trenta as a cultural landscape featuring elements of the ethnological architectural heritage was connected with shepherding and was definitively formed in the 19th century. Some of the examples of characteristic Trenta homesteads belonging to the Alpine Bovec-Trenta style of architecture (such as 1 Trenta and the houses in Zadnja Trenta) are still preserved, but the basic architectural elements are also preserved in renovated contemporary houses. Characteristic Trenta houses have either two floors or a ground floor only; they are masonry-built and have a steep roof covered with wooden boards and an upper-floor wooden balcony reached by an external stairway. The ground floor consisted of a cellar and stables for sheep, while hay was kept in the spacious loft. Accompanying outbuildings were also masonry-built and covered with a steep roof. Small fields in the valley, as well as meadows and paths, were flanked with typical wooden fences. A special characteristic of the valley and steep slopes in the vicinity are "prestaje", summer dwellings where shepherds grazed their flocks before setting out for huts high in the mountains and where they mowed grass and worked terraced potato fields. Apart from "prestaje", the cultural landscape also included barns with ground-floor stalls on some of the slopes.

Shepherding and high-mountain grazing, forestry, hunting, crafts and also seasonal work in forests and mines abroad in the second half of the 19th century made up the lifestyle of the Trenta population.



okorno narisano zgodbo opozarjala na nesrečne usode Trentarjev.

V zbirki, ki je trenutno v prvi fazi postavitve, je postavljena rekonstrukcija trentarske hiše z bivalnimi prostori - črno kuhinjo in izbo, ob njej pa tudi rekonstrukcija pastirskega stanu ovčje planine Trebišna, kjer bomo z opremo in lutkami rekonstruirali način življenja Trentarjev v 19. stoletju. Pri rekonstrukciji bivalnih prostorov smo v prvi fazi postavitve želeli poleg prikaza originalnih ali rekonstruiranih elementov trentarske hiše in stanu na planini obiskovalcu vzbuditi občutek, da je prestavljen v čas in prostor Trente 19. stoletja - to je v čas tradicionalne kulture, ki je oblikovala identiteto Trente, iz katere izhaja etnološka nepremična in premična kulturna dediščina doline in njenih prebivalcev, kakršna se je v ostankih ohranila do današnjih dni.

Ogled:

Trentarska hiša je Na Logu v Trenti. Upravitelj je Goriški muzej Nova Gorica.

I. B.

Many Trenta inhabitants died in accidents and numerous signs were erected along the local paths, with inexperienced depictions of how the unfortunate party met his or her fate. The collection, which is at the moment in the first stage of being set up, comprises a reconstruction of a Trenta house with living quarters - an open-hearth kitchen and bedroom - along with a reconstruction of a Trebišna shepherd's hut where the life of the 19th-century Trenta population will be re-created with the help of models. During the first stage of reconstructing the living quarters, apart from presenting original or reconstructed elements of the Trenta house and lifestyle, an effort has been made to give the visitor the impression of having been transported to the time and space of 19th-century Trenta, to a time of traditional culture which formed the identity of Trenta and which is the origin of the fixed and movable ethnological heritage of the valley and its inhabitants, as it is partially preserved today.

Visiting:

The managing body is the Gorizia Museum of Nova Gorica. Visiting hours are set by the agenda of the Information Centre of the Triglav National Park, Na Logu in Trenta.

Stara poštna postaja

34 km
162 B1
C4

Stavba se nahaja ob stari poti v Ljubljano, sredi gozdov na Hrušici. Je nekdanja poštna postaja, ki jo je Valvasor v Slavi vojvodine kranjske že leta 1689 takole opisal:

“Druga pošta je v omenjeni Hrušici, in sicer v največji pustinji, ki je v njej malo veselja in nič prijetnejšega od njenega konca. Daleč naokoli ne najdeš hiše razen pošte, ki stoji sredi gozda. Ta gozd sega daleč v Turčijo, kakor je zgoraj popisano. Vsebuje ostudne divjine, kjer te spremljajo neprijetnost, dolgčas, strah, nevarnost in neudobnost...

Na tej pošti pa kljub temu popotnike, ki se ustavijo in hočejo jesti, najlepše postrežejo z jedačo in pijačo, da so zadovoljni; da, celo čuditi se morajo, kako je v tako divjem, neobljudenem in neudobnem kraju sploh mogoče najti kaj, s čimer bi se dalo postreči popotnikom. Kraj je namreč obdan le s

The building is located on the old route to Ljubljana, amid the Hrušica forests. It served as a posthouse and was praised as early as 1689 by Valvasor in *The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola*:

“The second posthouse lies in the aforementioned Hrušica, in a perfect wasteland where there is little joy and nothing gives more pleasure than the leaving of it. There is no house for miles around other than the posthouse in the middle of the forest. The forest extends far into Turkey, as we have already remarked. It consists of a horrifying wilderness where annoyance, boredom, trepidation, danger and discomfort accompany you...

Nonetheless, travellers who stop at the posthouse and seek refreshment are most pleasantly served food and drink to their satisfaction; indeed, they even wonder how anything fit to serve to a traveller could be found in this wild, desolate and uncomfortable place. For it is wrapped in wilderness and isolation and far removed from dwellings, so that the caretaker must be well furnished with arms; no coward or lily-livered soul dares stay here. Many a highwayman knows that the posthouse cannot secure help or support from others; the place is therefore swathed in danger. Many times have they dared to assault it, but they have had to flee before a courageous defence. Yet a posthouse warden was indeed once murdered. For this reason, the warden cannot keep any money, gold or silver at home, nor much equipment, food and other necessities of life, but only the most urgent supplies for himself and travelling guests.

Each week, the post carriage leaves for Vrhnika and Ljubljana, and also for Sv. Križ and Gorizia.

It is maintained like the posthouse in Vrhnika and in the present moment is managed by Janez Krstnik Nusserdorfer.”

The book also includes a graphic print of the posthouse with Roman walls surrounding the church of St. Gertrude. The position and historic role of the area is of great importance to Slovenia. A Roman posthouse stood on the same site along the itinerary road linking Aquileia and Emona. The posthouse was



pustinjo in samoto in oddaljen od bivališč, tako da mora biti poštni upravitelj z orožjem dobro oskrbljen; nihče, ki ima srce v petah, noben bojazljivec ali neodločnež si ne bi upal stanovati tukaj. Marsikateri roparski ptič pa ve, da ne more pošta v sili pričakovati nobene pomoči in podpore od drugih ljudi; zato jo nevarnost tako rekoč objema. Že večkrat so si drznili in jo napadli, toda morali so se dati odpraviti z neustrahovano obrambo. Vendar se je tudi zgodilo, da so umorili poštnega upravitelja. Zato ne sme imeti doma denarja, zlata in srebra, ne veliko oprave, tudi mnogo živil in drugih življenjskih potrebščin ne, ampak le najnujnejše zase in za popotne goste.

Ta pošta gre vsak teden proti Vrhnici

ki in Ljubljani, prav tako proti Sv. Križu in Gorici.

Vzdržuje se kakor pošta na Vrhniki, upravlja pa jo v sedanjem času Janez Krstnik Nussdorfer.”

V knjigi je predstavljena še grafika poštnih postaj za rimskim obzidjem ob cerkvi sv. Jedrti. To območje je glede na lego in zgodovinsko vlogo za Slovenijo izjemnega pričevalnega pomena. Tu je bila že antična postaja ob itinerarski cesti Aquileia-Emona. Zaradi strateško pomembne točke je bila v pozni antiki močno utrjena.

Obnova stare poštnih postaje je potekala med leti 1991-1994. Zdajšnje obnovljeno poslopje prikazuje stavbo kot reprezentančno vilo industrijalca Rizzatija iz Ajdovščine iz časa med obema vojnama. Stavba je enonadstropna. Vhod je skozi reprezentančni kamniti, polkrožno

fortified in the late Roman period because of its strategic position.

Renovation of the old posthouse was carried out between 1991 and 1994. The present renovated building is a villa which was owned by an Ajdovščina industrialist named Rizzati between the wars. The building has one floor. The entrance leads through a semi-circular stone portal in the northern facade. On the south side, the ground floor is completely sunken, so that the first floor is accessible from the garden. The ground floor serves as a restaurant and also houses an archeological museum and two cellar rooms, one of which is vaulted.

The first floor serves as guest accommodation.

Visiting:

Open Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The caretaker is Stane Vidmar, 3 Studeno, Postojna.



zaključeni portal na severni fasadi. Na južni strani pa je pritličje že docela vkopano v zemljo, tako da je nadstropje dostopno že z vrta. Pritličje je namenjeno za potrebe gostinskega lokala, kjer se nahajajo še arheološki muzej in dva kletna prostora, od katerih je eden obokan.

Nadstropje je namenjeno prenočevanju gostov.

Ogled:

Odprto ob sobotah, nedeljah in praznikih. Oskrbnik je Stane Vidmar, Studeno 3, Postojna.

Literatura/Bibliography:

Mirko Rupel: Valvasorjevo berilo, Druga izpopolnjena izdaja, Ljubljana 1969

A. Š.

51 km
153 B3
C5

Postojna Modrijanov mlin

Prostor med Postojno in Velikim Otokom v preteklosti zaradi stalne nevarnosti poplav ni bil naseljen z izjemo Modrijanovega mlina. Mlin je na tem mestu stal že leta 1593. Bil je v lasti Wolfgang Huberta, kasneje pa je večkrat zamenjal lastnike.

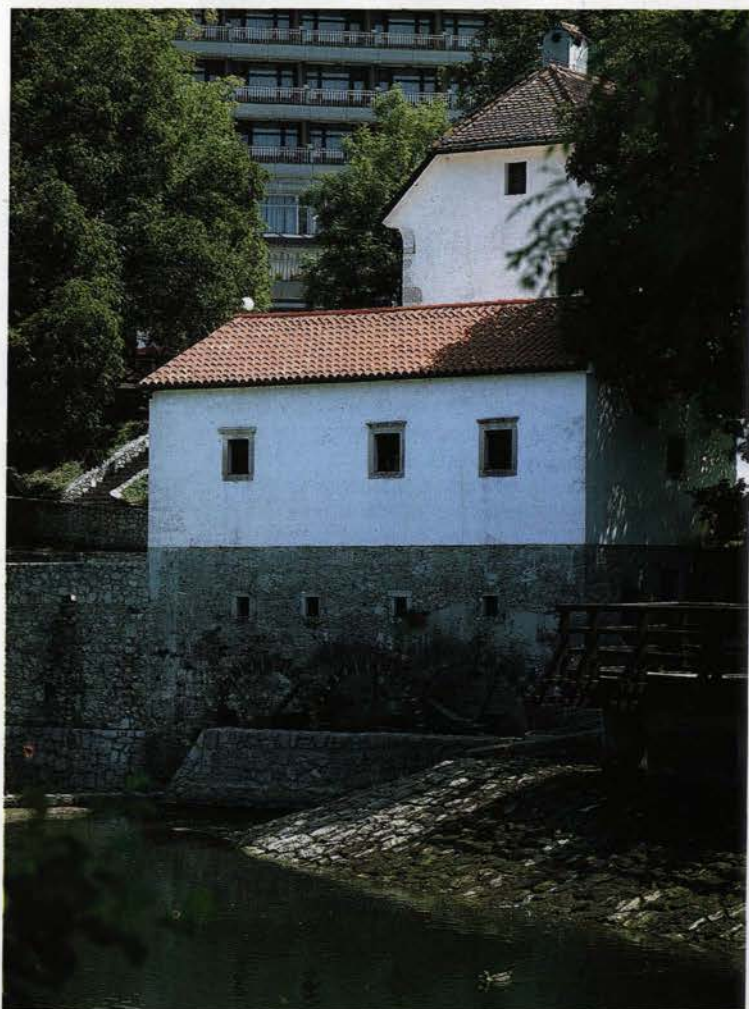
Kompleks sestavljata dve markantni poslopji: stanovanjska hiša in mlin z žago.

Stanovanjsko poslopje je nadstropno, krito z dvokapno strmo streho (bobrovec). Sedanja oblika izvira verjetno iz 1672, novejša dodatka sta oblika strehe z zazidanim zatrepom in zaprt gank z novejšim stopniščem. Tudi prvotno stopnišče je bilo kamnito, lesen gank pa je slonel na kamnitih konzolah. Gotski elementi se razen obokov v pritličju niso ohranili.

Sprva je bilo poslopje pritlično. Leta 1672 so dodali nadstropje in rene-sančne kamnoseške detajle.

Because of the constant threat of floods, the area between Postojna and Veliki Otok was not populated in the past, the only exception being the Modrijan mill. The mill was in place as early as 1593. It was owned by Wolfgang Hubert and was passed on to many subsequent owners.

The complex consists of two prominent buildings; the residential building and a mill with a sawmill. The residential building is on two floors and is covered with a steep pitched roof (with semi-circular ceramic tile cladding). The present form probably originates from 1672, while two more recent additions are the shape of the roof with the gable end and the closed balcony with stair. The original stairway was also made of stone, while the wooden balcony was supported by stone consoles. No Gothic elements survive other than the vaulting on the ground floor.



Mlin je podolgovato poslopje nad reko Pivko. Tudi to poslopje je rezultat več prezidav. Sprva je bilo poslopje pritlično z majhnimi kamnitimi linami in profiliranimi oporniki za mlinski mehanizem. Nadstropje so dvignili istočasno kot stanovanjski del, o čemer pričajo enaki kamnoseški detajli (okvirji oken).

Objekt žage je bil pritličen. Mlin je bil krit s korci, žaga pa je imela stro mo streho, krito z bobrovci.

Stanovanjsko poslopje je bilo v os emdesetih letih adaptirano in prezentirano. Funkcionalno je izrabljeno za enoteko, poročno sobo in za pomožne prostore. Mlin ski objekt je ohranjen v originalni obliki do višine prve etaže, nadgrad nja s korčno streho je bila ponovno sezidana po prejšnjem stanju. Ob jekt žage, ki se je povsem porušil, je prezentiran v tlorisu.

Ogled:

Vinoteka je odprta od 11. do 16. ure ali po dogovoru z g. Darkom Dolencem, tel. 067 24 172.

E. B.

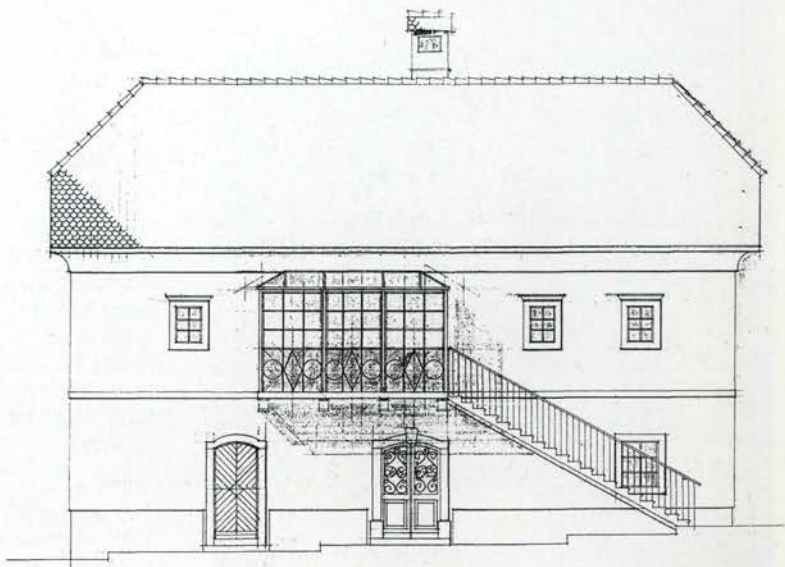
Originally, the building comprised only the ground floor. In 1672, the first floor and Renaissance mason ry elements were added.

The mill is an oblong building on the Pivka river. It is also the result of several rebuilding works. At first, it comprised the ground floor with small stone loopholes and ornate supports for the mill mechanism. The first floor was added at the same time as that of the residential building, as indicated by certain architectural elements (window frames). The sawmill was on one floor only. The mill was covered with Italian tiling while the steep roof of the saw mill was covered with semi-circular ceramic tiles.

The residential building was renovated in the 1980s and houses a wine cellar, a wedding hall and auxiliary rooms. The mill is preserved in its original form up to the first floor and the Italian tile roof cladding was reconstructed according to the earlier form. The sawmill became completely derelict and only its layout is presented.

Visiting:

The wine cellar is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. or at other times by arrangement with Darko Dolenc, tel. 067 24 172.



Idrčeva ali Slikarska hiša

Šmartno v Goriških Brdih je staro utrjeno naselje, ki je kljub številnim predelavam za potrebe kmečkega gospodarjenja in naravnim katastrofam, kot je bil potres leta 1976, ohranilo svojo zgodovinsko podobo. Obrambno obzidje je nastalo zaradi turške nevarnosti, predvsem pa v času habsburško beneških vojn v 16. stoletju. V ohranjenem stavbnem fondu je v nekaterih primerih še mogoče razpoznati detajle, ki spominjajo na romansko in gotsko oblikovanje, večinoma pa so ohranjene stavbe rezultat lokalnega oblikovanja 18. in 19. stoletja. Šmartno ima tudi odlične vedutne kvalitete, saj se je naselje razvilo na slemenskem pomolu in skoraj v celoti znotraj utrdbenega obzidja.

Domačija Šmartno 20 je bila v konservatorski akciji po potresu obnovljena in služi zdaj Društvu likovnih umetnikov severne Primorske za družabne in priveditvene dejavnosti ter za občasne ateljeje z možnostjo prenočitve.

Stavba stoji na manjšem trgu nasproti glavnega, utrjenega, zahodnega vhoda v naselje. Ima dve etaži in mezaninsko podstrešje. Oblikovana je s trokapno, plitvo, korčno

Šmartno in Goriška Brda is an old fortified settlement, which despite numerous rebuilding works to meet the needs of agriculture and repair the damage of natural catastrophes, such as the earthquake of 1976, has preserved its historical image. The defence walls were constructed in response to the Turkish threat and the war between the Habsburgs and Venice in the 16th century. Some elements recalling Romanesque and Gothic design can still be detected in the preserved architecture, but most of the buildings are the fruit of local production in the 18th and 19th centuries. Šmartno also boasts excellent panoramic viewpoints, for the settlement grew up on a ridge and almost entirely within the fortifications.

The homestead of 20 Šmartno was renovated after the earthquake and is now used by the North Primorska Artists' Society for social functions and as an occasional studio with accommodation facilities.

The building is located in a small square facing the main western fortified entrance to the settlement. It has two floors and a mezzanine attic. The roof is shallow with three slopes, and the eaves have painted elements and carved beams. The ground-floor entrance features a portal with a straight lintel and wooden doors of an interesting design which also appears on the windows. Access to the first floor is by an external stone stairway leading across a wooden podium and through a portal of similar form to the one on the ground floor. All windows are furnished with smooth frames and shutters.

The first-floor interior contains a reconstructed stone-built fireplace typical of the Brda area, with a furnace and wooden ventilation system. On the ground floor, the rooms are joined with the ground floor of the neighbouring "Austrian" (municipality of Klagenfurt) house, thus forming a single exhibition area.

Visiting:

The house at 20 Šmartno can be visited by permission of the North Primorska Artists' Society.



streho ("na paviljon") ter z napuščem s poslikanimi planetami in

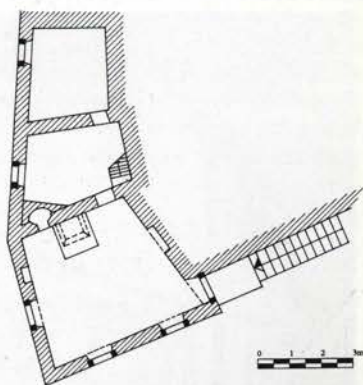
podvojenimi, rezljanimi špirovci. Vhod v pritličje je oblikovan s portalom z ravno preklado in z lesenimi vrati z zanimivim vzorcem, ki se ponovi tudi na oknih. Dostop v nadstropje je po kamnitih, zunanjih stopnicah preko lesenega podesta in skozi portal, ki je podobno oblikovan kot tisti v pritličju. Vse okenske odprtine so opremljene z gladkimi kamnitimi okvirji in polkni.

V notranjščini je v nadstropju rekonstruirano tipično, zidano briško ognjišče s krušno pečjo in leseno napo. V pritličju so prostori združeni s pritličjem sosednje "avstrijske" (občina Celovec) hiše v skupno raztavno galerijo.

Ogled:

Hišo Šmartno 20 si je mogoče ogledati po dogovoru z Društvom likovnih umetnikov severne Primorske.

B. K.



Romanska hiša

86 km
160 B2
B4

Štanjel je utrjeno naselje, ki se v terasah razprostira po pobočju griča. Nad povprečje kraških vasi s podobno lego in obliko ga dviga tako velikost zasnove kot obzidni pas opremljen s številnimi stolpi, ter pomembna vloga cerkvenega in grajskega kompleksa.

Romanska hiša leži na začetku drugega niza, ki poseljujejo grič od vrha navzdol, sledeč izohipsam. Sodila naj bi v 14.-15. stoletje. Sprva je služila kot gospodarsko poslopje, dostopna je bila iz spodnje ulice. V zgornjem nadstropju se vidijo še nekdanja polkrožna vrata,

Štanjel is a compact settlement which spreads in a terrace-like arrangement over the slopes of a hill. The size of its layout, the fortification walls with numerous towers and the dominating position of the church and castle complex distinguish it from most other Karst villages of similar location and form.

A Romanesque building is situated at the beginning of the second of the building rows, which extend laterally from the hilltop down, following successive contour lines. It dates from the 14th or 15th century. Originally, it served as an outbuild-



ki so služila za metanje sena na "pod". V tem času je bilo na fasadi nadstropja preprosto rustikalno okno z nepravilno obdelanim kamnitim okvirom. Takrat nad nadstropjem še ni bilo lesenega stropa. Na osnovi prezidav sklepamo, da je hiša kasneje spremenila funkcijo. Kletna etaža je služila kot shramba, "hram", nadstropje pa je bilo predelano v enocelični bivalni prostor. Tak razvoj potrjujejo nove okenske odprtine in pozneje narejeni direktni vhod v etažo z zgornje ulice. Preiskave ometa so pokazale, da je bil zgornji prostor ometan z apneno malto in grobo zglajen po zidu. Na tem ometu so se našle še ohranjene poslikave ob novo predelanem

ing and was accessed from the lower street. The first floor retains a semi-circular door which served for throwing hay into the barn. In the same period, a simple rustic window with an uneven stone frame was situated in the first-floor facade. At the time, there was no wooden ceiling above the first floor. On the basis of rebuilt parts, it can be supposed that the house's function changed at a later stage. The cellar served as a storage room or "hram" while the first floor was changed into a single residential room. This development is confirmed by window openings and a direct entrance to the first floor from the upper street, dating from a

levem oknu zgornjega prostora. Motivno gre za preproste geometrijske ornamente, v barvah prevladujejo rdeči odtenki. V steni sta bili ohranjeni vzdana omarica ter niša za postavljanje svetil in raznih predmetov. Druga plast novejše poslikave se je ohranila na krajši zunanji steni zgornjega prostora ob leseni vzdani omarici.

Konstruktivsko so pri tej hiši, pa tudi pri drugih v Štanjelu zanimivi leseni stropovi, položeni na stropnike, ki slonijo na konzolah (ne neposredno na zidovih zaradi vlage). Hiša je prekrita s skrlami, oziroma

later time. Analysis of the plastering has shown that the upper room was plastered with lime mortar, which was roughly applied to the wall. Painted decorations are preserved on the plastering next to the newly-adapted left window of the upper room. They are of simple geometric design and mainly red in colour. A recessed cupboard and a niche for lamps and other objects are preserved in the wall. A second layer of more recent decoration is preserved on the shorter outer wall of the upper room, next to the recessed cupboard.

In construction terms, wooden ceilings supported by beams laid on consoles (rather than walls, because of the damp) are of particular interest, as in other houses in Štanjel. The roof has stone cladding and stone gutters, along which the water flows to a nearby stone well.

The building houses a collection of objects from the last phase of the building's functional use.

Visiting:

Prior arrangement required with Avrelija Gulič of 3 Štanjel, tel. 067 79 192, or Dušana Švagelj, tel. 067 79 226.



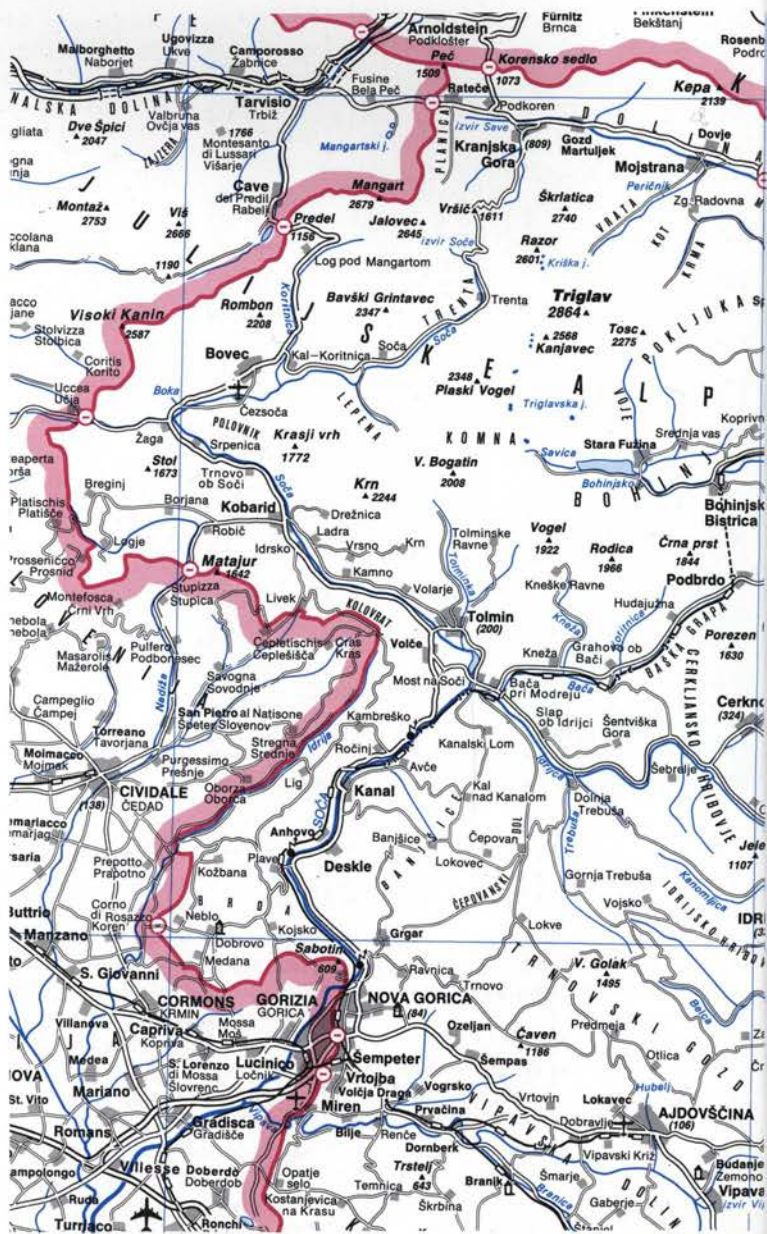
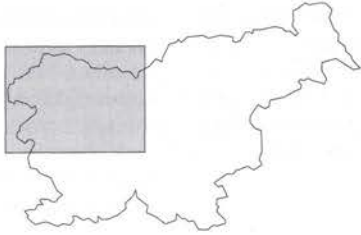
skrlata streha, ohranjeni so še kamniti žlebovi za odvajanje vode, ki se steka v bližnji kamnit vodnjak.

V hiši je postavljena zbirka predmetov, ki ponazarja zadnjo fazo funkcionalne izrabe te stavbe.

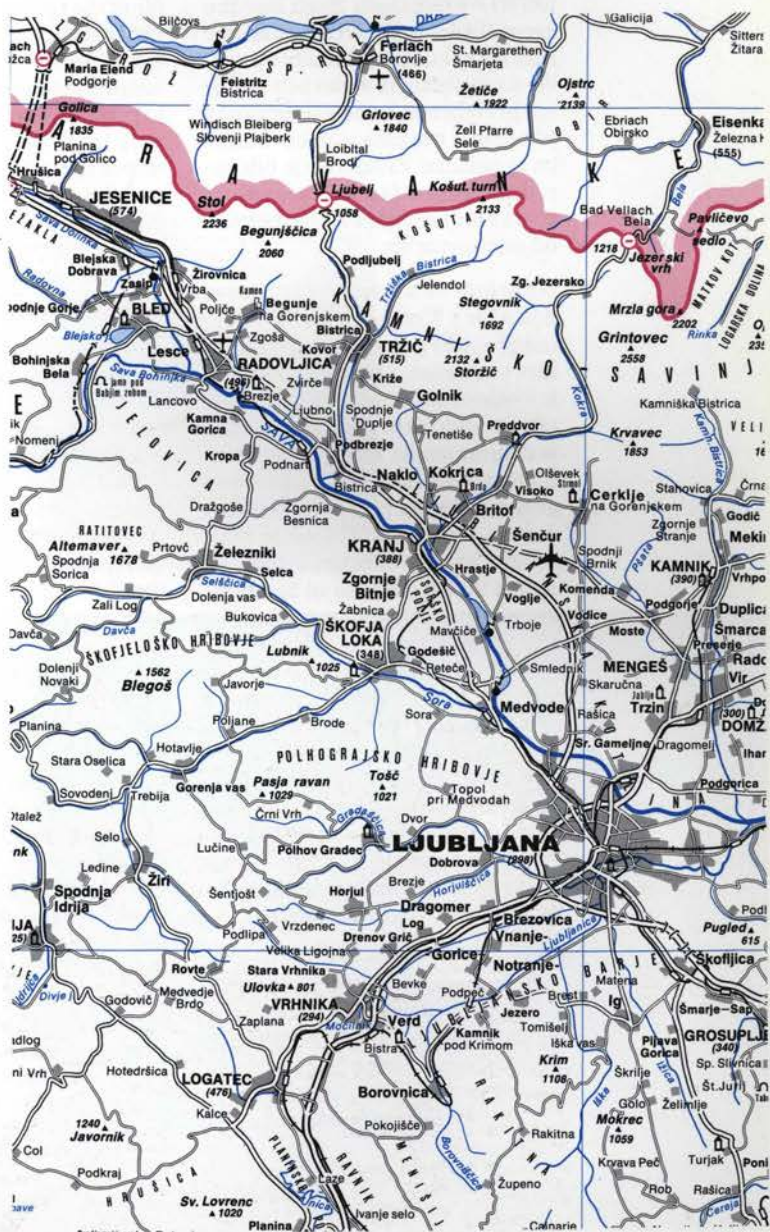
Ogled:

Po dogovoru z g. Avrelijo Gulič, Štanjel 3, tel. 067 79 192 ali g. Dušano Švagelj, tel. 067 79 226.

E. B.



Kranjska gora – LIZNJEKOVA HIŠA
 Kropa – VIGENC VICE
 Studor – OPLENOVA HIŠA
 Velika Planina nad Kamnikom – PRESKARJEV STAN
 Vrba – PREŠERNOVA ROJSTNA HIŠA
 Zgornje Jezerško – JENKOVA KASARNA



Liznjekova hiša

87 km
53 A1
B2

Gornjesavska dolina ali Dolina, kakor ji pravijo domačini, je ozka alpska dolina, ki je stisnjena med strme masive Julijcev in prisojna pobočja Karavank. Naselja v Dolini so nastala tam, kjer se k osrednji savski dolini pridružijo stranske, še ožje dolinice, ali pa tam, kjer se stranska dolina globoko in strmo zaje v gorski masiv in izdolbe naravni prehod v sosednjo alpsko dolino. Na razpotju takšnega naravnega prehoda leži naselje Kranjska gora, po starem imenovana Borovška ves. Vas je bila nanizana ob stari deželni cesti, ki se je vijugala po brežinah nad vodami in se tako izogibala bormim obdelovalnim površinam na dnu alpske doline. Ljudje v Dolini so v preteklosti živeli izredno premišljeno, saj so jih trde naravne danosti in hude snežne zime prisilile, da so ohranjali vsako ped zemlje ter pretehtano izrabljali prisojna pobočja za travnike, gorske strmine pa za pašnike. Živinoreja je bila osrednja gospodarska dejavnost, čeprav tudi zaslužek od prometa ni bil nezanemarljiv.

Na to kaže tudi zasnova Liznjekove domačije v Kranjski gori, kjer je osrednji objekt gospodarsko poslopje, hlev s senikom. Domačija, kakršna je v osnovi ohranjena danes, je nastala ob koncu 18. stoletja. Okvirno jo datirata letnici 1781 na stropnem tramu v zidani hiši in 1796 na vratih gospodarskega poslopja. Gospodarska moč domačije se je med drugim kazala v lično poslikani obcestni fasadi s fresko in šivanimi vogali ter kamnitim portalom in rezljano ograjo ganka. Vhod v hišo je bil v nivoju deželne ceste. Hiša je vrh-hlevna, spodaj je bil hlev za drobnico, zgoraj pa so bivalni prostori. Široka veža povezuje vse prostore v pritličju: zidano hišo z obokano kamro, veliko črno kuhinjo, vežno kamro in shrambo za živila, mimo škafnice do dvoriščnih vrat ali pa preko strmih lesenih stopnic na obsežno podstrešje z dvema štibelcema.

Gospodarsko poslopje je dvonadstropno, zgoraj je senik, pod njim pa dva hleva za drobnico. Poslopje je grajeno funkcionalno, tako da je bilo v času košnje enostavno spravljati seno, pozimi pa lažje krmiti drobnico.

Leta 1983 so bila končana ureditvena dela in Liznjekova domačija je

The Upper Sava valley, known to locals as simply the Valley, is a narrow Alpine valley wedged between the steep massif of the Julian Alps and the southern slopes of the Karavanke mountain range. The settlements there developed where the main Sava valley is joined by narrower valleys or where these cut into the massif and carve out a natural pass to the neighbouring Alpine valley. At the crossroads of one such natural pass lies the village of Kranjska Gora. Its old name was Borovška Ves. The village is strung out along an old country road, which followed the winding banks above the rivers, avoiding the sparse farmland on the valley floor. The life of the valley dwellers was always very carefully planned, since they were forced by the harsh natural conditions and cold snowy winters to preserve every square inch of arable land, and to put the sunny slopes to rational use as grassland and the steep mountain slopes as pastures. Stockbreeding was the main economic activity, supplemented by income from passing traffic.

These factors are reflected in the basic conception of the Liznjek homestead in Kranjska Gora, where the central construction is an outbuilding with stables and a hayloft. The homestead gained its present form at the end of the 18th century. The main dates given are 1781, carved in the main beam in the "hiša" or main living space, and 1896, on the door of the outbuilding. The affluence of the homestead is expressed in the neatly-painted facade with a fresco and interlocking tooting stones, the stone portal and the carved balustrade of the balcony. The entrance to the house was on a level with the road. The house was built over sheep stalls, with the stalls below and the living quarters above. A wide hall connects all the rooms on the ground floor: the stone-built "hiša" with a vaulted "kamra" or bedroom, the large open-hearth kitchen, and the entrance hall "kamra" and the larder, and leads us past the "škafnica" or washroom to the courtyard door and on the steep wooden stairs to the vast attic with two small rooms or "štible".

The outbuilding has two floors, with the hayloft above and two

dobila "novo" oz. "staro" podobo. Hiša je bila muzejsko opremljena s starimi predmeti, ki so bili zbrani v Kranjski gori in sosednjih vaseh.

Ogled:

Naslov: Borovška c. 63, 64280

Kranjska gora

Odperta je od 10.00 do 17.00 ure
(za skupine po dogovoru).

Oskrbnik je Nada Šalamun, tel.
064 883 089

Literatura/Bibliography:

Anka Novak: Kranjska gora z okolico, Kulturni in naravni spomeniki Slovenije, Zbirka vodnikov, št. 143, Ljubljana 1988

V. K.

sheep stalls below. The building is built functionally, making it easier to stack the hay during the harvest and feed the animals during winter.

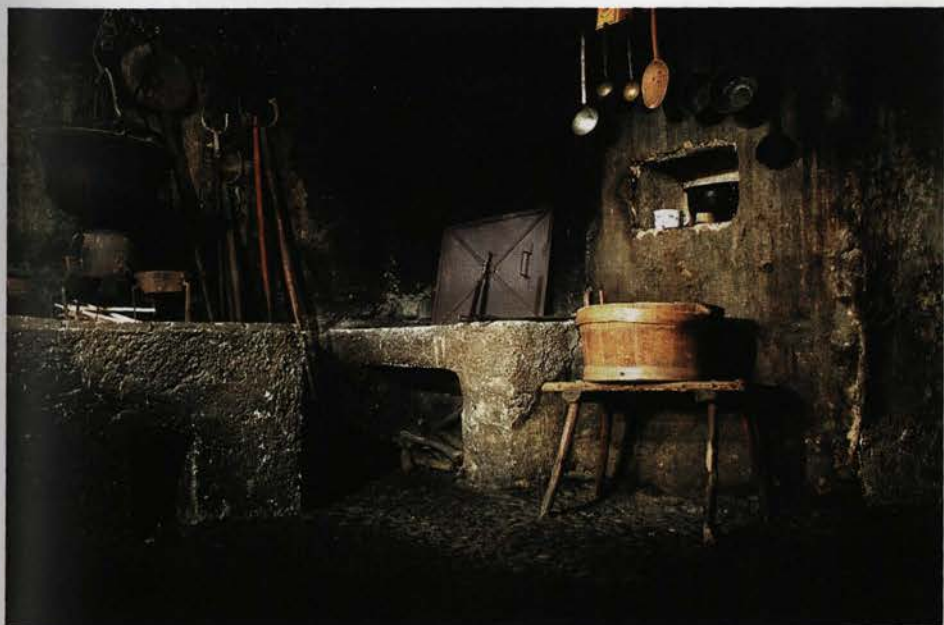
In 1983 the renovation of the Liznjek homestead was completed and it gained a "new", in fact "old", form. The house is furnished as a museum, with antique objects collected in Kranjska Gora and the nearby villages.

Visiting:

Address: Borovška Cesta 63,
64280 Kranjska Gora

Open: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (groups
by arrangement)

Caretaker: Nada Šalamun, tel.
064 883 089



Kropa Vigenc Vice

47 km
82 B3
C3

Najdišča rude in bukovi gozdovi na Jelovici ter stalna vodna moč reke Kroparice so omogočali razvoj železarstva, fužinarstva, kovaštva in žebjarstva v Kropi že v zgodnjem srednjem veku. Pomen železarstva za nastanek naselja je moč simbolično ponazoriti tudi s tem, da v Kropi ni obdelovalne zemlje niti za eno veliko kmetijo. Kropa je nastala vsaj že v času ortenburške fevdalne posesti, razvoj naselja pa je potekal vzporedno z razvojem železarstva, ki je dosegel višek ob koncu 18. stoletja. Tedaj je Kropa štela blizu 1400 prebivalcev, leta 1931 pa jih je bilo le še okoli 600.

Ore deposits and beech forests on Jelovica and the dependable water power of the Kroparica river prompted the development of ironworks, foundries, forges and nail-making in Kropa in the early Middle Ages. The importance of ironworking to the development of the settlement can be gauged from the fact that Kropa lacks sufficient arable land for a single large farm. Kropa was built during the period of the Ortenburg feudal domain, but the settlement developed in parallel with the development of the ironworks, which was at its peak by the end of the 18th century. At that



Skoraj pol tisočletja so bili glavni končni kroparski proizvod žebliji in skozi stoletja se je glede na potrebe trga razvilo več sto različnih vrst, oblik in mer žeblov. Iz Kroke so žeblje v lesenih bariglah s konji tovorili v sosednje dežele, predvsem na beneški trg.

Ob koncu 19. stoletja je kroparsko železarstvo, utemeljeno na starodavnem fužinarstvu, žebjarstvu, vse bolj propadalo. Po ustanovitvi žebljarske zadruga leta 1894 se je v Kropi začel postopen prehod od žebjarstva v vigencih do sodobnega industrijskega kovaštva.

Kovaški muzej v Kropi, ki so ga odprli leta 1952 v Klinarjevi hiši (Kropa 10), zbira, ohranja in predstavlja zgodovinsko gradivo o železarstvu in Kropi in okolici. K muzeju sodi tudi nekdanji "vigenc Vice", kjer so v ohranjeni stavbi s pripadajočo kovaško opremo nazorno dokumentirani postopki, orodje in čas ročnega kovaštva v Kropi. Vi-

time Kropa had a population of 1,400, while by 1931 this had fallen to a mere 600 or so.

For almost half a millenium, Kropa's main product was nails. Over the centuries, several hundred types, shapes and sizes of nail developed, according to the needs of the markets. The nails were transported in wooden "barigle" or barrels from Kropa to neighbouring countries, mainly to the Venetian market.

In the late 19th century, ironworking founded on traditional founding and nail-making fell into decline. After the establishment of a nail-makers' cooperative in 1894 there was a gradual transition from "vigence" or traditional forges to modern industrial forges for nail-making in Kropa.

The Blacksmiths' Museum in Kropa was opened in 1952 at the Klinar house (Kropa 10). It collects, main-

genc Vice stoji ob vodi, ki vrti vodno kolo za pogon kovaškega meha za vpihavanje zraka na kovaškem ognjišču. V razžarjenem oglju v ješi so žebjarji segrevali železne palice (cajn) in jih potem na nakovalih prekovali v žeblje želene oblike in velikosti. Okoli enega ognjišča (ješe) je bilo razvrščenih tudi do šest žebjarjev, vsak ob svojem nakovalu. Na tem skupnem ognjišču so žene tudi kuhale, saj so bile pogosto tudi same žebjarke.

Ogled:

Odprto je od 10.00 do 18.00 (za skupine po dogovoru).



Oskrbnik je Joža Eržen, tel. 064 736 717.
 Dodatne informacije dobite v Kovaškem muzeju Kropa, Kropa 10, 64245 Kropa tel. 064 736 717

Literatura/Bibliography:
 Janez Šmitek: Kovaški muzej v Kropi, Kulturni n naravni spomeniki v Sloveniji, Zbirka vodnikov, št. 68, Ljubljana 1976

V. K.

tains and exhibits historical material to do with ironworking in Kropa and its environs. Part of the museum is the "Vigenc Vice" or "Purgatory Forge", where, in a preserved building housing a complete array of smithy equipment, the processes, tools and periods of manual iron-forging are documented. "Vigenc Vice" stands by the water which turns the wheel, which in turn powers the bellows of the furnace. In the burning coals of the "ješa" or fireplace, the nail-makers heated iron bars "cajn", which they forged on their anvils into nails of the desired shape and size. Up to six nail-mak-



ers worked at a single fireplace, each on his own anvil. Women, themselves often nail-makers, also cooked in this common fireplace.

Visiting:

Address: Vigenc Vice
 Open: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (groups by arrangement)
 Caretaker: Joža Eržen, tel.: 064 736 717
 Administration: Radovljica Municipal Museum, Kropa Blacksmiths' Museum, Kropa 10, 64245 Kropa, tel.: 064 736 717

Oplenova hiša v Studorju združuje stanovanjske in gospodarske prostore pod skupno streho, kar je značilno za stegnjene kmečke domove v Bohinju. Strnjena streha je namreč v dolgih in s snegom bogatih zimah ali v deževnih dneh omogočala ljudem, da so opravili večino hišnih del in opravil pri živini v zaključenem delokrogu, ne da bi morali pri tem stopiti izpod nastreška na dež ali gaziti visok sneg.

Stanovanjski del Oplenove domačije sestavlja jo veža s črno kuhinjo, lesena hiša s prizidano kamro, mala klet in podstrešje. Hiša je osrednji bivalni prostor, ki je ogrevan z lončeno pečjo, nad katero je ležišče. Nasproti peči je bogkov kot, miza s stoli in široke obstenske klopi. Pozimi so v hiši tudi tkali, o čemer danes pričajo še statve, ki so bile najdene na podstrehi kot nepopoln muzejski eksponat. Kamra, ki sta jo ogrevala kurišče v sosednji črni kuhinji in peč v hiši, je bila namenjena preužitkarjem, to je starejšim ljudem.

Velbano črno kuhinjo loči od veže le prečni obok - šipovnik - pod katerim se je valil dim na podstrešje. V črni kuhinji so tri ognjišča, in sicer kurišče lončene peči v hiši, odprto zidano ognjišče s kotlom na verigi in obzidan kotel za kuhanje prašičje hrane.

Obleko, blago, obutev, suho sadje in drugo so domači hranili v skrin-

The Oplen House in Studor combines a residential and a utility building under one roof, a feature which is characteristic of extended farmhouses in the Bohinj area. The common roof allowed the inhabitants, during the long, snowy winters, to do most of their work in the house and with the animals in a closed work-cycle, sheltered from the rain by the eaves with no need to trudge through deep snow.

The living area of the Oplen homestead consists of an open-hearth kitchen, the wooden "hiša" or main room with an attached "kamra" or bedroom, a small cellar and an attic. The "hiša" is the main living place, heated by a tile stove, with the sleeping quarters above. Across the room from the stove is the Lord's corner, and a table with chairs and a wide bench by the wall. In winter the inhabitants would weave in the "hiša", as indicated by the loom found in the attic, which is now an incomplete museum piece. The "kamra", which was heated by the open fireplace in the adjacent kitchen and the stove in the "hiša", was intended for the older members of the household.

The vaulted kitchen with its open fireplace is separated from the hall by only a transversal arch or "šipovnik", from under which smoke rose up to the attic. The kitchen contains three fireplaces, the furnace of the tile stove of the



jah na zadimljeni podstrehi nad hišo, žito pa v posebni skrinji - pregradi - nad vežo.

hiša, the open fireplace with a kettle on a chain and a built-in cauldron for cooking food for pigs.

V kevdercu so hranili sadje, repo, korenje in krompir.

Dostop, prehod iz stanovanjskega v gospodarski del stavbe je skozi črno kuhinjo, po stopnicah do hleva oz. skozi glavna hišna vrata preko mostovža na skedenj. Obokan mostovž pred stanovanjsko hišo je služil tudi za dovoz sena na skedenj, kar je posebnost bohinskih domov stegenenega tipa.

Oplenovi hiši je v prejšnjem stoletju pripadalo tudi več obdelovalne zemlje in pašna pravica, o čemer pričata dokaj prostoren hlev in skedenj z listnjekom nad njim. Vendar je bilo pri hiši sčasoma zemlje vse manj, kajti splošne spremembe gospodarstva so vse bolj vplivale tudi na to kmetijo, sicer prilagojeno starožitnemu gospodarstvu: za preživetje so morali postopno odprodajati zemljo.

Obstoječa stavba je bila verjetno zgrajena v začetku 19. stoletja na mestu starejše stavbe, katere skromni ostanki so se našli pri obnovi in ureditvi hiše. V veži so našli ostanke zidov, nekaj lončevine in posamezne bakrene kovance iz prejšnjega stoletja. Strop nad kletjo oz. tla v hiši so bila narejena iz polbrun starejše stavbe, dve bruni med njimi sta imeli izreze za tri mala okenca. V zidu stopnic v klet je bila vzdana živalska čeljust, v spodnjem nosilnem stenskem tramu v hiši pa je bila izdolbena vdolbinica za daritev, kar v obeh primerih verjet-

Clothes, fabrics, footwear, dried fruit and other items were kept in chests in the smoky attic above the "hiša", and wheat was kept in a special chest or "pregrada" above the hall.

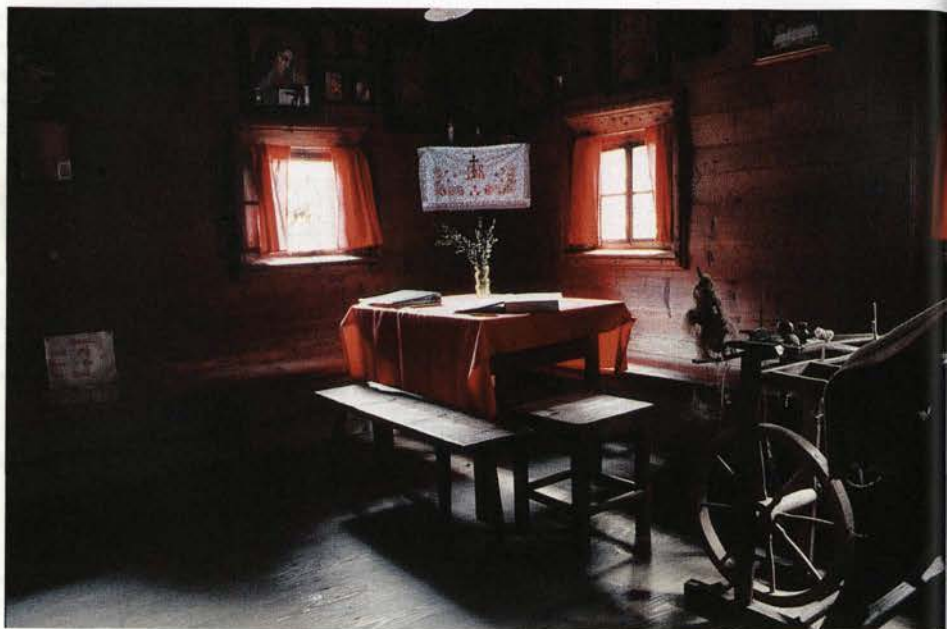
Fruit, beet, carrots and potatoes were stored in the small cellar.

Access from the residential part of the house to the farm building was through the kitchen and down the stairs to the stables, and through the main door across the ramp to the hayloft. The vaulted ramp in front of the residential part of the house also served as an access for bringing hay to the hayloft, which is a peculiarity of the extended-type houses around Bohinj.

In the last century the inhabitants of the Oplen House also possessed a large tract of arable land and the right to pasture, evidence of which are the spacious stables and a roomy hayloft with a loft for leaves above it. Gradually their property diminished, as general economic changes had an impact on the farm, which was geared towards traditional cereal farming, and the owners were forced to sell land.

The existing building was probably built at the beginning of the 19th century on the site of an older building, the scant remains of which were found during renovation and refurbishing of the house. The hall contained remnants of old walls,





no pomeni staro apotropejsko
zaščito hiše pred nesrečo.

Ogled:

Naslov: Studor 16, 64267 Srednja
vas v Bohinju.

Odrpito je od 10.00 do 16.00 (za
skupine po dogovoru).

Oskrbnik je Gregor Resman, tel.
064 723 522.

V. K.

fragments of pottery and a few
coins from the 19th century. The
ceiling above the cellar, the floor of
the house, was made of half-timbers
of an older house, two of which had
apertures for three small windows.
An animal jaw was built into the
wall by the stairs to the cellar and a
niche for offerings was carved into
the lower wall beam of the "hiša",
both of which indicate an ancient
apotropaic warding of the house
against misfortune.

Visiting:

Address: Studor 16, 64267

Srednja vas v Bohinju

Open: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (groups
by arrangement)

Caretaker: Gregor Resman, tel.:
064-723-522

Velika Planina nad Kamnikom Preskarjev stan

35 km
86 A2
D3

Na skrajnem vzhodnem robu Alp, na meji Kranjske, Koroške in Štajerske, nedaleč od Ljubljane, se razpirajo Kamniške planine, med njimi tudi Velika Planina. Na njej se razprostirajo velike pašne površine, ki obsegajo skoraj 600 ha, na katerih se lahko pase več sto glav goveje živine.

Na Veliki Planini so gorske pašnike verjetno izrabljali že v zgodnjih obdobjih poselitve na Slovenskem. O tem pričajo posamezne arheološke najdbe, pa tudi staro pastirsko in stavbno izročilo, ki se je prenašalo iz roda v rod in se ohranilo do današnjih dni v posebni obliki velikoplaninskih pastirskih bajt. Žal je druga svetovna vojna posegla tudi v ta planinski svet. Okupator je požgal vse pastirske bajte in tako uničil dragoceno materialno pričevalnost starih objektov. Ni pa bilo uničeno

Stretched out on the easternmost edge of the Alps, at the boundary between Carniola, Carinthia and Styria and not far from Ljubljana, stand the mountains of the Kamnik range. Among them is Velika Planina, which features vast pastures, almost 600 hectares in total, on which several hundred head of cattle graze.

The pastures of Velika Planina have probably been grazed since the time of early settlers in Slovenia. This is suggested by archeological finds, and also by the old herding and building tradition, which has come down the generations to the present day and is expressed in the Velika Planina herdsman's huts. Unfortunately, this mountainous area did not escape the Second World War. The invaders burned down all the herdsman's huts and destroyed the



izročilo, znanje ljudi o tradicionalni gradnji velikoplaninskih bajt. Takoj po vojni so domačini na pogoriščih začeli obnavljati svoje pastirske bajte. Med prvimi je bila obnovljena tudi Preskarjeva bajta, ki je zdaj zavarovana kot muzejski objekt. Je tradicionalne ovalne oblike z osrednjo izbo za pastirja ter stavbno opremo, kakršna je bila v navadi še pred zadnjo vojno. Notranjščina bajte je preprosta in skromna. Osrednja izba je brez stropa, s stepano zemljo na tleh, z odprtim ognjiščem pri vratih, z ležiščem za pastirja, nekaj policami za posode in

invaluable material heritage of these archaic buildings. Yet the tradition and popular knowledge of their traditional construction were not lost. After the war the locals began reconstructing their huts from out of the ashes. Among the first to be re-erected was Preskar's hut, which is now protected as a museum piece. It has the traditional oval shape with the "izba" or central living space for the herdsman in the centre and contains traditional pre-war furniture. The interior of the house is humble. The "izba" has no ceiling and the floor is earthen. It has

latvice, s preprostimi stoli trinožniki in z najnujnejšo opremo, ki jo je potreboval pastir na planini. Okoli izbe je "wopa" za živino. Lesena ograja okoli bajte jo povezuje s sosednjimi bajtami v pastirsko selišče.

Na vseh treh planinah, na Veliki, Mali in Gojski planini, je zdaj že okoli 160 pastirskih bajt, na Jamah in ob smučarskih vlečnicah pa stoji več sto počitniških hiš, ki arhitekturno posnemajo stare pastirske bajte.

Ogled:

Odprto je v času paše od julija do septembra.

Oskrbnik so Preskarjevi.

Literatura/Bibliography:

Tone Cevc: Velika planina, Življenje, delo in izročilo pastirjev, Ljubljana 1987

V. K.

an open fireplace by the door, a bunk for the herdsman and a few shelves for pots and bowls, and is furnished with simple three-legged stools and the essential equipment for the needs of the shepherd. Surrounding the "izba" is the "wopa" (shed) for the animals. The wooden fence around the hut joins it with neighbouring huts to form a herdsman's settlement.

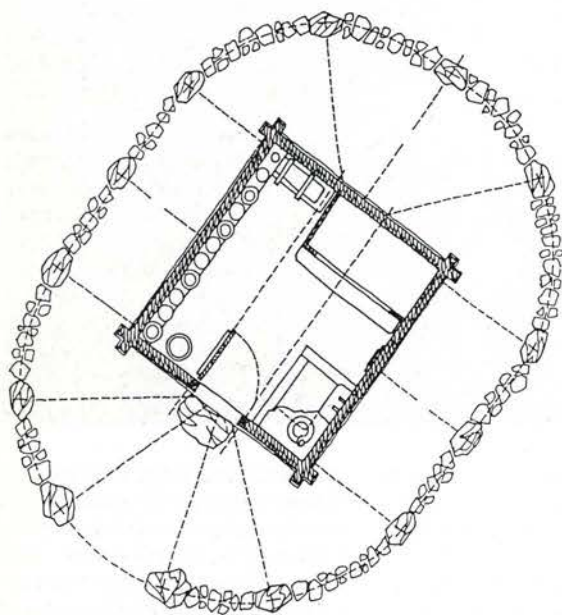
On the three mountains together - Velika, Mala and Gojska Planina - there are currently about 160 herdsman's huts, while in Jama and by the ski-slopes there are several hundred holiday houses built in the style of these old seasonal dwellings.

Visiting:

Address: Velika Planina

Open: pasture season, from July to September

Caretakers: the Preskar family



Prešernova rojstna hiša

62 km
56 A3
C3

Vrba je strnjena, ob poti nanizana vas, katere kmečki domovi so skriti med krošnjami dreves na robu nizke terase pod vznožjem Karavank.

Na začetku vasi, v bližini vaške cerkvice, stoji domačija s hišnim imenom Pri Ribiču. Leta 1856 je pogorela stara, deloma lesena stanovanjska stavba, tako da so od nje ostali le zidani temelji, klet, veža



Vrba is a compact roadside village on the edge of a low terrace at the foot of the Karavanke mountains. The farmhouses of the village are screened by trees.

A homestead with the house name of "Pri Ribiču" stands at the entrance to the village, near the village church. The old, partly wooden residential building burned down in 1856 and only the stone foundations, a cellar, an entrance hall and farmworking areas next to the entrance hall remained. During renovation, a masonry "hiša" or main living room and a bedroom were constructed to replace the old wooden building and fused with the old walls to form a solid, harmoniously designed residential building of the type commonly encountered at that time in the villages at the foot of the Stol mountain. In 1993, the house was made into a memorial museum to the poet France Prešeren, who was born here on 3 December 1800. The rooms house objects and furniture from the 19th century, and there are also household items dating from the poet's lifetime.

In 1985, the museum was augmented with a collection of books including various reprints and translations of Prešeren's "Poezije".

Time is a wise judge, who always gives people and their work their just rewards. Thus in 1991, one hundred and fifty-four years after the censor deleted "Zdravljica" (Toast) from the manuscript of the "Poezije" in 1847, the sixth stanza of Prešeren's poem became the national anthem of independent Slovenia.

Visiting:

Address: Vrba 2, 64274 Žirovnica
Open: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (group visits by prior arrangement).
Caretaker: Jožica Završnik, tel.: 064 802 092



in gospodarski prostori ob veži. Pri obnovi so na mestu lesene stavbe zgradili zidano "hišo" in kamro ter vse skupaj z ohranjenim starim zidovjem združili v trdno, enotno oblikovano stanovanjsko stavbo, kakršne so tedaj gradili v vaseh pod Stolom. V tako preoblikovani hiši je bil leta 1939 urejen spominski muzej pesnika Franceta Prešerna, ki je bil tu rojen 3. decembra leta 1800. Prostori so bili opremljeni s predmeti in pohištvom iz 19. stoletja, nekaj je tudi hišne opreme iz časa pesnikovega življenja.

Leta 1985 je muzej postal bogatejši še za zbirko knjig, različnih ponatisov in prevodov Prešernovih Poezij.

Čas je mogočen mojster, ki daje ljudem in njihovem delu pravo vrednoto. Tako je cenzor leta 1847 prečrtal pesem Zdravljica v rokopisu Poezij, leta 1991, stoštiriinpetdeset let pozneje, pa je šesta kitica iste Zdravljice postala himna države Slovenije.

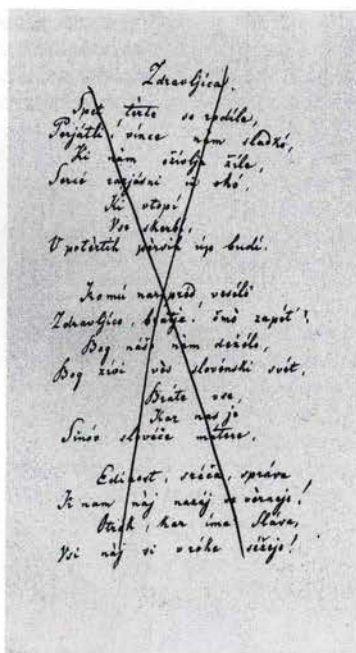
Ogled:

Naslov: Vrba 2, 64274 Žirovnica

Odprto je od 9.00 do 16.00 (za skupine po dogovoru).

Oskrbnica je Jožica Završnik, tel. 064 802 092

V. K.



Jenkova kasarna

60 km
59 A3
D2

Na stičišču gorskega masiva Karavank in Savinjsko-Kamniških alp poteka po dolini reke Kokre in Bele naravni prehod, čez katerega že od rimskih časov pelje pot, ki povezuje obmorske kraje z notranjostjo. Gorski masiv je naravna meja med sosednjima deželama, med Kranjsko in Koroško. Zgornje Jezersko je upravno pripadalo Koroški, čeprav se tu prepletajo kulturni vplivi iz obeh sosednjih slovenskih dežel.

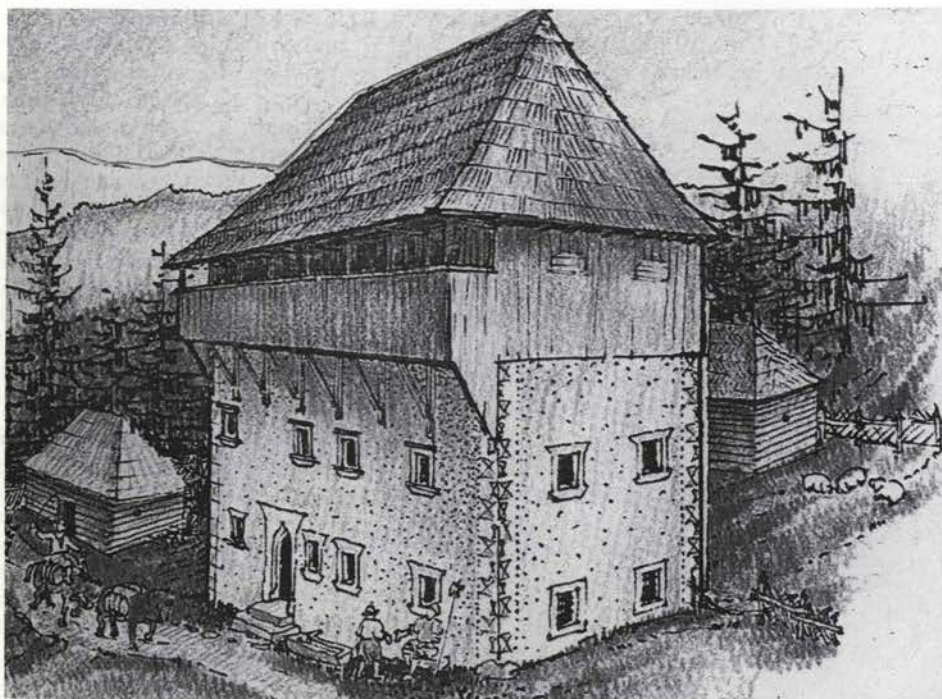
Popotniki, tovorniki niso zmogli v enem dnevu prehoditi dolge poti čez gorski prehod, zato je bilo na prisojni strani, na robu visokogorske kotline že v 16. stoletju zgrajeno prenočišče, hospic za popotnike. Promet med sosednjima deželama, tovorili so sol, železo in drugo trgovsko blago, je prinašal zanesljiv zaslužek, zato je hospic zgradil bogat zemljiški gospod. In temu ustrezno velika, reprezentančna in sodobna je (bila) stavba na Zgornjopohodih, so ljudje stavbo poimenovali Kasarna, ker pa stoji v sklopu kmetije Pri Jenku, jo imenujemo Jenkova kasarna.

Stavba ima po tedanjih renesančnih

Where the Karavanke mountain massif and the Savinja-Kamnik Alps meet, a natural passage runs through the valleys of the rivers Kokra and Bela, along which a road has connected the coastal region with the interior since Roman times. The massif forms a natural boundary between the neighbouring regions of Carniola and Carinthia. Zgornje Jezersko was administratively part of Carinthia, although the cultural influences of both neighbouring Slovene regions are interwoven here.

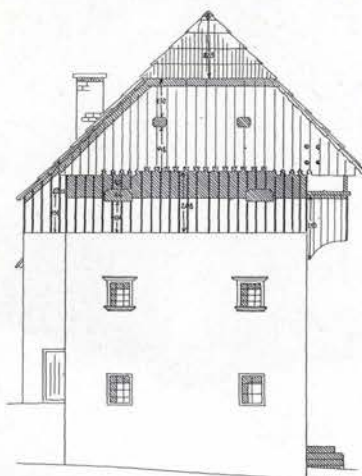
Travellers and waggoners could not travel the entire route over the mountain pass in one day, and a hospice for travellers was therefore built on the sunny slopes at the edge of a mountain cave as early as the 16th century. Traffic between the neighbouring regions, in salt, iron and other merchandise, brought a dependable income and the hospice was built by an affluent landlord. The building in Zgornje Jezersko was accordingly large, imposing and modern. Possibly because of its size, or because soldiers often stayed there when marching over-





vzorih v omet vrezane šivane vogale in vrezan renesančni portal okoli starejšega kamnitega gotskega portala v obliki oslovskega hrpta. Kasarna je v celoti zidana, nadstropna, krita s škodlami. V pritličju je velika kuhinja z odprtim ognjiščem, levo in desno od nje pa sta bila prostora za popotnike. Tudi zasnova nadstropja je trocelična, k eni od sob pa je na hrbtni strani dodano še stranišče.

V šestdesetih letih je Kasarna pogorela, ob tem je bila uničena vsa prvotna hišna oprema, sedanja je prenesena iz muzejske zbirke.



land, the locals called the building "the Barracks". "Jenko's Barracks" is so called because it is linked to the Jenko farm.

In keeping with Renaissance tastes the building has toothing cut into the plaster and a carved Renaissance portal built around the older Gothic portal in the form of a keel arch. The Barracks is entirely stone-built, stands on two floors and is covered with shingle roofing. On the ground floor there is a large kitchen with an open fireplace, to the left and right of which were rooms for travellers. The plan of the upper floor is also tripartite, with a lavatory added to the rear of one of the rooms.

The Barracks was gutted by fire in the sixties and all the original construction and furnishings were destroyed. The present furniture was brought from museum collections.

During renovation after the fire, signatures and witty graffiti inscribed by travellers from past centuries were found on the walls.

Visiting:

Zg. Jezersko 141, 64206 Zgornje Jezersko

Open: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (groups by arrangement)

Caretaker: Anica Košir, tel.: 064 44 153

Pri obnovitvenih delih po požaru so na stenah našli podpise in zabavljive grafite popotnikov iz preteklih stoletij.

Ogled:

Naslov: Zg. Jezersko 141, 64206

Zgornje Jezersko.

Odperto od 10.00 do 18.00 (za skupine po dogovoru).

Oskrbnica je Košir Anica, tel. 064 44 153.

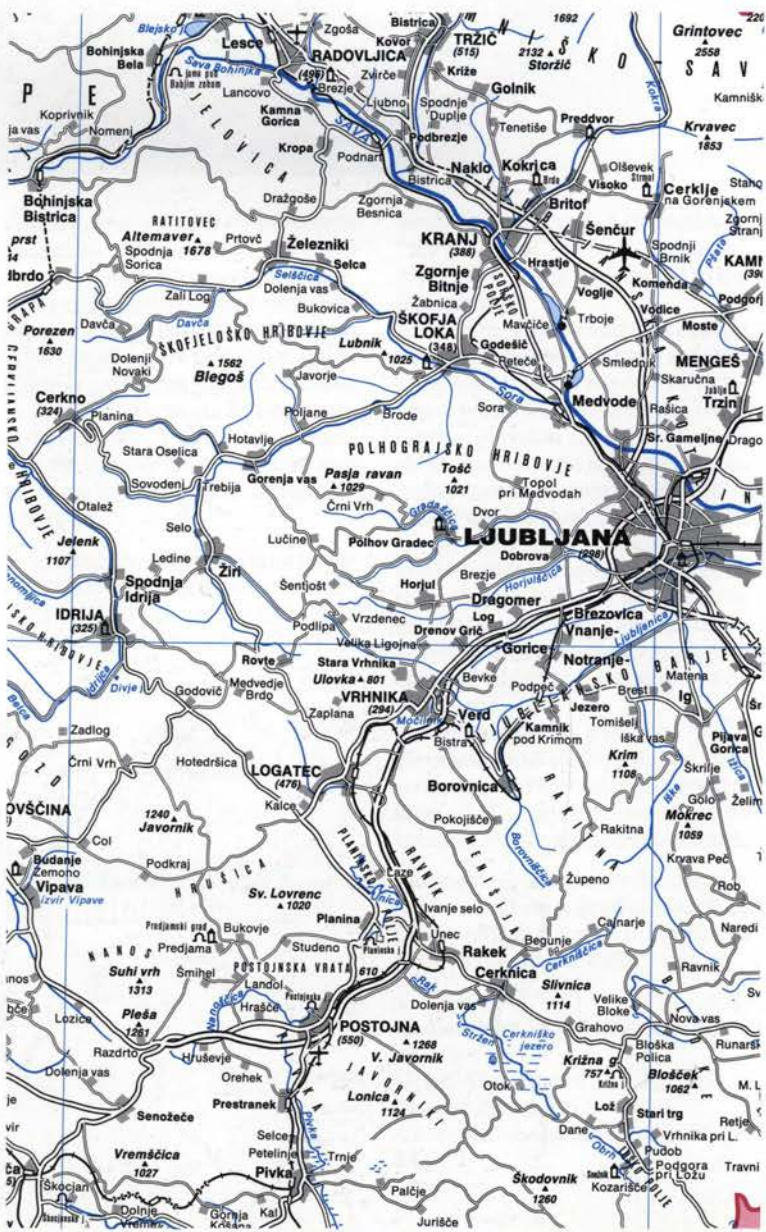
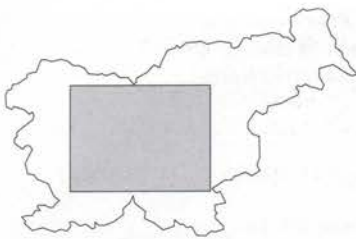
Literatura/Bibliography:

Tone Cevc, Ignac Primožič:

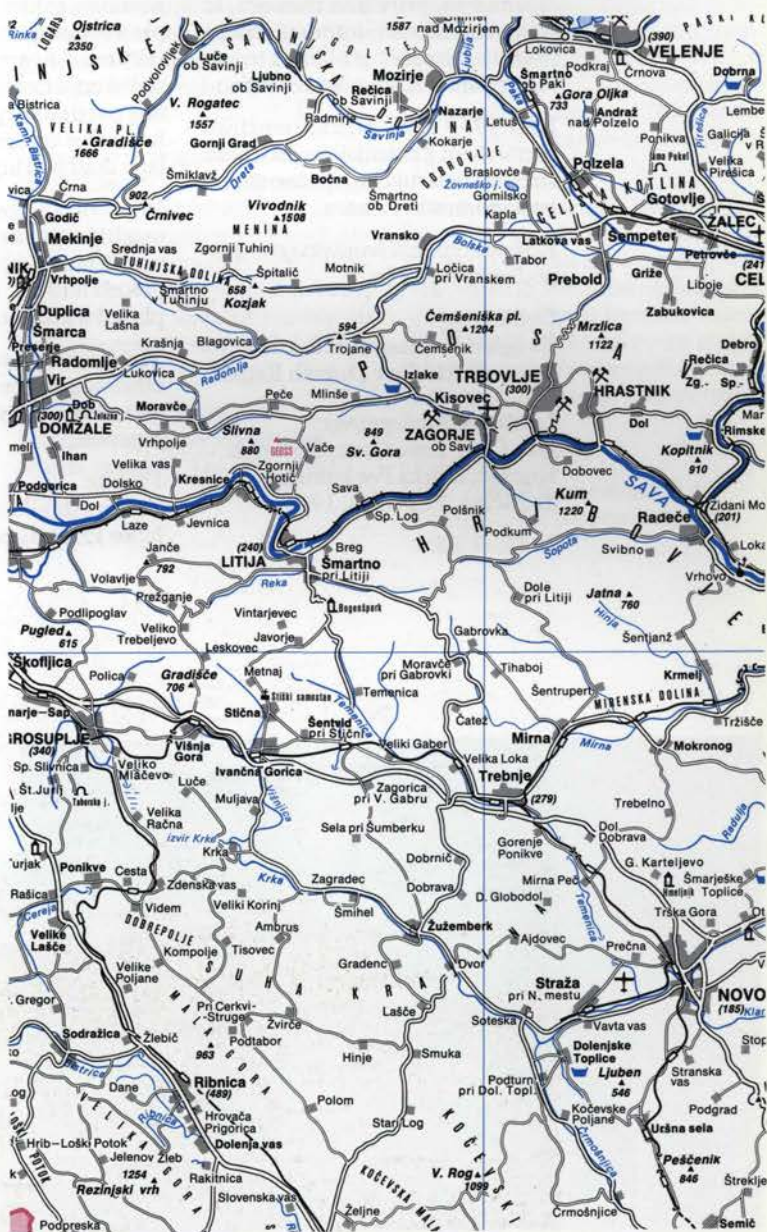
Kmečke hiše v Karavankah,

Ljubljana 1988

V. K.



Doljne Retje – KOZOLEC
 Ljubljana – VODNIKOVA DOMAČIJA
 Mala Ligojna – KAŠČA
 Muljava – JURČIČEVA DOMAČIJA
 Studeno pri Železnikih – KOZOLCI
 Verd – KAŠČA
 Visoko v Poljanski dolini – TAVČARJEV DVOREC



28 km
167 A2
D4

Doljne Retje Kozolec

Na travniku, ob koncu vasi Dolnje Retje pri Velikih Laščah stoji pokrajinsko značilen gospodarski objekt - vezani kozolec (toplar) iz 19. stoletja, imenovan tudi Levstikov ali Ilijev kozolec, posebnost slovenske ljudske arhitekture. Njegov pomen je večplasten. V svojih delih ga pogosto omenja pisatelj Fran Levstik, ki je na njem napisal prenekatero povest. Zaradi izpostavljene lege, sooblikuje veduto na vas Dolnje Retje in je ob enem pomembna vaška dominanta. Njegova oblika je značilna za zahodni del Dolenjske, ki že prehaja v Bloško planoto in na Notranjsko: strogi proporci, zatrepni deli so večinoma opaženi z enostavnimi deskami. Posebno značilna sta dva izpahnjena, prirezana tramova, ki ležita na prečnem tramu glavnega pročelja. Kozolec je pokrit s izrazi-to štirikapno streho, krito s slamo.

Leta 1990 je bil objekt temeljito prenovljen. Zamenjali so del lesene strešne konstrukcije, opečno streho pa nadomestili s slamo.

Kozolec ohranja svojo prvotno gospodarsko funkcijo.

Ogled:

Za ogled se zglasite pri lastniku Janezu Prijatelju v Dolnjih Retjah.

Literatura/Bibliography:

Jaka Čop, Tone Cevc: Slovenski kozolec, Zbirka Pot kulturne dediščine, Žirovnica, 1993

D. P., B. M.

A meadow outside the village of Dolnje Retje near Velike Lašče is the site of this double hayrack ("toplar"), a regionally-characteristic utility construction and curiosity of Slovene Vernacular Architecture. It dates from the 19th century and is known as Levstik's or Ilija's hayrack. Writer Fran Levstik wrote many short stories in the building and mentions it in several of his works. Because of its exposed position, it contributes to the panoramic aspect of Dolnje Retje and is at the same time an important village dominant. Its form is characteristic of the western part of the Dolenjska region, which borders the Bloke plain and Notranjska region: strict proportions, gables panelled with simple wooden boards. Two projecting trimmed beams leaning on the transversal beam of the main facade are particularly distinctive. The hayrack is covered with a characteristic thatched hipped roof.

In 1990, the building was thoroughly renovated. Part of the wooden roof construction was replaced and the roof tiling was replaced with thatch.

The hayrack has been declared an ethnological cultural monument and preserves its original economic function.

Visiting:

Visitors should contact the owner, Janez Prijatelj in Doljne Retje.



Zgornja Šiška je bila še do prve svetovne vojne vaško naselje, v katerem je Vodnikova domačija po svoji velikosti, legi in obliki zavzemala pomemben položaj. Danes je ta ambient del urbanega okolja, v katerem je kompleks ohranil določene prostorske kvalitete. Hiša je izrazit tip bogatejše kmečke osrednje slovenske arhitekture, ki ga srečamo na območju ljubljanske okolice ter v trgih in mestih južnega dela Gorenjske. Stanovanjska hiša, ki je obenem tudi rojstna hiša Valentina Vodnika in v kateri je bila do leta 1930 znamenita gostilna, je nadstropna stavba, v tlorisu rahlo zamaknjena, s čimer je ločen bivalni del od gospodarskega (ohranjena tradicionalna tlorisna zasnova), in pokrita z dvokapno streho na čop. V kašči je na stropu ohranjena letnica 1765, sicer pa je bila hiša močno prezidana leta 1880.

Objekt, ki je razglašen za etnološki in memorialni kulturni spomenik, je bil v letu 1983 obnovljen in od takrat je namenjen kulturni dejavnosti. Ob spominski sobi Valentina Vodnika in knjižnici je tukaj tudi prostor za občasne razstave in kulturne prireditve.

Ogled:

Vodnikova domačija na Vodnikovi cesti 65 je vsak dan odprta za ogled. Tel. 061 15 93 395

D. P., B. M.

Until the First World War, Zgornja (Upper) Šiška was a rural settlement in which the Vodnik homestead occupied an important position by virtue of its size, location and design. Nowadays it is part of the urban environment, in which the complex has preserved some of its spatial characteristics. The house is a characteristic type of wealthy central Slovene farm architecture, which can be found in the Ljubljana area and the towns of southern Gorenjska. The residential building, which is also the birthplace of Valentin Vodnik and which housed a well-known inn until 1930, consists of two floors and is of a slightly irregular ground plan, whereby the residential and functional parts are separated (the traditional ground plan is preserved). It has a hipped roof. The ceiling in the granary bears the date 1765, but the house was extensively rebuilt in 1880.

The building, which has been declared as an ethnological and memorial cultural monument, was renovated in 1983 and dedicated to cultural use. Apart from the Valentin Vodnik memorial room and library, it includes grounds for temporary exhibitions and cultural events.

Visiting:

The Vodnik homestead on 65 Vodnik street is open daily. Tel. 061 15 93 395



Na obrobju Ljubljanskega barja, v Mali Ligojni pri Vrhniku, stoji sredi vaškega ambianta na pobočju pod cerkvijo sv. Lenarta Vogrinova (Ogrinova) domačija. Ob regionalno in stavbno značilno grajeni stanovanjski hiši in gospodarskem poslopju, ki naj bi bilo eno najstarejših datiranih pri nas, je leta 1629 nastala tudi zidana kašča. V 19. stoletju so jo nadzidali z arkadno lopo. Nadstrešek nad enoravninim stopniščem sloni na dveh ark-

The Vogrin (Ogrin) homestead is situated on a slope at the foot of the church of St. Leonard in the village centre of Mala Ligojna near Vrhnika, on the edge of the Ljubljansko Barje marshland. Next to the regionally-typical residential and farm building, which is one of the oldest dated buildings in Slovenia, a masonry-built granary was erected in 1629. An arcaded loft on the first floor was added to the building in the 19th century. A projecting



adnih lokih, ti pa na treh kamnitih stebričih. Notranja prostora sta obokana z značilnimi sosvodnicami. Streha je mehko zaključena s čopom, prehod med fasadami in streho je narejen v obliki polkrožnega fabiona.

Objekt je značilen primer prepletanja različnih stavbnih tipov, saj je prav na vrhniško-logaškem prehodnem ozemlju, med osrednjo Slovenijo in Primorsko, v 19. stoletju pod vplivi s primorske strani nastalo veliko število gospodarskih poslopij (ob kaščah so to predvsem svinjaki) z značilno kraškimi arkadnimi elementi. Obenem je bilo to obdobje, ko se je socialni status kmetov izboljšal do te mere, da so lahko svoj stavbni izraz približali meščanskemu. Oblikovno in časovno se objekt navezuje na podobnega na Verdu, vendar je v svoji izvedbi bližje osrednjeslovenskemu stavbnemu tipu.

roof above the straight staircase is supported by two arcade arches on three stone pillars. The vault in two rooms includes characteristic pendentives or spherical triangles. The roof terminates smoothly in a hipped end, while the transition between the facades and roof is marked with a concave eave moulding.

The building is a characteristic example of the interplay of various architectural types, for a high number of utility buildings (apart from granaries, these are mainly pig stalls) with characteristic Karst arcade elements were constructed in the 19th century in the transitional Vrhnika-Logatec area, between central Slovenia and the Primorska coastal and hinterland region, under the influence of coastal architecture. In the same period, the status of farmers improved, so that their architecture gained character-

Objekt je bil statično saniran, zunanost pa še čaka na temeljito obnovo.

Kašča ohranja svojo prvotno gospodarsko funkcijo, čeprav je zaradi spremenjenega načina gospodarjenja, vse bolj ogrožena.

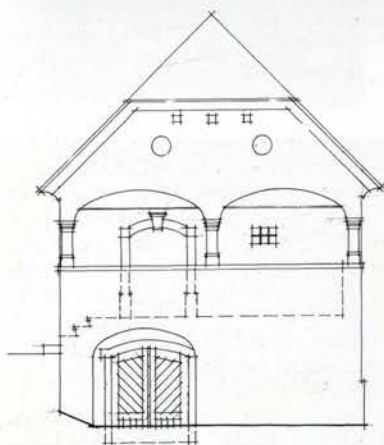
Ogled:

Obiskovalci lahko za ogled kašče vprašajo pri lastnikih, pri družini Kavčič, Mala Ligojna 21.

D. P., B. M.

istics similar to urban architecture. In terms of design and time of construction, the building is related to the similar one in Verd, but in its execution it is nearer to the central Slovene architectural style.

The building has been statically reinforced, but the exterior still requires thorough renovation. The granary has kept its original economic function, but changes in farming methods represent a growing threat.



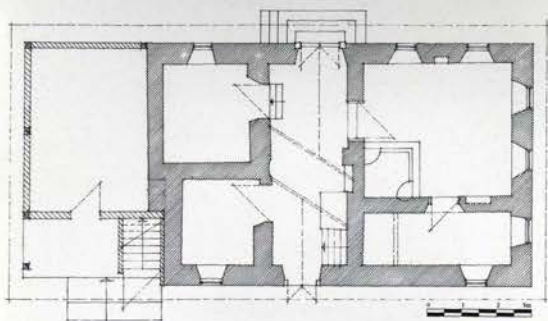
Visiting:

Visitors should contact the owners, the Kavčič family, 21 Mala Ligojna.

Jurčičeva domačija

26 km
149 A3
E4

Vas Muljava je v osnovi gručasto naselje, razdeljeno v dva dela. V vzhodnem, ravninskem delu dominira gotska podružnična cerkev Marijinega vnebovzjetja, ki jo je v celoti poslikal Janez Ljubljanski. Zahodni del leži v brežini, kompleks Jurčičeve domačije pa na samem gozdnem robu.



The village of Muljava is a compact settlement divided into two parts. The eastern part, on level ground, is dominated by the Gothic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, which was entirely decorated by Johannes of Ljubljana. The western part lies on a slope, while the complex of the Jurčič homestead is situated at the edge of woodland.

The predecessors of the writer Jurčič, who built the residential building in 1826, were "kajzarji" or smallholders. The model for the groundfloor stone-built house over a half-cellar was the highly-developed contemporary architecture of homesteads in the Dolenjska region. The groundfloor plan is traditional and includes a central entrance hall with an open-hearth kitchen, a "hiša" or main room and a "kamra" or bedroom on one side and "štiblc" or small bedroom and storage room on the other. The stone-built stables in the basement and a wooden hayloft above it were added at a later date. In 1921, an outbuilding with stables, pig stalls, storage space for dry leaves and a hayloft was erected in the courtyard, while the double hayrack or "toplar" on the garden edge was erected some time before. The old stables in the annex to the house were converted into a cellar, while the hayloft was turned into a grana-



Jurčičevi predniki so bili kajzarji in so stanovanjsko hišo zgradili leta 1826. Pritlična, delno podkletena in zidana hiša se zgleduje po najviše razvitih dolenjskih domovih tedanjega časa. Tlorisna zasnova je

ry. This was the form of the homestead until 1954, when it was renovated and turned into a museum to mark the 110th anniversary of the writer's birth. Today, the complex also includes a beehive, a granary, a

klasična, z osrednjo vežo s črno kuhinjo, hišo in kamro na eni ter štiblcem in shrambo na drugi strani. Zidan hlev v kleti in lesen skedenj nad njim sta bila prizidana kasneje. Leta 1921 so na dvorišču postavili samostojno gospodarsko poslopje s hlevom, svinjakom, listnikom in skednjem, še prej pa kozolec - toplar ob robu vrta. Stari hlev v prizidanem delu hiše se je tako spremenil v klet, skedenj pa v kaščo.

Taka je domačija ostala vse do leta 1954, ko so jo ob 110. obletnici pisateljevega rojstva uredili in spremenili v muzej. K celotnemu kompleksu danes sodi še čebelnjak, kašča, pod in Krjavljeva bajta. Ti objekti so iz bližnje okolice in ponazarjajo način življenja v 19. stoletju.

hayloft and "Krjavelj's cottage". All these buildings were brought from the near vicinity and tell of life in the 19th century.

Visiting:
The Jurčič homestead is open for viewing every day except Mondays.



Ogled:
Jurčičeva domačija je odprta in si jo je moč ogledati vsak dan razen ob ponedeljkih.

D. P., B. M.

Studeno je bilo nekdaj samostojno kmečko naselje na začetku Selške doline, ki se je razvilo tik pred staro fužinarsko naselbino Železniki in je danes z njo spojeno. Na njen nekdanji značaj kaže le še nekaj ohranjenih kmečkih domačij ob cesti z gospodarskimi poslopji. Ena najpomembnejših, arhitekturno značilnih oblik gospodarskega poslopja so ohranjeni vezani kozolci - toplarji. Posebno zanimiva je skupina treh, ki se je ohranila na polju za domačijo Studeno 9 in 10.

Trije mogočni kozolci imajo v nasprotju s tradicionalnimi lesenimi, masivne zidane stebre, kar kaže, da gre za ozemlje pod sredozemskim vplivom. Vsi trije so datirani z letnicami na tramovih iz sredine 19. stoletja, eden pa ima na zidanem čelnem slopu tudi ohranjeni zidni freski sv. Florjana in sv. Krištofa. Kozolce pokrivajo velike dvokapne strehe s (polnimi) čopi. Le še na eni je ohranjena značilna strešna kritina tega območja, skrili ali kakor ji rečejo domačini - skalca. Ta je s svojo teksturo - različno velike in oblikovane plošče - in barvo celotnemu naselju in krajini vtisnila svojevrsten pečat. Na ostalih dveh kozolcih so jo zaradi dotrajanosti morali žal zamenjati s sodobno

Studeno was once an independent farming settlement lying at the beginning of the valley Selška dolina, and grew up just outside the old ironmongers' settlement of Železniki, of which it is now part. Only a few preserved farm homesteads with outbuildings along the road point to its past character. One of its most important characteristic forms of functional architecture are double hayracks ("toplars"). Particularly interesting is an ensemble of three which are preserved in the field behind the homestead of 9 and 10 Studeno. Unlike traditional wooden hayracks, these three monumental hayracks feature heavy, stone-built columns, which reflect the local influence of the Mediterranean. The beams of all three hayracks are carved with dates from the mid-19th century, while the stone-built main column of one of them bears the remains of frescos of St. Florianus and St. Christopher. The hayracks are covered with large pitched roofs with (full) hipped ends. Only one of them is covered with the slate roof cladding, or "skalca" as it is known locally, which is typical of this region. The texture - plates of different size and shape - and colour of the roof cladding is a distinctive mark of the entire settlement and landscape. The deteriorating roof cladding on the other two hayracks has unfortunately had to be replaced by a modern type of roof covering, since the slate quarries are now disused.

Visiting:

The group of hayracks has been declared an ethnological cultural monument; each is marked with signs and accessible to visitors.



kritino, saj so v skrilolomih prenehali z delom.

Skupina kozolcev je razglašena za etnološki kulturni spomenik.

Literatura/Bibliography:

Jaka Čop, Tone Cevc: Slovenski kozolec, Zbirka Pot kulturne dediščine, Žirovnica, 1993

D. P., B. M.

13 km
145 B2
D4

Verd Kašča

Poseben poudarek urbanistično zanimivemu ambientu Verda pri Vrhniki daje v osnovi baročna kašča, ki je časovno in prostorsko, prav tako kot tista v Mali Ligojni, značilna za to območje. Prvotno naj bi bila v posesti bistrškega kartuzijanskega samostana.

Tudi ta je nadstropna in ima enoravno stopnišče, podprto s klesanim stebričcem iz 17. ali 18. stoletja. Dvokapna streha nima čopa, čelni del fasade pa je visok in asketsko oblikovan, v čemer se razlikuje od "mehko" oblikovane kašče v Mali Ligojni.

Objekt je bil leta 1975 razglašen za etnološki kulturni spomenik. Leta 1981 ga je Zveza kulturnih organizacij odkupila in temeljito prenovila. Danes je v njem galerija "Kašča". Na ogled so stalna razstava fotografij slikarskih del Jožefa Petkovška, čigar domačija stoji v neposredni bližini, in druge občasne razstave.

Ogled:

Za ogled notranjščine morate povprašati pri Urbanu Žirovniku, Verd 16.

D. P., B. M.

An essentially Baroque granary, which like the one in Mala Ligojna is typical of the region in spatial and temporal terms, lends a special accent to the interesting physical character of Verd near Vrhnika. It originally belonged to the Bistra Carthusian monastery.

The building has two floors and a straight staircase supported by a carved pillar from the 17th or 18th century. The pitched roof has no hipped ends, while the main facade is high and of a plain design which differs from the "softly" designed granary in Mala Ligojna.

The building was declared an ethnological cultural monument in 1975. In 1981, it was purchased and thoroughly renovated by the Association of Cultural Organisations. It now houses the "Kašča" (Granary) gallery, containing of a permanent exhibition of photographs by Jožef Petkovšek, whose house is located in the immediate vicinity, and other occasional exhibitions.

Visiting:

Visitors should contact Urban Žirovnik, 16 Verd.



Tavčarjev dvorec

36 km
104 B3
C3

Visoko se v virih prvič omenja v 13. stoletju. V spomeniško zaščiten kompleks Visokega sta vključeni dve domačiji - Kalanova in Debeljakova posest. Za prvo se je v začetku tega stoletja uveljavilo ime Tavčarjev dvorec, saj je posest takrat kupil pisatelj Ivan Tavčar, ki je o Kalanih napisal enega najbolj znanih romanov Visoško kroniko.

Kalanova domačija predstavlja obliko kmečkega dvorca s fasado, oblikovano v baročni maniri, in s kvalitetnimi detajli, portalom, okenskimi okviri, mrežami ter slikarijo v baročnem kletnem obokanem prostoru. Stavbni razvoj dvorca lahko sledimo od sredine 17. stoletja prek 18. stoletja, ko je dvorec doživel svoj vrh, pa do sredine 19. stoletja, ko je bila spet v duhu takratnega časa preurejena stanovanjska hiša. Ta arhitektura predstavlja danes višek kmečkega stavbarstva v 18. stoletju. Pendant masi stanovanjskega objekta je vzporedno stoječe gospodarsko poslopje. Slednje, skupaj s kozolcem in dvorcem, tvori izredno, ambientalno zaključeno gospodarsko celoto.

Nasproti stoječi kompleks Debeljakove domačije predstavlja zrcalno ponovitev Tavčarjevega dvorca, sicer z nekoliko skromnejšimi likovnimi elementi, denimo ohranjena poslikava iz 18. stoletja in portal, vendar zato nič manj pričevalnimi. Stanovanjska hiša ima raščen tloris, kar kaže na to, da so tako kot na sosednji kmetiji sledili času in spremembam bivalne kulture. Pri obeh domačijah sta stanovanjski in gospodarski objekt povezana z zidom, predrtim z dvoriščnimi vrati. To značilnost pogosto srečujemo v Poljanski dolini. K domačiji sodi tudi nekdanja žaga, ki pa še čaka na obnovo.

Zaradi še zmeraj nerešenega vprašanja lastništva Tavčarjevega dvorca, je bila prekinjena prenova kompleksa, ki se je že pred leti uspešno začela. Obnovljena je bila celotna fasada z restavrirano poslikavo kašče, na novo je bilo pozidano gospodarsko poslopje in zamenjana kritina. Pri obnovi notranjosti so dela zastala. Za kompleks je predvidena turistična namembnost.

Debeljakova domačija, ki je ohranila stanovanjsko-gospodarsko namembnost, je prav tako prenov-

The first record of Visoko dates from the 13th century. The Visoko complex, which is protected as a monument, consists of two homesteads - the Kalan and Debeljak properties. The former has been known as the Tavčar mansion since the beginning of this century, when the property was purchased by writer Ivan Tavčar, who wrote one of the best-known Slovenian novels, Visoška kronika (Visoko Chronicle), centring on the life of the Kalan family.

The Kalan homestead is a type of farm mansion with a facade of Baroque design and high-quality details, a portal, window frames, network and a fresco in the vaulted Baroque cellar. The architectural development of the mansion can be traced from the mid-17th century through the 18th century, which was the mansion's golden age, until the middle of the 19th century when the residential building was rebuilt according to contemporary tastes. The architecture represents the peak of 18th-century farm architecture. The parallel outbuilding functions as a counterpart to the massive residential building. Together with the hayrack and the mansion, the former creates an exceptional spatially-complete functional unit.

The complex of the Debeljak homestead across the road is a mirror image of the Tavčar mansion, but with more modest artistic elements, such as the preserved 18th-century fresco and portal, although it is not lacking in conviction. The ground plan of the residential building is complex, which indicates that the changing times and patterns of lifestyle were followed just as they were at the neighbouring site. At both homesteads, the house and outbuilding are connected by a wall accommodating a courtyard entrance. This is a frequent characteristic of the valley of Poljanska dolina. The homestead also includes a former sawmill which still needs to be renovated.

Because of the unresolved issue of ownership of the Tavčar mansion, the renovation of the complex, which was successfully begun a few years ago, has been halted. Renovation of the entire facade and restoration of the frescos in the granary have been completed, the outbuild-

ljena in v ubranem sozvočju s svojo mogočnejšo sosedo predstavlja izreden ambient na terasi ob Poljanski Sori, ki jo obdaja hribovje.

Ogled:

Za ogled se zglasite pri g. Demšarju na Tavčarjevi domačiji, Visoko 2.

Literatura/Bibliography:

Ivan Sedej: Arhitektura in stilna problematika kmečkih dvorcev na loškem ozemlju v 18. stoletju, Loški razgledi XIV, 1967

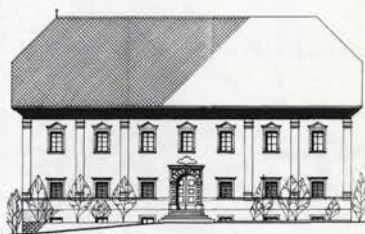
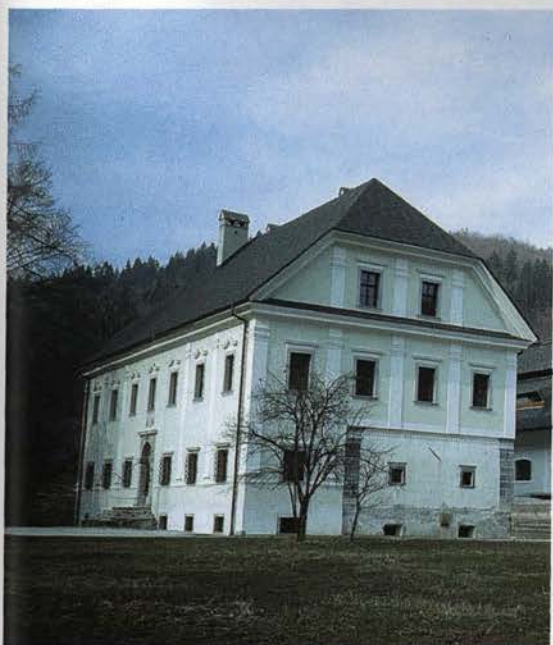
D. P., B. M.

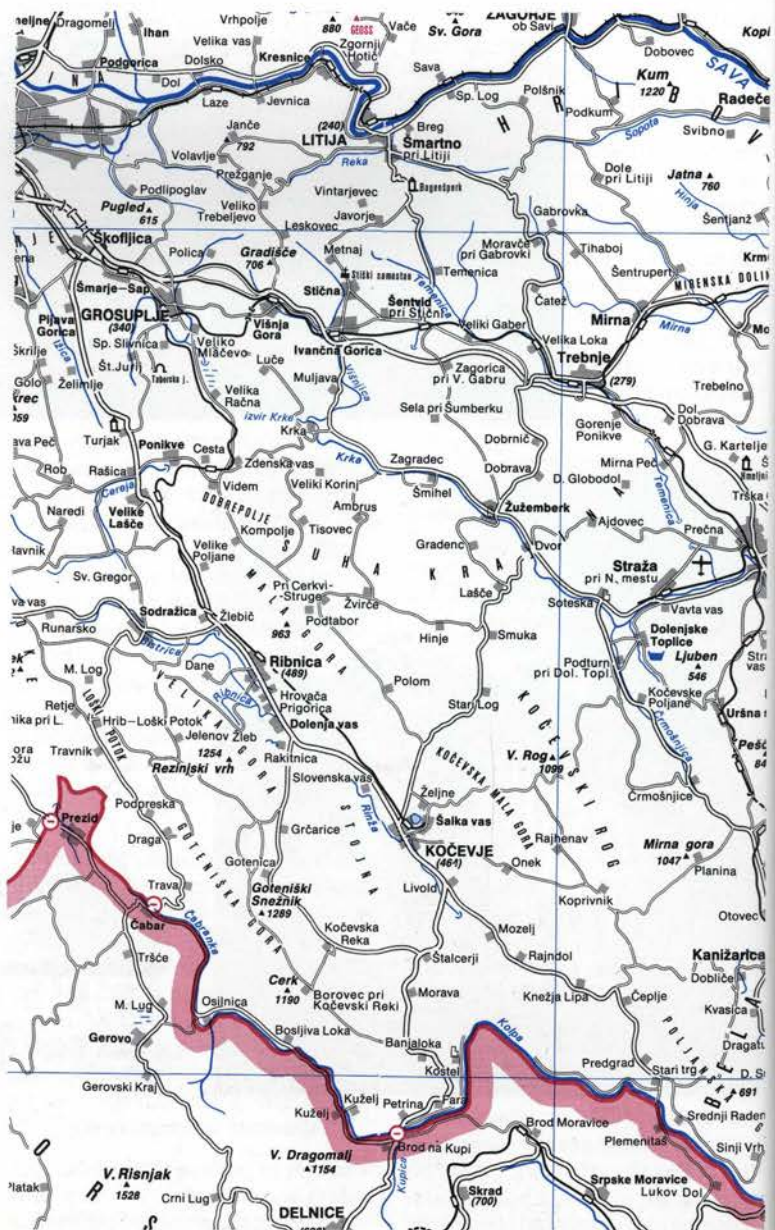
ing has been rebuilt and the roof cladding replaced, but interior renovation works have been interrupted. The complex is envisaged as a tourist site.

The Debeljak homestead, which preserves its residential and economic functions, has also been renovated and together with its grander neighbour creates an exceptional physical unit on the raised ground above the Sora river surrounded by hills.

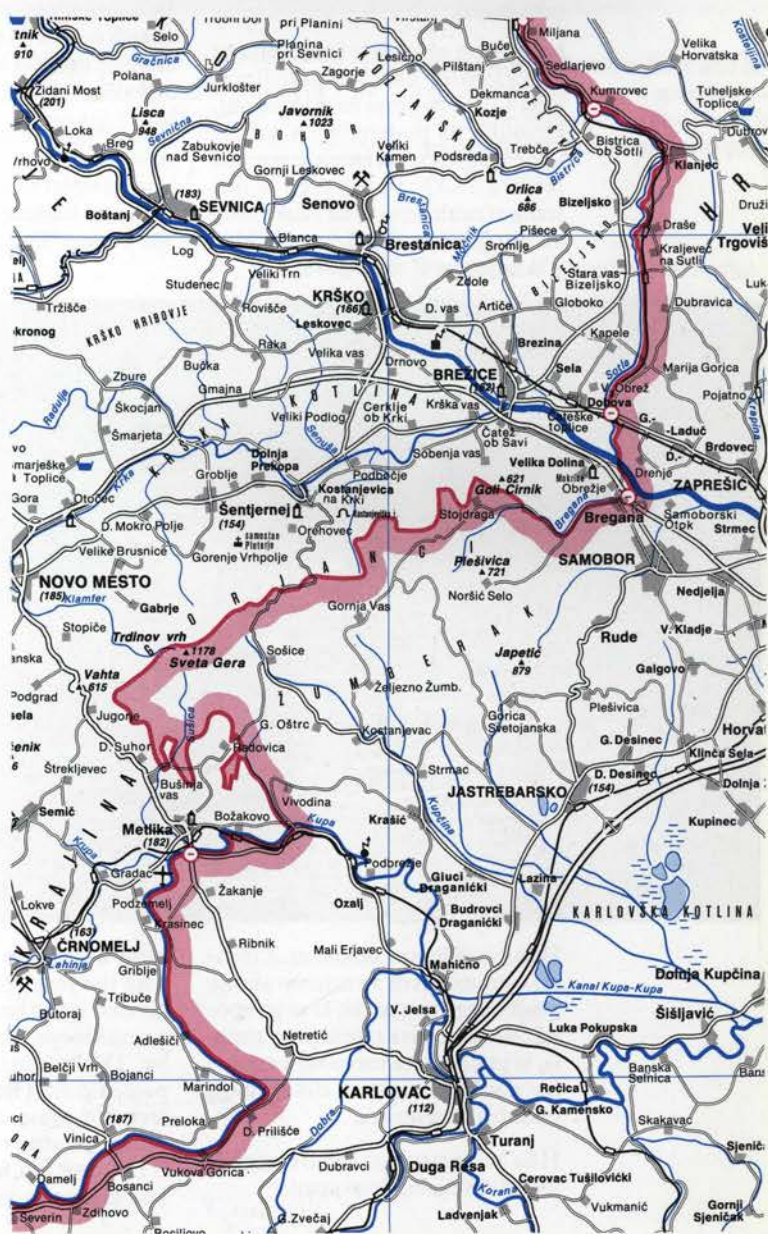
Visiting:

Visitors should contact Mr Demšar at the Tavčar homestead, 2 Visoko.





Apnenik – MUZEJ NA PROSTEM
 Bistrica pri Mokronogu – ŽUPANČIČEV KOZOLEC
 Božakovo – BOŽAKOVO 28
 Križe – KOSOVA KMETIJA
 Šmarje – DOMAČIJI
 Žuniči – DVOR



90 km
172 B2
F5

Približno 1 km od naselja Šmarje stoji na desni strani ceste Šmarje-Vratno del bodočega muzeja na prostem. Ob cesti teče Vratljanski potok. Čez cesto je centralno parkirišče Kartuzije Pleterje.

Na parcelo sta bila prestavljena dva lesena objekta. V celoti je ohranjena Kegljevičeva hiša. Drugi objekt bo imel vlogo sprejemnice.

Kegljevičeva hiša je bila prestavljena na to lokacijo iz naselja Ostrog. To je lesena pritlična hiša, sestavljena iz neometanih hrastovih brun. Objekt ima dvokapno streho, krito s slamnato kritino. Sleme strehe je na obeh straneh zaključeno s čopom. Zatrejni strani sta prav tako leseni.

Notranjost objekta je razdeljena na tradicionalen način. Na sredini je veža s črno kuhinjo in stopnicami, ki vodijo na podstrešje. V veži je lesena ploščica, na kateri je vrezana letnica 1833. Poleg tega je notranjost razdeljena še na veliko sobo ali hišo, malo sobo, kamro in klet. Tla v kleti so iz zbite ilovice.

Approximately 1 km from the settlement of Šmarje, part of a future open-air museum is situated on the right side of the Šmarje-Vratno road. The small river of Vratljanski potok flows alongside the road. The central car park of the Pleterje Carthusian monastery is located across the road.

Two wooden buildings have been moved to the area. The Kegljevič house is completely preserved. The other building will function as a reception centre.

The Kegljevič house was brought from the settlement of Ostrog. It is a single-floor wooden building built of unplastered oak timbers. The building is covered with a pitched thatch roof. The ridge terminates in hipped ends. The gables are also wooden.

The interior is divided in the traditional manner. The entrance hall and an open-hearth kitchen with a stairway leading to the attic are in the centre. The entrance hall con-



Hiša je zaščitena z odlokom. Z njenim ohranjanjem varujemo stanje gradbenega materiala, ki so ga uporabljali, rezultate tehničnega znanja, ki pričajo o kulturi stanovanj in o načinu življenja ljudi določenega obdobja in prostora.

Hiša bo namenjena samo muzejski in izobraževalni dejavnosti.

tains a wooden plaque engraved with the year 1833. The interior is divided into a large room or "hiša", a small room, a bedroom and a cellar. The floor in the cellar is of compacted clay. The house is the subject of a preservation order. The preserved state of the building material and the fruits of technical knowledge so protected bear wit-



Ogled

Oskrbnik objekta je Kartuzija Pleterje, tel. 068 42 025.

D. S.

ness to the domestic culture and lifestyle of people from a specific period and environment. The house is devoted solely to museum and educational ends.

Visiting:

The house is administered by the Pleterje Carthusian monastery, tel. 068 42 025.

65 km
151 B1
F4

Bistrica pri Mokronogu Župančičev kozolec

Bistrica pri Mokronogu je gručasta vas. Skozi naselje teče potok Bistrica in asfaltirana cesta Trebnje - Mokronog. V neposredni bližini ceste, na robu naselja, stoji eden izmed najlepše ornamentiranih kozolcev na Slovenskem. To je Župančičev kozolec, imenovan po nekdanjem lastniku. K cesti je obrnjen z zatrepno stranjo, s čimer je lepo vidna njegova ornamentiranost. Gre za tip vezanega kozolca ali takoimenovani toplar. Na vsaki strani ima tri okna. Stopnice peljejo na ornamentiran balkon, ki je v nadstropju. Notranjost nadstropja je omejena s karakterističnimi branami.

Streha je simetrična dvokapnica. Sleme se na obeh straneh zaključuje s čopom. Kritina je opečna.

Posebnost toplarja je v njegovem okrasju, še posebej, ker letnica 1936 govori, da je nastal v prvi polovici tega stoletja. Posebno lepo je ornamentiran zatrep, ki je obrnjen k cesti. Prevladuje rastlinsko okrasje.

Toplar še vedno služi svojemu prvotnemu namenu, sušenju.

Ogled:

V bližini toplarja si je mogoče ogledati še kamnit most, zidano hišo Bistrica 1 in nekdanjo kaščo. Zdaj stanovanjski objekt 2. Ogled je možen po dogovoru z lastniki.

D. S.



Bistrica pri Mokronogu is a composite village, intersected by the Bistrica brook and the Trebnje-Mokronog road. In the immediate vicinity of the road, on the edge of the settlement, is one of the most beautifully decorated hayracks in Slovenia. This is the Župančič hayrack, named after its owner. It stands with the gable end towards the road, thus displaying its decoration. It is of the double hayrack or "toplar" type. There are three windows on each side. A stairway leads to an ornamented balcony in the first floor. The interior is divided by characteristic pillars.



The roof is of a symmetrical pitched type. The ridge terminates in two hipped ends. The roofing consists of tiles.

A special feature of the double hayrack are its decorations, particularly since the engraved year 1936 reveals that it was constructed in the first half of the century. Facing the road, the gable bears particularly ornate designs. Foliate motifs prevail.

Beautiful though it is, the "toplar" still serves its original purpose of drying hay. The hayrack can be seen at any time.

Visiting:

A stone bridge, the masonry house of 1 Bistrica and the former granary at 2 Bistrica, which now serves as a residential building, are all nearby. The buildings can be visited by arrangement with the owners.

Naselje Božakovo je locirano v občini Metlika, vzhodno od naselja Metlika, tik ob državni meji. Do naselja pelje asfaltna cesta Metlika-Ozalj. Božakovo leži na vzpetini nad mejno reko Kolpo. To je tip gručastega naselja, še posebej zanimivo je vaško jedro, ki je strnjeno okrog p.c. sv. Magdalene. Cerkev predstavlja dominantno naselja Božakovo. Okoli nje se razprostira stari del naselja, ki je še delno ohranjen. Med temi objekti je posebnega pomena lesena hiša Božakovo 28 v neposredni bližini cerkve. Hiša je k lokalni vaški cesti obrnjena z zatrepmo stranjo in je



delno podkletena. Prtiličje hiše je leseno in ometano. Fasada je prebarvana z galico. Ohranjene so še velikosti in izgled odprtín v stenah. Objekt ima po vsej dolžini zunanji hodnik ali gank. Streha je dvokapna in pokrita z opečno kritino. Sleme strehe se na obeh straneh zaključí s čopom.

Notranjost objekta je razdeljena na vežo s kuhinjo, veliko hišo, malo hišo in kamro.

Posebnega pomena je tudi objekt Božakovo 18. Zdaj je to zidana in podkletena hiša. Streha je simetrična dvokapnica, sleme strehe se na obeh straneh zaključí s čopom. Objekt je prazen, včasih je imel funkcijo kleti za vso sosenko. Na velikem kamnitem portalu v kleti je letnica 1852.

Ogled:

Stanovanjska hiša še vedno služi svojemu namenu, zato je ogled možen na podlagi dogovora z lastnico.

Poleg teh dveh objektov predlagamo tudi ogled ostalega dela vaškega jedra.

The settlement of Božakovo lies within the municipality of Metlika, to the east of Metlika itself and close to the national border. It is accessible by the asphalted Metlika-Ozalj road and is situated on a slope above the Kolpa river border. It is of the fused settlement type. The village centre is especially interesting, being concentrated around the succursal church of St. Magdalene. The church is the dominant element of the settlement. It is encircled by the old part of the village, which is partly preserved. Of the old buildings, the wooden house at 28 Božakovo directly by the church is of particular importance. The building is situated with its gable end towards the church and is raised above a half-cellar. The ground floor is built of wood and plaster. The facade is painted with copperas. The wall apertures have preserved their original dimensions and appearance. An external corridor or "gank" extends along the entire length of the building. The roof is pitched and covered with brick tiling. Both ridge ends are hipped. The interior of the building is divided into an entrance hall with a kitchen, a large "hiša" or living room, a small "hiša" and a bedroom.

The building is still inhabited and visiting is possible only by prior arrangement with the owner.

The building of 18 Božakovo is also of special importance. In its present condition, it is stone-built and raised over a half-cellar. The roof is symmetrical and pitched and the ridge terminates in hipped ends. The building is unoccupied. Originally it functioned as a communal cellar for the entire neighbourhood. The large stone portal in the cellar bears the year 1852.

Visiting:

As well as these two buildings, a tour of the rest of the village centre is recommended.

124 km
135 B3
G4

Križe Kosova kmetija

Kmetija Križe 5 stoji v severozahodnem delu občine Brežice. Gre za tip raztresenega naselja. Ta del občine spada pod Kozjansko. Zato je celotna kmetija znotraj varovanega območja Spominskega parka Trebče.

Domačija te kmetije stoji na nadmorski višini nekaj čez 500 m, na vzhodnem robu naselja Križe in je vidna iz naselja Pečice. Poleg domačije pelje vaška makadamska pot Pečice-Križe. Vse obdelovalne površine kmetije so strnjene okrog domačije, kar pomeni določen tip poljske razdelitve.

Domačijo sestavlja več objektov. Stanovanjska hiša je pritlična stavba na kamnitih temeljih in vzporedna s Tudi skedenj je lesen in pritličen. Sestavni del skednja sta še listnik in pod. Streha je pokrita s slamo.

Približno 200 m stran od naštetih objektov leži nad vinogradom še hram z letnico 1861. Tudi ta objekt je krit s slamo.

Na vseh objektih so že sanirali kritine.

Domačija s celotno kmetijo je zaradi svoje ohranjenosti zelo redek primer kmečkega stavbarstva in parcelacije na Kozjanskem v 19. stoletju. Ohranjenost celote nam predstavlja poleg tipa poljske razdelitve še zunanji izgled objek-

The farm of 5 Križe is located in the northwestern part of the Brežice municipality. The settlement is of the dispersed type. This part of the municipality falls within the Kozjansko region. The entire farm is thus part of the protected area of the Trebče Memorial Park. The homestead of the farm estate lies at an altitude of 500 m, on the edge of the Križe settlement, and is visible from the settlement of Pečice. It lies by the Pečice-Križe road. The cultivated land is concentrated around the homestead and has a particular type of field arrangement.

The homestead consists of several buildings. The house is a ground-floor building on stone foundations and is a single interior. The roof is thatched and the ridge terminates in hipped ends.

The barn is wooden and has a single floor. It incorporates a leaf shed and an area for storing hay. The roof is thatched.

Around 200 m from the above buildings is a vineyard with a storage building bearing the date 1861. This building also has a thatched roof.

The roof cladding has been renovated on all the buildings.

By virtue of its preserved condition, the homestead and the entire farm represent a unique example of





tov, njihovo razporeditev na terenu, funkcijo in material gradnje. Posredno pa nam daje tudi podobo načina življenja in gospodarjenja takratnih ljudi.

Pestrost kvalitet in lastnosti te domačije priča o tem, da gre za izjemno etnološko vrednoto.

Ogled:

Kosova domačija Križe 5 ni naseljena. Ogled je možen po dogovoru z Zavodom za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Novo mesto.

D. S.

19th-century farm architecture and land distribution in Kozjansko. Apart from the specific arrangement of land, the characteristic exteriors of the buildings are preserved, along with their distribution, function and construction material. Indirectly, the farm also presents an image of the lifestyle and work of people in the past.

The variety of qualities and attributes lend the homestead a unique ethnological value.

Visiting:

The Kos homestead of 5 Križe is unoccupied and can be viewed by arrangement with the Novo Mesto Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage.

Šmarje Domačiji

89 km
172 B2
F4

Južno od Šentjerneja leži naselje Šmarje. To je gručasto naselje, v katerem zavzema osrednje mesto Marijina cerkev. V naselju sta pomembnejši dve domačiji.

Domačija Šmarje 12 stoji poleg glavnega vaškega križišča v neposredni bližini cerkve. Sestavljajo jo lesena in ometana stanovanjska hiša, ki leži vzporedno s cesto Šentjernej - Gor. Vrhpolje, ter gospodarska poslopja. Hiša je pritlična in prebeljena z apnom. Ohranjena je velikost oken in vrat. Streha je simetrična, dvokapna in pokrita s slamo. Sleme strehe je na obeh straneh zaključeno s čopom. Dimnika ni, zato se dim prebija skozi slamnato kritino. Zatrejni strani sta

The settlement of Šmarje lies south of Šentjernej. It is a compact settlement in which the central position is occupied by the Church of the Blessed Virgin. There are two homesteads of some importance in the village.

The homestead of 12 Šmarje is located next to the main village crossroads and in the immediate vicinity of the church. It comprises a wood and plaster residential building lying parallel to the Šentjernej-Gorenje Vrhpolje road, and outbuildings. The house is on one floor and is whitewashed with lime. The windows and doors are preserved in their original dimensions. The roof is symmetrical, pitched and



leseni. Na lesenem portalu je letnica 1846. V veži je še ohranjena črna kuhinja.

Poleg lesenega svinjaka, ki je pokrit s slamo, je še manjša gnojna jama. Na drugi strani svinjaka je lesena drvarnica, ki je tudi pokrita s slamo. Med hišo in križiščem je manjši zelenjavni vrt. Ostali del domačije tvori dvorišče s sadnim drevjem. Dvorišče je omejeno z živo mejo.

Na objektih so leta 1986 zamenjali staro slamnato kritino z novo.

V naselju je pomembna tudi domačija Šmarje 6. Locirana je v neposredni bližini domačije Šmarje 12, na nasprotni strani že zgoraj omenjene ceste. Lesena, pritlična in delno podkletena hiša z letnico 1865 stoji vzporedno s cesto in ni ometana, ohranjen je njen notranji razpored prostorov in zunanji izgled razen kritine. Slamnata kritina je bila zamenjana z opečno.

Domačijo sestavljajo še zidan hlev, lesena kašča, leseni svinjaki z gnojno jamo, dvorišče z orehom na sredini in kozolec, ki je odmaknjen od lesene ograje. K domačiji sodita še sadovnjak in zelenjavni vrt.

Ogled:

Ogled domačij je možen po predhodnem dogovoru z lastnikom.

D. S.

thatched. The ridge terminates in hipped ends at each end. There is no chimney and smoke finds its way out through the thatch. The gables are wooden. The wooden portal bears the year 1846. A kitchen with an open fireplace is preserved in the entrance hall.

There is a small sewage pit next to the wooden pig stall, which is covered with thatch. A wooden shed, also thatched, is situated on the other side of the pig stall. A small vegetable garden is located between the house and the crossroads. The rest of the homestead consists of a courtyard and orchard. The courtyard is surrounded by a hedge.

All buildings were rethatched in 1986.

The other important homestead in the settlement is 6 Šmarje. It is lies close to 12 Šmarje, on the opposite side of the road. This wooden, ground-floor building raised over a half-cellar bearing the year 1865 stands parallel to the road and is not plastered. The original layout of the interior and the original external appearance, with the exception of the roof cladding, are preserved. The thatch has been replaced with tiling.

The homestead also includes stone-built stables, a wooden granary, wooden pig stalls with a sewage pit, a courtyard with a walnut tree in the centre and a hayrack at a distance from a wooden fence. An orchard and vegetable garden are also part of the homestead.

Visiting:

The homestead can be visited by prior arrangement with the owner.

Žuniči Dvor

122 km
222 B1
F6

Naselje Žuniči leži nad mejno reko Kolpo, ob cesti Adlešiči-Marindol-Preloka. Predstavlja tip gručastega naselja, postavljenega na terasi.

Za to naselje so značilne še ohranjene zaprte štiristranične domačije oz. t.im. dvori. Tak tip domačije tvori tudi kompleks Žuniči 5. Eno to sestavljajo stanovanjska hiša in gospodarska poslopja. Hiša je pritlična. Zidani so zunanji zidovi razen bočne strani, ki je lesena in obrnjena proti vaški cesti. Na notranji, dvoriščni strani je hiša lesena

The settlement of Žuniči stands above the Kolpa border river along the Adlešiči-Marindol-Preloka road. Typologically, it represents a compact settlement sited on a terrace.

The settlement preserves distinctive closed four-sided homesteads, known locally as "dvori". The complex at 5 Žuniči is one such example. It consists of one house and several outbuildings. The house is on one floor. The external walls are stone-built, with the exception of



in ima po vsej dolžini nadkrit zunanji hodnik. Znotraj je hiša razdeljena na vežo s kuhinjo, sprednjo sobo in zadnjo sobo. Vsak prostor ima svoj izhod na zunanji hodnik. Streha je simetrična dvokapnica in pokrita z opečno kritino.

Zraven hiše je pod pravim kotom, v obliki črke L, postavljena štalaali hlev. Objekt je zidan in ima lesen portal z letnico 1889. Nad tem gospodarskim poslopjem je prostor, namenjen spravilu sena. Pravokotno na hlev je postavljen nadkriti zid. Ta del se imenuje lopa. To štiristranično, utrjeno domačijo zapira visok, kamnit zid z glavnim vhodom.

Atrijski prostor ali notranje dvorišče imenujejo dvor oziroma hlev.

Dvor, Žuniči 5, je prazen. Pomemben je kot priča naše preteklosti, pa tudi zato, ker predstavlja določen

the flank, which is wooden and faces the village road. The inner, courtyard side is wooden and a covered external corridor runs around its entire length. The interior is divided into an entrance hall with a kitchen, and a front and back room. Each room has access to the external corridor. The roof is symmetrical and pitched and is covered with tiles.

The "štala" or stables abut the house at right angles, thus forming an L-shape. The stables are stone-built and have a wooden portal bearing the year 1889. An area for storing hay stands on top of the building. A roofed wall connects with the stables at right angles and functions as a shed. The four-sided, fortified homestead is completed by a high stone wall accommodating the main entrance.

The atrium or inner courtyard is

tip domačije, ki ga v drugih predelih Slovenije ne najdemo.

Ogled:

Oskrbnik je Peter Žunič, Žuniči 3., tel. 068 57 744.

D. S.

called the “dvor” or “hlev”.

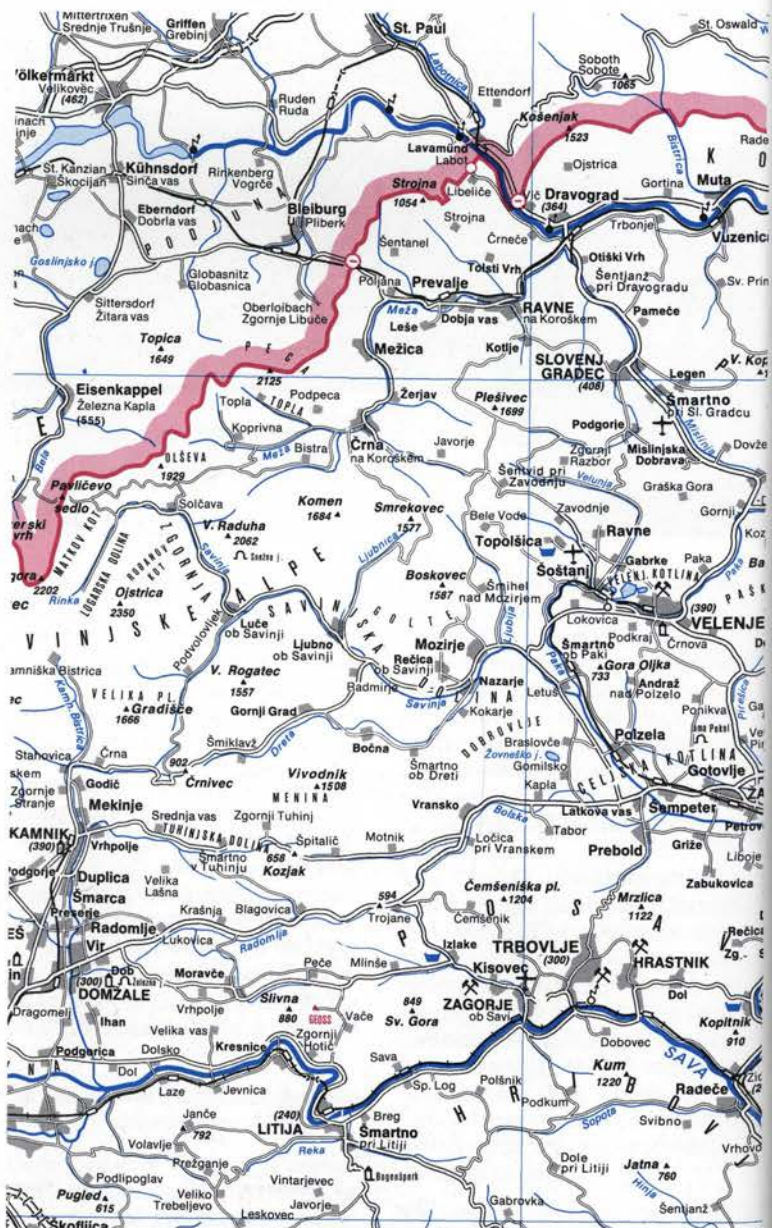
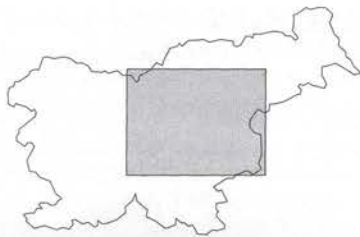
The “dvor” at 5 Žuniči is unoccupied. It bears important testimony to the past and represents a specific type of homestead unknown in other parts of Slovenia.

Visiting:

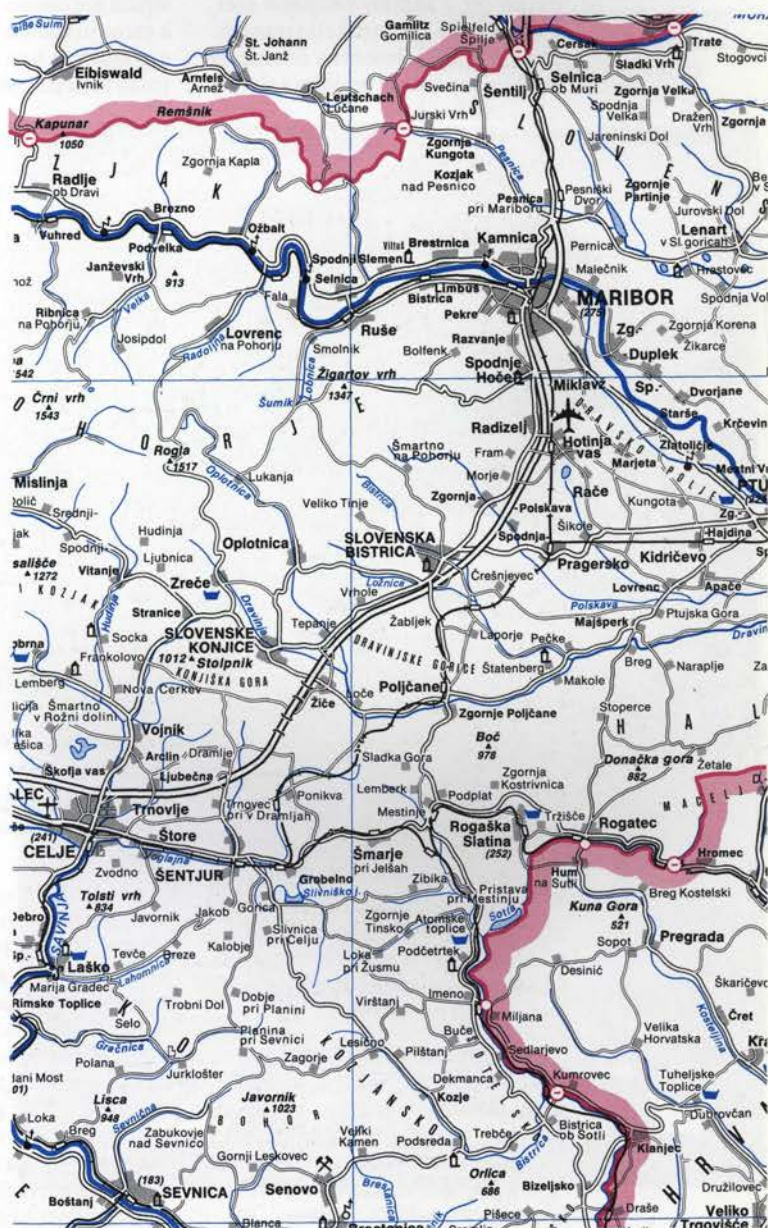
The caretaker is Peter Žunič, 3 Žuniči, tel. 068 57 744.

Visiting is only by arrangement with the caretaker.





Grobelce – METLIČARJEVA DOMAČIJA
 Podolševa – MACESNIKOVA DOMAČIJA
 Rogatec – MUZEJ NA PROSTEM
 Skomarje – ŠTRUCOVA HIŠA
 Trbovlje – KOLONIJA NJIVA
 Zavodnje – KAVČNIKOVA DOMAČIJA



V hribovitem svetu jugovzhodno od Šentjurja pri Celju leži razložena vas Grobelce z vrsto zanimivih kmečkih domačij. Med njimi je posebej zanimiva velika Metličarjeva domačija, last Rudolfa Artička. Sestavljajo jo nova in stara hiša, svinjak, hlev (štala), novo gospodarsko poslopje, skedenj (pod), kozolec in 300 m oddaljena klet (gorca). Vrednost kulturnega spomenika imajo skedenj, kozolec in klet. Skedenj je vrhkletno leseno poslopje s prislonjenim kozolcem. Nastal je v začetku 19. stoletja. Kletni del je zgrajen iz kamna, pritličje je v celoti leseno in zgrajeno iz tesanih bukovih brun, ki se na vogalih povezujejo z utori na križ. Obsega kaščo, pod in manjšo parno ter v zemljo vkopano klet. Ostrešje ima konstrukcijo trapezastega povezja. Somerna dvokapna streha s čopoma je prekrita s slamo.

The extended settlement of Grobelce, with a number of interesting farmsteads, lies in the hilly area to the southeast of Šentjur pri Celju. Of particular interest is the large Metličar homestead, the property of Rudolf Artiček. It consists of a new and old house, a pig stall, a barn ("štala"), a new outhouse, a barn ("pod"), a hayrack and a cellar ("gorca") 300 metres away. Cultural monuments are the barn, hayrack and cellar. The barn is a wooden building raised over a cellar with a hayrack next to it. It was constructed in the early 19th century. The cellar part is stone-built. The ground floor is entirely wooden, being constructed of beech timbers which are connected in the shape of a cross in the corners. It comprises a granary, a hay storage area and a small sunken cellar. The roof struc-



Kozolec je zasnovan kot dvojni kozolec - toplar. Nastal je v začetku 19. stoletja. Ima dva para oken, nosilni stebri stojijo na kamnitih podstavkih. Posebnost kozolca so podaljški nosilnih stebrov v ostrešni del in njihova povezava s škarjami. Somerna dvokapna streha s čopoma je prekrita s slamo.

Klet-gorca je ob breg prislonjena vrhkletna delno lesena stavba. Nastala je konec 18. stoletja. Kletni del je zgrajen iz kamna, pritličje pa iz tesanih hrastovih brun. Ostrešje na škarje. Somerna dvokapna streha s čopoma je prekrita s slamo.

ture is in the shape of a trapeze. The even pitched roof with hipped ends is thatched.

The hayrack is of double design - a "toplár". It was built in the early 19th century. It has two pairs of windows. The supporting pillars stand on stone bases. A special feature of the hayrack are extensions of the support pillars in the roof area and their connection with the "shears". The even pitched roof with hipped ends is thatched. The "gorca" cellar is a partially wooden construction raised over a cellar and built against a bank. It was built at

Vse stavbe so v dobrem gradbenem stanju. Večja obnovitvena dela bodo potrebna samo pri skednju (ostrešje, kritina, temelji). Lastnik ima velik posluh za ohranjanje stavbne dediščine. Med drugim je vodil obnovo bližnje turške kapele (slopastega znamenja), ki sicer ni njegova last. Do Metličarjeve kmetije obiskovalce pripelje lepa asfaltirana cesta, ki iz Šentjurja vodi proti Loki pri Žusmu. Pri odcepu za Vinski vrh (do l. 1955 Sv. Štefan) je potrebno zaviti na levo, nato pa obiskovalca vodijo cestni smerokazi.

Ogled:

Grobelce 14; obiskovalci lahko prihod najavijo po tel. 063 745 295

V. H.



the end of the 18th century. The cellar part is stone-built, while the ground floor is constructed from oak timbers. "Shear"-type rafter structure. The even pitched roof with hipped ends is thatched.

All buildings are in good condition. Extensive renovation will be necessary only on the barn (roof, roof cladding, foundations). The owner is strongly in favour of preserving the architectural heritage. Among other projects, he was in charge of the renovation of the nearby "Turkish shrine" (a pillar-like landmark), which is not his property. Visitors can reach the Metličar homestead along a pleasant asphalt road which leads from Šentjur to Loka pri Žusmu. Take a left at the Vinski vrh exit (Sv. Štefan until 1955) and follow the road signs thereafter.

Visiting:

14 Grobelce; visitors can make advance notice on 063 745 295.



Macesnikova domačija

83 km
60 B2
E2

Macesnikova domačija leži pod cesto, ki pelje iz Solčave na Podolševo, in se kot "panoramska cesta" spusti do Matkovega kota in Logarske doline. V hribovski vasi Podolševa (nekdanj Sv. Duh) se nahaja samotna Macesnikova domačija, last Petra Krivca. Domačija slovi po svojih lesenih tehničnih napravah. Vsako leto jo obiše veliko popotnikov, ki si ogledajo tudi bližnjo Potočko zijalko. Z znamenite "panoramske ceste" občudujejo Savinjske Alpe ali pa se odžejajo pri Kislem studentcu.

Macesnikova domačija spada med največje gorske kmetije na območju naših Karavank. Sestavljajo jo nova stanovanjska hiša, kašča, veliko gospodarsko poslopje, dve kapeli in elektrarna. Do leta 1975 sta na domačiji stali še stara hiša in preužitkarska bajta. Z njuno rušitvijo je domačija izgubila enovitost svoje domačijske podobe.

Glavna zanimivost domačije je veliko gospodarsko poslopje. V osnovi ga sestavljata dve vzporedno postavljene poslopji, ki se na koncih povezuje z mostovži. Zato imajo strehe podobo četverkotnika, podobno kot pri kakšni renesančni graščini. Po oceni imajo strehe skupaj kar 1120 m² površin in so vse prekrte s skodlami ali žaganimi deskami.

V poslopju je vrsta tehničnih zanimivosti, ki jih je preko vodnega kolesa in "transmisijskega mehanizma" sprva poganjala voda, zdaj pa elektrika. Na ostenja in tramove so pritrjena številna pogonska kolesa, ki so med seboj povezana z jeklenimi žicami (zajle) ali jermenicami. Poganjajo žago venecijanko, seku-

The Macesnik homestead lies along the road that leads from Solčava to Podolševa and descends as a "panoramic road" to Matkov kot and Logarska dolina. The Macesnik homestead, owned by Peter Krivc stands in the hill village of Podolševa (former Sv. Duh). It is visited each year by many travellers, who are also heading for the nearby Potočka zijalka. From the well-known "panoramic road", they admire the Savinja Alps or quench their thirst at the source of Kisli studentec.

The Macesnik homestead is one of the largest mountain farms in the region of the Karavanke mountain range. It consists of a new residential house, a granary, a large outbuilding, two chapels and an electric generating unit. The old house and a cottage for retired farmers were part of the homestead until 1975. With their demolition, the homestead lost its harmonious image.

The main feature of the homestead is a large outbuilding. It basically consists of two parallel buildings linked with bridges at either end. For this reason, the roofs are rectangular, like a Renaissance mansion. The roofs are estimated to cover an area of 1120 square metres and are clad with shingles or boards.

The building houses a number of technological curiosities which were in the past driven by water through a water mill and "transmission mechanism", but which now run on electricity. Many drive wheels are attached to the walls and



larko, drvosek, mlin, mlatilnico in še vrsto drugih naprav. Pred desetletji so s pomočjo teh mehanizmov tudi spravljali seno iz doline in orali na njivah pod gospodarskim poslopjem.

Kljub temu, da je Macesnikova domačija spremenila svojo prvotno podobo, še zmeraj ohranja visoko stopnjo kulturne in spomeniške vrednoti. Do leta 1990 je pod nadzorom Zavoda za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Celje potekala obnova streh in fasad na gospodarskem poslopju. Restavratorsko je temeljito obnovljena tudi starejša kapela.

Ogled:

Podolševa 20; Na kmetiji je zmeraj kdo doma, tako da si bo tudi nenajavljeni obiskovalec lahko ogledal zanimivosti domačije. Sicer pa se obiskovalci lahko

beams, linked together with steel wire ("zajle") or belts. They drive a "Venetian" saw, a circular saw, a mill, a thresher and a number of other devices. Decades ago, the mechanisms were used to transport hay from the valley and plough fields below the outbuilding.

Although the original image of the Macesnik homestead has been changed, it still preserves its great cultural and monumental value. The roofs and facades of the outbuilding were renovated in 1990 under the auspices of the Celje Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage. A chapel of an earlier date was also thoroughly renovated.

Visiting:

20 Podolševa. One member of the family is always at home, so that even unannounced visitors can



najavijo po tel. 063 846 013.

V. H.



tour the points of interest.

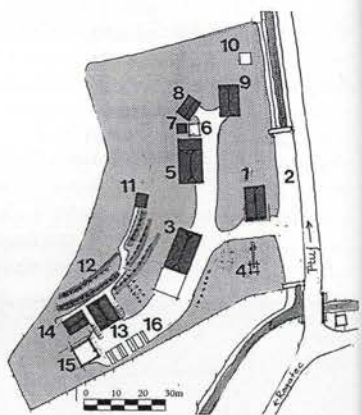
Otherwise, the visitors can give advance notice on 063 846 013.

Muzej na prostem

107 km
116 B1
G3

Muzej na prostem Rogatec je označen kot lokalni muzej na prostem (skansen, etnopark). Njegov začetek sega v leto 1981, leta 1983 pa je bila na izbrano zemljišče predstavljena prva stavba. Razdeljen je na upravni, muzejski in turistično-gostinski del. V muzeju so danes postavljeni (preneseni ali rekonstruirani) naslednji pomembnejši objekti: muzejska pisarna s trgovino, stanovanjska hiša, gospodarsko poslopje, svinjak, kozolec, čebelnjak, vodnjak, leseno stranišče, hiša -

The Rogatec Open-Air Museum is designated as a local museum (skansen, ethnopark). Its origins date back to 1981, while in 1983 the first building was moved to the selected area. It is divided into administrative, museum and tourist sections. Today, the following important buildings have been erected (transferred or reconstructed) in the museum: the museum office with shop, a residential building, an outbuilding, a pig stall, a hayrack, a beehive, a well, a wooden latrine, a



“pušnank” house, toilets for visitors, benches and a stage for events. The museum is provided with the necessary infrastructure (water and electricity supply, telephone, gas supply and sewerage).

A stonecutters' cottage and “gorca” wine cellar are also due to be put up at the museum. The museum will be expanded to the Dragajna stream, where another farmstead (smallholding) is to be erected and stables from the nearby castle of Strmol acquired to house a permanent museum collection.

The Rogatec Open-Air Museum is important for the preservation of Slovene rural architecture. It serves to promote the cultural heritage of the upper Sotla. It has quickly surpassed the local scale and has been gaining ground in Slovene cultural spheres.

The museum is situated in the immediate vicinity of Rogatec, at a junction of roads leading to Žetale and Ptuj. The health spa of Rogaška Slatina is only 8 km from Rogatec. Because of its favourable location, good roads and growing collection, the number of visitors has been increasing.

pušnank, stranišče za obiskovalce, klopi in prireditveni oder. Muzej je v celoti komunalno-infrastrukturno opremljen (voda, elektrika, telefon, plin, kanalizacija).

Predvidoma bo v muzeju postavljena tudi kamnarska bajta in vinska klet - gorca. Muzej se bo razširil do potoka Dragajna, kjer bi postavili še eno kmečko domačijo (dom malega kmeta) in ob tem pridobili še hlev bližnjega gradu Strmol, kjer bi uredili stalno muzejsko zbirko.

Muzej na prostem Rogatec je pomemben za ohranjanje našega podeželskega stavbarstva. Je nosilec promocije kulturne dediščine z območja zgornjega toka Sotle. Že zgodaj je prerasel lokalne okvire in

se kot muzej vse bolj uveljavlja v slovenskem kulturnem prostoru.

Muzej leži v neposredni bližini Rogatca, ob križišču cest za Žetale in Ptuj. Blizu je tudi zdravilišče Rogaska Slatina, ki je le 8 km oddaljeno od Rogatca. Zaradi ugodne lege, vse boljših cest in tudi zaradi vse bogatejše ponudbe muzeja ga obiskuje zmeraj več ljudi.

Muzej je odprt vsak dan od 1. maja do 31. oktobra. Zanj skrbijo člani Društva za ureditev muzeja na prostem Rogatec. Strokovno skrb za njegovo izgradnjo in ureditev muzejskih zbirk sta prevzela Zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Celje in Muzej novejše zgodovine Celje.

Ogled:

Muzej na prostem, Rogatec 5, informacije o muzeju lahko dobite po tel. 063 827 260.

Literatura/Bibliography:

Ivan Sedej: Sto najlepših hiš na Slovenskem, Ljubljana 1989, str.210-211

The museum is open every day from 1 May to 31 October. It is run by members of the Society for the Arrangement of the Rogatec Open-Air Museum. Professional aspects of setting up and arranging the museum collection have been taken on by the Celje Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage and the Celje Museum of Recent History.

Visiting:

Open-Air Museum, 5 Rogatec, information on the museum can be obtained by phone on 063 827 260.



Vito Hazler: Muzej na prostem Rogatec, Glasnik SED 1993, št.33/1, str.10-21

Vito Hazler: Muzeji na prostem v Sloveniji, Traditiones 22, Ljubljana 1993, str.121-126

Vito Hazler: Rogatec, Varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine v Sloveniji v letu 1993, Ljubljana 1994, str.54-55

Štrucova hiša

112 km
65 B3
F3

Na začetku vasi, nasproti nekdanje osnovne šole, stoji lesena Štrucova hiša. Z ožjo fasado je potisnjena v pobočje nad vaško cesto in skupaj s sosednjo Jerebovo domačijo zaključuje slikovito poselitveno enoto. Hiša je zasnovana kot prehodni stavbni tip med značilno pohorsko dimnico in hišo s črno kuhinjo. Nastala je leta 1803, o čemer pričča letnica, vrezana na prečni tram v hjši. Stavba je po zasnovi pritlična in v glavnem zgrajena iz tesanih smrekovih brun, ki se na vogalih in ob predelnih stenah povezujejo z utori lastovičjega repa.

Stavba obsega prostorno vhodno vežo (lapa), kuhinjo (kouhja), veliko (hjša) in malo sobo (štjblc) ter shrambni prostor (prejšnja), v katerem je bila nazadnje lesena stiskalnica za sadje. Posebej zanimiva je kuhinja, katere tloris je v obliki

At the beginning of the village, facing the former primary school, stands the wooden Štruc house. Its narrow side stands against a slope above the village road and together with the neighbouring Jereb home-stead, it forms a picturesque settlement unit. The house belongs to the transitional architectural type between the Pohorje "smokery" and the "black kitchen" house. It was constructed in 1803, according to the date inscribed on the transversal beam in the main room or "hjša". The building is in the design of a single-floor house and is built mainly of trimmed spruce timbers which are connected in the corners and next to the partition walls in the shape of a swallow's tail.

The building consists of a spacious entrance hall "lapa", a kitchen "kouhja", a large and small room



črke L, tako da ognjišče in manjši del krušne peči "ostajata" v kuhinji, večji del peči s pečnicami (kahlami) pa stoji v veliki sobi.

Stavba ima novejšo ostrešje konstrukcije trapezastega povezja. Somerna dvokapna streha s čopoma je prekrita s skodlami (šinklni).

V hiši je živela družina gozdnih delavcev (olcarjev). S smrtjo zadnjih dveh stanovalk je stavba prešla v last Jerebove družine.

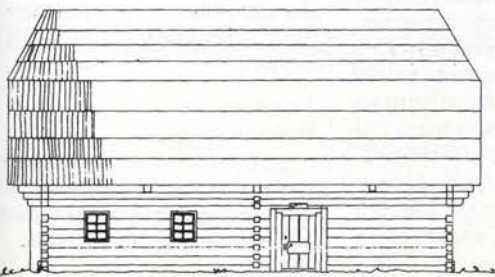
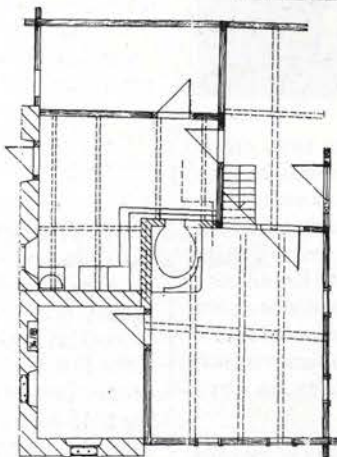
Po odkupu je hiša postala last podjetja Comet iz Zreč. Tedaj je stekla uspešna prenova stavbe, ki jo strokovno vodi Zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Celje. Potrebno je bilo zamenjati ostrešje, prekriti streho s skodlami, podbetonirati temelje in zamenjati del lesenih sten.

Stavba je vključena v turistično ponudbo Skomarja. Pritlični del je namenjen za poslovna in družabna srečanja, na podstrešju pa sta urejena dva apartmaja.

Ogled:

Za Štrucovo hišo, Skomarje 30, skrbi podjetje Comet iz Zreč. Zato se je za ogled stavbe potrebno najaviti po telefonu na sedež podjetja.

V. H.



"hjša" and "štjblc" and a storage area "prejšnca", which once housed a wooden fruit press. The layout of the kitchen is a special feature, being L-shaped, so that the fireplace and a small part of the bread oven are still in the kitchen, while most of the tiled oven stands in the large room.

The building is covered with a roof construction in the shape of a trapeze, which is of recent date. The even pitched roof with hipped ends is covered with shingles "šinklni".

A family of forest workers "olcarji" lived in the house. When the last two residents died, the building became the property of the Jereb family.

The house was purchased by the company Comet of Zreče. A successful renovation of the building, under the professional supervision of the Celje Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage, is underway. The roof needed replacing and cladding with shingles, the foundations had to be reinforced and some of the wooden walls needed to be replaced.

The building is part of the tourist facilities of Skomar. The ground floor is set aside for business and social gatherings, while the attic comprises two apartments.

Visiting:

Comet of Zreče maintains the Štruc house, 30 Skomarje. Notice of visits should therefore be given by phoning the company's registered office.

51 km
111 A3
E3

Trbovlje Kolonija Njiva

V mestnem središču Trbovelj se nahaja ena najstarejših rudarskih kolonij na Slovenskem. Vendar pa to ni edina stanovanjska kolonija v mestu, saj se Trbovlje ponašajo z največjim številom teh specifičnih poselitvenih enot, ki mestu zaradi svoje specifične podobe dajejo izjemen kulturni in spomeniški pomen.



Kolonijo Njiva je leta 1896 začela graditi Trboveljska premogokopna družba. Gradnjo so končali leta 1899, ko je bila postavljena zadnja od osmih, v nizu postavljenih, dvonadstropnih stavb. Kolonijo so zasnovali tako, da so po dve stavbi združili z ožjima fasadama in tako je nastal kompleks štirih stanovanjskih enot, ki so razvrščene na obeh straneh ulice.

Premogokopna družba je zgradila stanovanja za svoje delavce, ki so imeli v uporabi kuhinjo, spalnico, skupno stranišče in manjšo klet z drvarnico. Kleti in drvarnice so bile v izven stanovanjske stavbe in so tvorile slikovit gradbeni niz. Pred desetletji je kolonija imela tudi krušne peči za skupno peko, ki pa se niso ohranile. Takšne peči in tudi skupne pralnice so ohranjene v

One of the oldest miners' neighbourhoods in Slovenia is situated in the centre of Trbovlje. But this is not the only miners' neighbourhood in the town, for Trbovlje boasts the highest number of these characteristic settlement units whose distinctive appearance lends an exceptional cultural and monumental significance to the town.

The construction of the Njiva neighbourhood was undertaken in 1896 by the Trbovlje Coal Mining Company. The construction was finished in 1899, when the last of the eight two-floor buildings in the row was erected. The neighbourhood was formed by joining the narrow sides of two houses and thus creating a complex of four residential units lining both sides of the street.

The coal mining company constructed living quarters for its workers, comprising a kitchen, bedroom, communal latrine and a small cellar with a wood shed. Cellars and wood sheds were situated outside the residential building and they formed a picturesque architectural group.

Several decades ago, the neighbourhood still featured bread ovens for communal baking, but these have not survived. However, such ovens and also communal bedrooms are preserved in other miners' neighbourhoods in Trbovlje (Terezija, Novi dom, Neža, Žabjek, Gvido, Kolonija ob cesti, Občinska kolonija, Kolonija kurja vas).

The Njiva neighbourhood preserves Trbovlje's mining town image. It has witnessed the birth of generations of Trbovlje residents. It is therefore no accident that cultural workers in cooperation with the Celje Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage laid out a typical miners' apartment as a museum in the Njiva neighbourhood, which is now under the administration of the Mining Community Museum of Trbovlje.

Visiting:

Visits to the Njiva neighbourhood, 22-29 Trg svobode, should be arranged with the Mining Community Museum of Trbovlje, tel. 0601/21-201.

drugih trboveljskih kolonijah (Terezija, Novi dom, Neža, Žabjek, Guido, Kolonija ob cesti, Občinska kolonija, Kolonija kurja vas).

Kolonija Njiva ohranja Trbovljam podbo rudarskega mesta. V njej so se rodile številne generacije Trboveljčanov. Zato ni naključje, da so kulturni delavci ob sodelovanju Zavoda za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Celje prav na Njivi muzejsko uredili značilno rudarsko stanovanje, ki ga upravlja Revirski muzej iz Trbovelj.

Ogled:

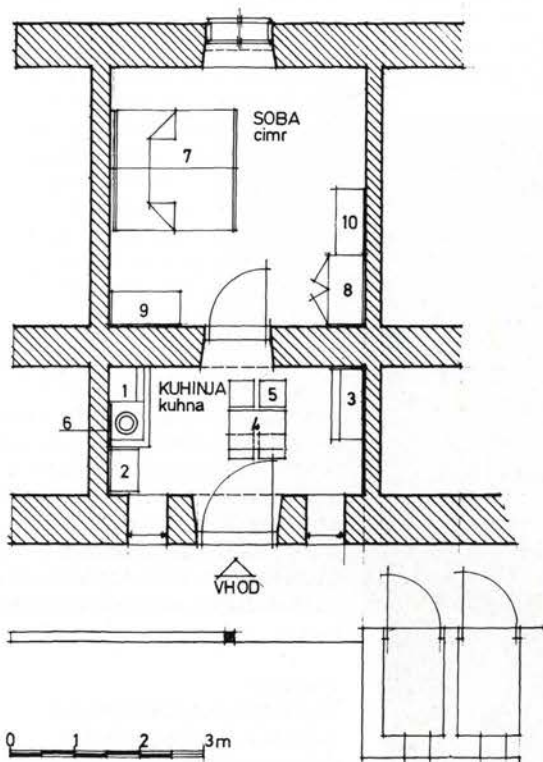
Za ogled kolonije Njiva, Trg svobode 22-29, se najavite v Revirskem muzeju v Trbovljah, tel. 0601 21 201.

Literatura/Bibliography:

Janko Orožen: Zgodovina Trbovelj, Hrastnika in Dola, Trbovlje 1958
Delavske kolonije v Revirjih, Trbovlje 1984

Jana Mlakar-Adamič: Mi smo pa od tam doma, revija Pepita, november 1992, str.26-29

V. H.



98 km
63 A2
E2

Zavodnje

Kavčnikova domačija

Nekaj sto metrov pod vijugasto cesto, ki se iz središča Zavodnjem vzpenja do Slemena in naprej proti Črni, leži samotna Kavčnikova domačija. To je njeno uradno ime, ki je povzeto po priimku njenih zadnjih stanovalcev. Sicer pa jo domačini poznajo tudi po hišnem imenu pri Kavčeli.

Osrednja domačijska stavba je sestavljena iz stanovajskega in gospodarskega dela. Njen najpomembnejši in najstarejši del je tako imenovana dimnica (kuhinja), ki ima na vzhodni strani priključeno hišo, na zahodni pa se v nivoju pritličja vrstijo vhodna veža (lopa), pod (gumno) in parna. Pod dimnico se nahaja v živo skalo vkopana klet, pod lesnim gospodarskim delom pa sta svinjak in hlev (štala). Stavbo prekriva somerna dvokapna streha s čopoma, kritina so skodle.

Kavčnikova dimnica spada med najstarejše ohranjene stavbne tipe pri nas. Po oceni je nastala v 17. ali 18. stoletju. Prvotno je obsegala le osrednjo dimnico, ki je bila edini bivalni, kuhinjski in delovni prostor, nato pa so jih dogradili belo hišo in jo povezali z gospodarskim delom poslopja v dokaj enovito stavbo. V osrednjem dimničnem prostoru, ki so ga lastniki imenovali

At a distance of one hundred metres from the winding road which leads uphill from the centre of Zavodnje to Sleme and further on to Črna, lies the isolated homestead of Kavčnik. This is its official name, adopted after the surname of its last residents. Otherwise, it is locally known under the house name of "at Kavčela's".

The central building of the homestead consists of residential and utility quarters. Its oldest and most important part is the smokery (kitchen), which is connected with the main room or "hiša" to the east, while to the west, the entrance hall "lopa", barn "gumno" and an area for keeping fodder are arranged on the ground floor. The smokery is situated above a cellar cut into the rock, while a pig stall and stables "štala" are located under the wooden utility section. The building is covered by an even pitched roof with hipped ends and a shingle cladding.

The Kavčnik smokery is an example of one of the oldest preserved architectural types in Slovenia. It is estimated to have been built in the 17th or 18th century. Originally, it comprised only the central smokery, which was a combined residential, working and kitchen area, and only later was the white "hiša" or main room added and connected with the utility part of the building into a single building unit. The central smokery area, which was also called a kitchen by the owners, boasts a very well preserved fireplace and bread oven.

Efforts to preserve the Kavčnik homestead started in 1980. A year before, it was taken over by a new owner who almost ruined it. The renovation has been organised by the Ivan Napotnik Cultural Centre of Velenje, while the professional works have been carried out by the Celje Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage.

Visiting:

The Kavčnik homestead, 43 Zavodnje, has been open to visitors since 19 June 1993. The homestead is managed by the Museum of Velenje and visitors can give advance notice by phone on 063 853 314. A caretaker is on



kuhinja, sta odlično ohranjena
ognjišče s klobukom in krušna peč.

Prizadevanja za ohranitev Kav-
čnikove domačije tečejo že od leta
1980. Leto prej je zamenjala lastni-
ka, ki jo je skoraj povsem uničil.
Obnovo je organizacijsko vodil Kul-
turni center Ivan Napotnik in Ve-
lenja, strokovno pa Zavod za varst-
vo naravne in kulturne dediščine
Celje.

Ogled:

Kavčnikova domačija, Zavodnje
43, je od 19. junija 1993 odprta za
obiskovalce. Upravljalec domačije
je Muzej Velenje, tako da se lahko
obiskovalci najavijo tudi po tel.
063 853 314. Od maja do oktobra
je na domačiji oskrbnik, ki
obiskovalcem poleg pijače lahko
ponudi tudi izbrane domače jedi.

Literatura/Bibliography:

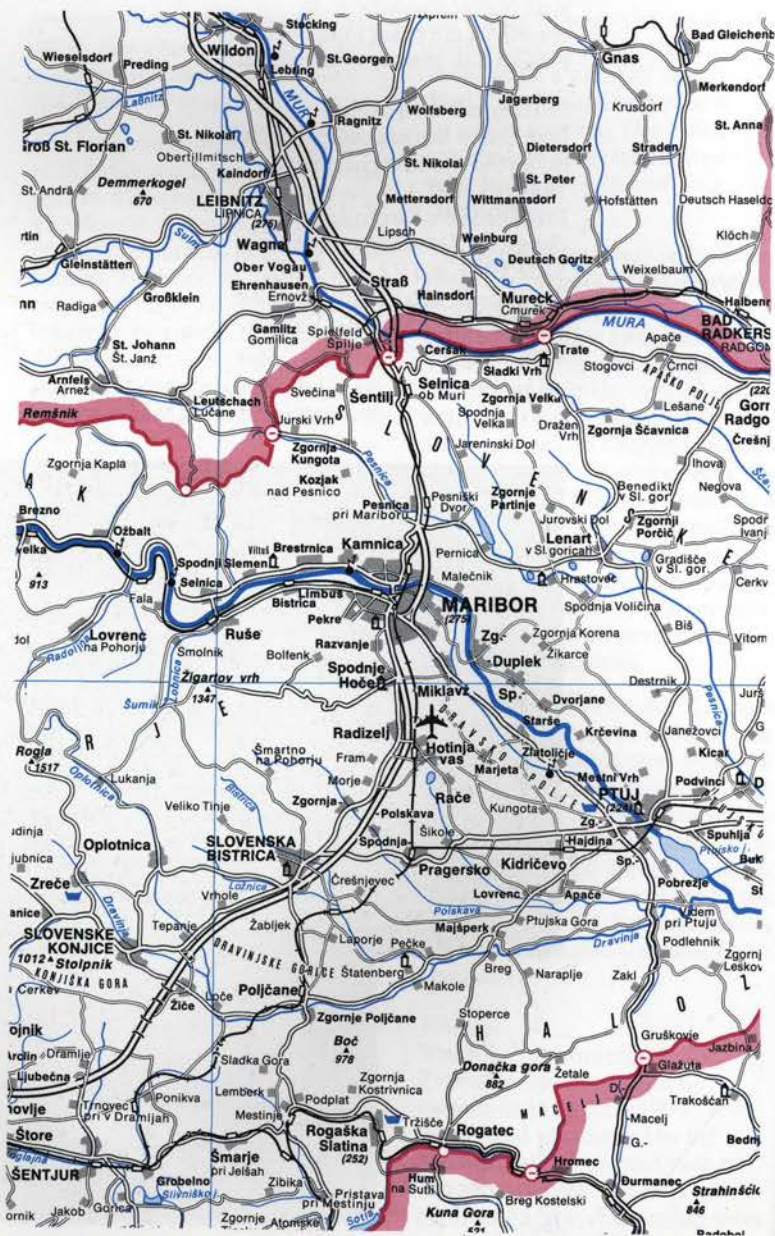
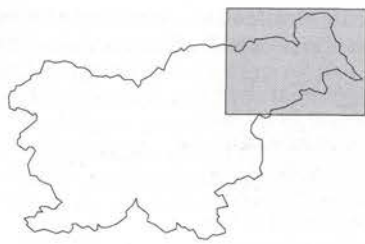
Ivan Sedej: Sto najlepših kmečkih
hiš na Slovenskem, Ljubljana
1989, str. 124-125

Jože Hudales: Kavčnikova
dimnica v Zavodnjah, Glasnik
SED 1993, št 33/2, str. 30-32
Žar stoletij, izdal Kulturni center
Ivan Napotnik Velenje, Velenje,
april 1993

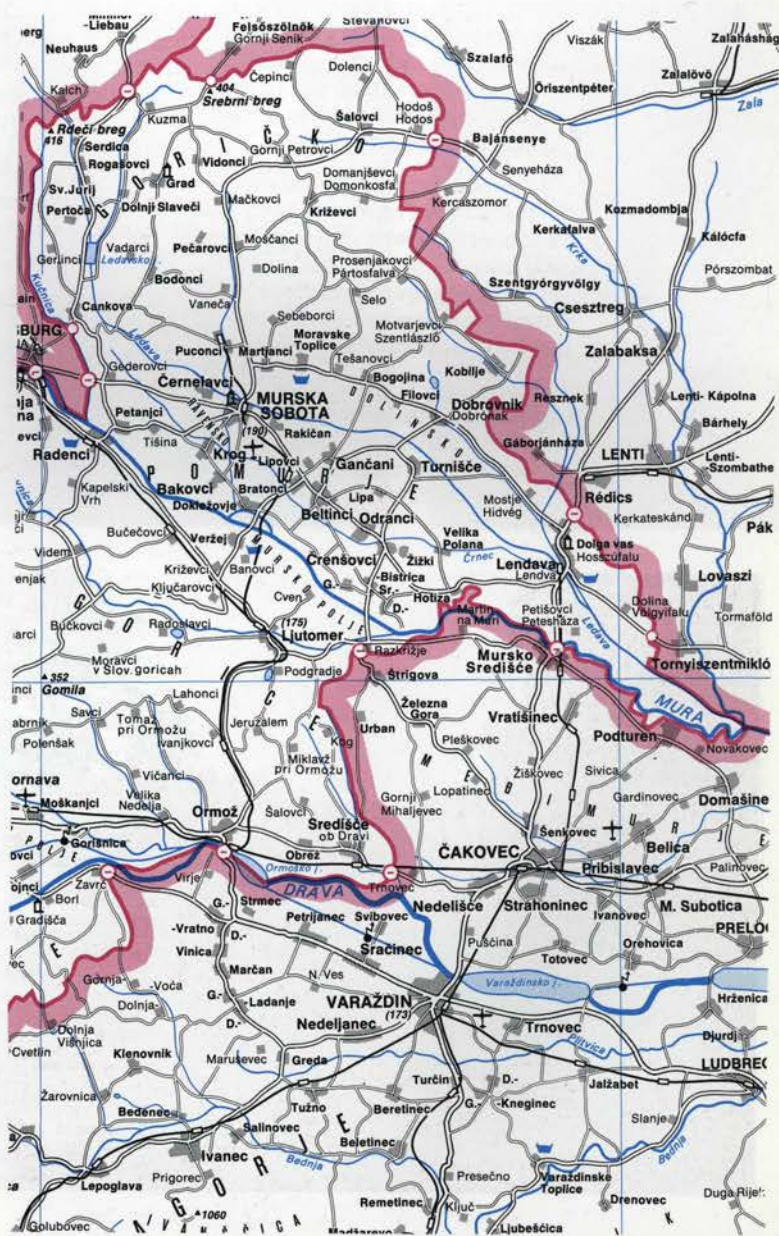
V. H.

site from May to October, and
serves visitors beverages and
selected local dishes.





Gorišnica – DOMINKOV DOM
 Lovrenc na Pohorju – KMEČKA HIŠA
 Strojna – JANEŽEVA DOMAČIJA
 Šentjanž nad Dravcami – LEVOVNIKOVA DOMAČIJA,
 POBERNIKOVA DIMNICA
 Šmartno na Pohorju – MAROTOVA DOMAČIJA
 Turiška vas – MAROVŠKOV KOZOLEC



Dominkov dom

133 km
71 A3
H2

V ravninski vasi stoji malo odmaknjen od glavne ceste, ki vodi skozi naselje, Dominkov dom. Značilna panonska, s slamo krita hiša naj bi po ustnem izročilu preživela že štiri rodove.

Dom je oblikovan na vogel: bivalni in gospodarski del sta povezana v obliki črke L, pokriva ju čopasta streha s širokimi napušči. Razporeditev prostorov je tipična: veža in črna kuhinja, bivalni prostor s krušno pečjo, ki mu pravijo hiša, ter izba in shramba. Sledi gospodarski del z gumnom in hlevom.

Lastnica je stavbo vsa leta skrbno vzdrževala in ohranila izvorno opremo. V obokani črni kuhinji je ohranjeno ognjišče s starim posodjem. Okrog krušne peči je v "hiši" razporejeno originalno pohištvo. Tudi gospodarski del je tak kot nekoč, z lojtrnim vozom in vsakovrstnim domačim orodjem.

V začetku devetdesetih let je mariborski Zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine začel obnavljati Dominkov dom, ki sodi med zelo redke panonske domačije, ki so ohranile izvorno podobo. Obnovljena hiša bo postala muzej.

Ogled:

Naslov Dominkovega doma:
Gorišnica 12, lastnik je Alojz Nemeč, Ul. 5. prekomorske brigade 21, 62250 Ptuj. Tel. 062 776 156

The Dominko house stands in a village on the plain at a distance from the main highway. This typical Pannonian thatched house is believed locally to have been home to four generations.

The house is "angled": the residential and functional parts are connected in the shape of the letter L. They have a hipped roof with broad projections. The distribution of rooms is typical: the hall and open-hearth kitchen, the main room or "hiša" with a tile stove, a bedroom and a storage room. The farmworking part consists of a threshing floor and stables.

The owner of the house maintained the building with care and preserved the original fittings. An open fireplace with old kitchenware is preserved in the vaulted kitchen. Original furniture is arranged around the bread oven in the "hiša". The utility part has preserved its original appearance and boasts a cart and various domestic items.

In the early 1990s, the Maribor Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage embarked on renovation of the Dominko house, which is one of very few Pannonian homesteads to have preserved its original form. The renovated house will become a museum.



Literatura/Bibliography:

Ivan Sedej: Sto najlepših kmečkih
hiš na Slovenskem, Ljubljana
1989, str. 202

Ź. S.

Visiting:

Address: 12 Gorišnica; the
address of the owner, Alojz
Nemec, is 21 Ul. 5. prekomorske
brigade, 62250 Ptuj, tel. 062 776
156.



Lovrenc na Pohorju Kmečka hiša

158 km
40 A3
F2

Na Puši, ob robu trškega naselja Lovrenc na Pohorju, se je v izjemnem kmečkem ambientu Ladejekove domačije ohranila pritlična stanovanjska hiša, grajena iz tesanih brun ter prekrita z visoko škodlasto streho. Streho izoblikujejo značilni čopi ter širok vhodni napušč. Podolžna, delno podkletena stavba dimničnega porekla ni datirana, njeno starost pa okvirno opredeljuje mlajša, baročna faza ter starejši, dimnični del. Obe enoti, ki se stilno

In "Na Puši", on the edge of the market settlement of Lovrenc na Pohorju, stands a single-floor residential building built from timbers and with a high shingle roof. The house is preserved in the exceptional farm setting of the Ladejek homestead. The roof has distinctive hipped ends and a broad projection above the entrance. The elongated building, erected partly above a cellar, was originally of the "smokery" type and is not dated. Its age can be



razlikujeta, sestavljata po dva prostora, povezuje pa ju osrednja, prečna veža, z rustikalno izdelanimi vhodnimi vrati ter preprostimi stopniščem na podstrešje. V mlajšem delu stavbe še najdemo baročno oblikovane kovane mreže ter mogočen nosilni tram, ki poteka pod lesenim stropom. Starejša polovica objekta je ohranila le manjši del osnovnih značilnosti dimničnega tipa. Pod visokim stropom se nahaja viden lesen tram, v kladnih stenah pa sledovi prvotnih majhnih odprtih. Tudi ostanki dimnih smol pod apnenim beležem nam odkrivajo prvotni značaj prostora.

Kmečka hiša je zaradi svojih arhitekturnih detajlov ter tipskih značilnosti dragocena etnološka dediščina. Po izgubi osnovne stanovanjske namembnosti je pričela vidno propadati. Naš zavod je zato v začetku devetdesetih let pričel z gradbeno sanacijo in obnovo tega kvalitetnega objekta, s končnim ciljem muzejske prezentacije stanovanjske kulture in načina življenja v dveh najizrazitejših obdobjih razvoja stavbnega spomenika. Akcija

roughly determined on the basis of its more recent Baroque and older "smokery" parts. The two units, which differ in style, comprise two rooms each and are connected by a central transversal hall with a rustic-style entrance door and simple stairway leading to the attic. Wrought iron gridwork of Baroque design and a monumental support beam under the wooden ceiling are found in the more recent part of the building. Only few of the original "smokery" characteristics remain in the older half of the building. A wooden beam is visible under the high ceiling, while the timber walls display traces of the original small openings. Soot deposits under the whitewash reveal the original purpose of the building.

With its architectural details and typical characteristics, the farmhouse is a priceless part of the ethnological heritage. After ceasing to be occupied, it began to deteriorate visibly. In the early 1990s, the Institute undertook renovation of this valuable building with the ultimate aim of preparing it to house a museum presentation of culture and lif-

obnove in prezentacije še ni zaključena.

Ogledi:

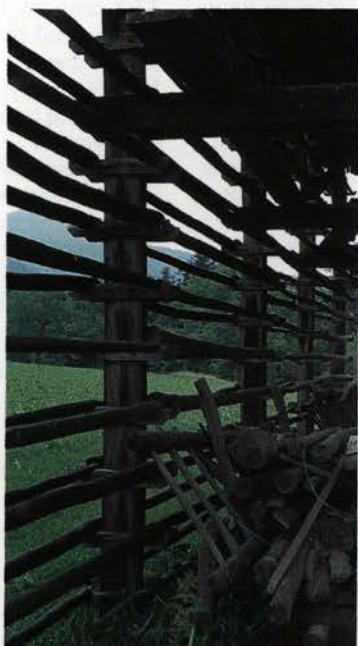
Ogledi hiše Puša 36 so možni v vseh letnih časih. Najaviti se je treba lastniku g. Bojanu Pernatu, Lovrenc na Pohorju, Žagarska pot 5, Tel. 062 675 115

L. M.

estyle in the two most distinctive periods in the development of the architectural monument. The project of renovation and presentation is still in progress.

Visiting:

The building at 36 Puša can be visited all year round by prior arrangement with the owner, Bojan Pernat, Lovrenc na Pohorju, 5 Žagarska pot, tel. 062 675 115.



V naselju samotnih kmetij Strojne, nad strnjanim jedrom s cerkvijo Sv. Urha leži Janeževa domačija. Stanovanjska hiša z gospodarskimi poslopiji leži v blagem pobočju pod cesto in je videti kot zaselek, kakor je to za večje, samotne koroške domačije značilno. Vsa poslopja pokrivajo čopaste, s skodlami krite strehe.

Mogočna stanovanjska hiša je izjemen primer ljudskega stavbarstva, ki v osnovi izvira iz 17. stoletja. Črni kuhinji z dvema bivalnima prostoroma so v 18. stol. priključili še tretjega, nekdanjo kaščo, ki je stala tik ob hiši. Obe poslopiji so povezali z lopo in poenotili, tako da so jo objeli s širokim gankom in prekrili z enotno streho. Razen obokane črne kuhinje in kletnega dela je hiša v celoti lesena. Od gospodarskih poslopij sta najzanimivejša kašča in na T oblikovano gospodarsko poslopje z značilnim dovoznim mostom.

Skrbno in lepo oblikovana poslopja pričajo o domiselnosti, znanju in oblikovalskem čutu graditeljev.

V sedemdesetih letih je mariborski Zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine z lastnikovo pomočjo obnovil stanovanjsko hišo in tako ohranil enega najlepših primerov lesene kmečke arhitekture na Koroškem. Lastnik vzdržuje in uporablja tudi gospodarska poslopja.

Ogled:

Zglasite se pri lastniku Antonu Sekalu, Strojna 14, tel. 0602 20 107

The Janež homestead is located in a settlement of isolated farms above a compact centre around the church of St. Urh. The residential building and outbuildings are situated on a gentle slope below the road and has the appearance of a settlement, which is typical of large, isolated Carinthian homesteads. All the buildings have hipped shingle roofs.

The monumental residential building is an exceptional example of folk masonry and has its origins in the 17th century. To the open-hearth kitchen and two living rooms was joined another room, namely the former granary, which was situated next to the house. The two buildings were connected by a loft and were integrated by being encircled with a wide exterior corridor and by sharing a common roof. Apart from the vaulted open-hearth kitchen and the cellar, the house is entirely of timber. The granary and an outbuilding with a T-shaped ground plan and characteristic access bridge are the most interesting of the functional buildings.

In the 1970s, the Maribor Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage renovated the residential building with the owner's help, and thus preserved one of the most beautiful examples of wooden farm architecture in Carinthia. The owner also maintains and uses the outbuildings.

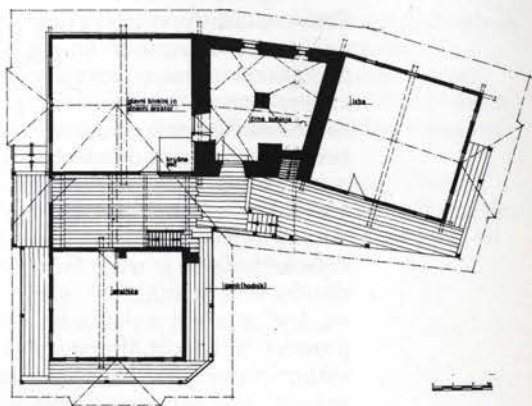
Visiting:

Ask for the owner, Anton Sekal, 14 Strojna, tel. 0602 20 107



Literatura/Bibliography:
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hiš na Slovenskem, Ljubljana
1989, str. 92

ž. S.



Levovnikova hiša, Pobernikova dimnica

Med samotnimi domačijami, ki sestavljajo tipično, razloženo pohorsko naselje okoli cerkve Sv. Janeza, sta posebnega značaja Levovnikova kmečka hiša ter Pobernska preužitkarska bajta.

Pritlična, delno podkletena cimprana hiša na Levovnikovi kmetiji je podolžnega tlorisa, pokriva jo visoka skodlasta streha. Značilni čopi, likovno oblikovani konzolni venci in širok vhodni napušč dajejo objektu poseben čar, njegovo dimnično poreklo pa izjemno dokumentarno vrednost. Tlorisna zasnova kmečkega doma je tradicionalna: vhodna veža in kuhinja v osrednji osi, levo in desno si sledijo bivalni prostori. Nekdanja dimnica, z visokim stropom in vidnim prečnim tramom, se je ohranila v prvotnem obsegu.

Ambient bogati nekoliko oddaljena, ob hrib postavljena lesena bajta, ki so jo na Pobernikovi kmetiji zgradili za preužitkarje. Pomembna je zaradi arhaičnih stavbnih oblik, saj pod skupno skodlasto streho združuje bivalni, dimnični prostor ter kasejši, gospodarski del. Ohranila se je tudi dimnična peč s klobukom.

Kmečki stavbi nam govorita o izjemni sposobnosti in estetskem čutu ljudskih graditeljev 18. in 19. stoletja. Zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Maribor je v sedemdesetih in osemdesetih letih izvajal akcijo gradbene sanacije in obnove obeh kulturnih spomenikov. S tem je želel ohraniti obstoječo stanovanjsko funkcijo Levovnikove kmečke hiše, zapuščeno Pobernsko dimnico pa muzejsko prezentirati.

The Levovnik farmhouse and the Pobernik farmers' retirement cottage stand out among the isolated homesteads that surround the church of St. John and make up a typical Pohorje distributed settlement.

The single-floor wooden house, raised over a half-cellar, on the Levovnik farm is elongated at ground-floor level and has a high shingle roof. Characteristic hipped ends, artistically designed consoles and a broad projecting roof over the entrance lend the building a special charm, while its dynamic origin contributes to its documentary value. The ground floor of the farmhouse is traditional: the entrance hall and kitchen lie in the main axis, while the living quarters are disposed to the left and right. The former "smokery" with its high ceiling and visible transversal beam is preserved in its original size.

The complex is enhanced by a wooden cottage situated against a slope some distance away and built for retired farmers on the Pobernik farm. It is important because of its archaic architectural forms, whereby a common shingle roof covers the residential part, the "smokery" and the farmworking part, which is of a later date. The furnace in the "smokery" is also preserved.

The two farm buildings express an extraordinary aesthetic sense on the part of the masons of the 18th and 19th centuries. The Maribor Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage undertook renovation works on both cultural monuments in the 1970s and



Ogledi:

Obiski so priporočljivi le v poletnih in jesenskih dneh.
Levovnikova hiša: lastnik Janko Jamnik, po domače Levovnik, Šentjanž nad Dravčami 14., tel. 0602 64 605

Pobernikova dimnica : lastnik g. Srečko Jeznik, po domače Pobernik, Šentjanž nad Dravčami 21, tel. 0602 64 636

Literatura/Bibliography:

Ivan Sedej: Sto najlepših kmečkih hiš na Slovenskem, Ljubljana 1989, str.110 in 182

L. M.

1980s in the desire to preserve the residential function of the Levovnik farmhouse and prepare the deserted Pobernik "smokery" to house a museum presentation.

Visiting:

Visits are recommended only in summer and autumn.

Levovnik farmhouse: owner, Janko Jamnik, locally Levovnik, 14 Šentjanž nad Dravčami, tel. 0602 64 605

Pobernik "smokery": owner, Srečko Jeznik, locally Pobernik, 21 Šentjanž nad Dravčami, tel. 0602 64 636



Šmartno na Pohorju Marotova domačija

Stanovanjska hiša Marotove domačije stoji ob cesti v strnjnem delu razloženega pohorskega naselja blizu romanske cerkve Sv. Martina.

Stavba je kamnita, osrednji bivalni prostor, hiša, ima lesene kladne stene. Pokriva jo slamnata čopasta streha. Široki napušč na vhodni strani ščiti kamnite stopnice, po katerih se vzpnejo v stanovanjski del, ki je tradicionalno zasnovan: v sredi veža in kuhinja, levo od vhoda shramba in izba, desno hiša s krušno pečjo. Stavba je delno podkletena.

Letnica 1812, vrezana na tramu lesenega stropa, priča, da je bila hiša postavljena v začetku prejšnjega stoletja. Predstavlja značilno stanovanjsko hišo manjšega pohorskega kmeta.

Mariborski zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine je hišo pred nekaj leti v celoti obnovil. V njej prebiva številna družina in prijazen gospodar popotniku rad pojasni kaj iz njene zgodovine.

Ogled:
Zglasite se pri lastniku Antonu Pečovniku, Šmartno na Pohorju 17, tel. 062 834 206.

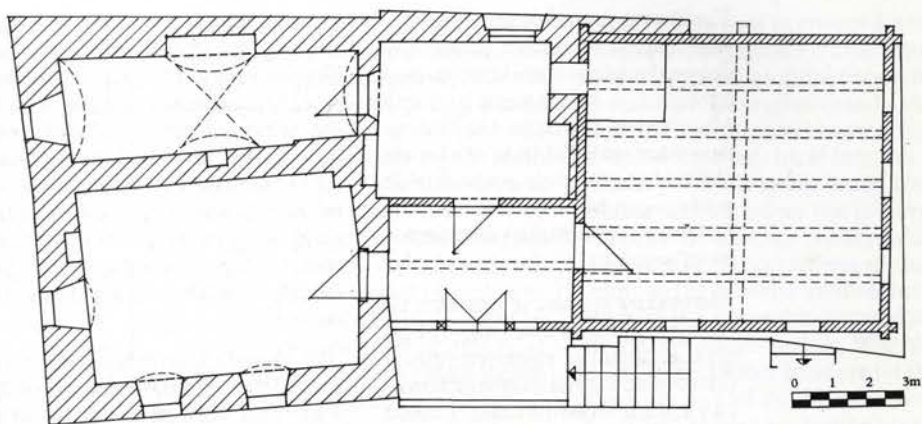
J. S.

The residential building of the Marot homestead is situated along the road in the compact part of this Pohorje distributed settlement close to the Romanesque church of St. Martin. The house is built of stone, while the main residential room or "hiša" has wooden walls. The building is covered with a hipped thatch roof. The wide projecting roof on the entrance side shelters a stone stairway leading up to the residential part of what is a traditional layout: the hall and kitchen are in the centre, a storage room and bedroom are located to the left of the entrance, while the "hiša" with its tile stove is to the right. The building stands partly above a cellar.

The year 1812, engraved on a beam of the wooden ceiling, indicates that the house was put up in the early 19th century. It is a typical residential building belonging to a Pohorje smallholder.

The Maribor Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage thoroughly renovated the building a few years ago. It is occupied by a large family and a friendly owner who is happy to relate a few facts from its history to passing visitors.





Visiting:
 Ask for the owner, Anton
 Pečovnik, 17 Šmartno na Pohorju,
 tel.: 062 834 206.



Turiška vas

Marovškov kozolec

116 km

64 A1

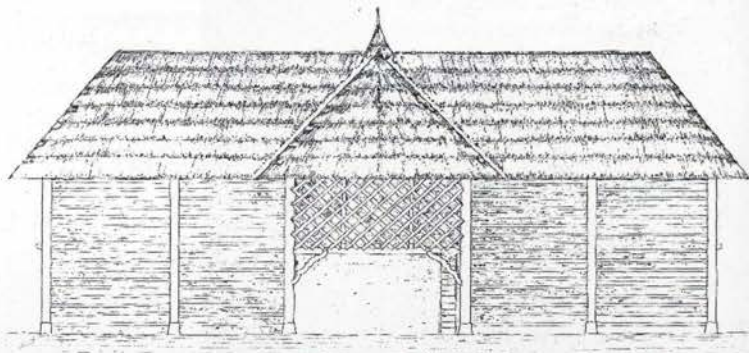
F2

Turiška vas je majhno gručasto naselje sredi slovenjgraške kotline. Jedro predstavljajo stare kmetije, med katerimi je izjemnega pomena Marovškova domačija. Ob prenovljeni stanovanjski hiši se je v izvorni obliki ohranilo dvoje gospodarskih poslopij: zidan hlev s senikom v nadstropju in nekoliko odmaknjen lesen kozolec.

Marovškov kozolec je poseben tip toplarja, ki ima tlorisno obliko grškega križa. Je enkratni primer tako oblikovanega dvojnega kozolca s štirimi enakimi kraki. Lesena nadstropna konstrukcija je iz tesanih tramov, vsak krak pa pokriva simetrična dvokapna streha. Strehe se enostransko zaključujejo s polnimi čopi, v sredini ob stiku pa tvorijo poseben zaključek v špic. Kritina so lesene skodle. Kozolec odlikujejo tipični stavbni elementi in dekorativno oblikovani detajli. Čas njegovega nastanka ni natančneje

Turiška Vas is a small compact settlement in the middle of the Slovenj Gradec valley. The centre consists of old farmhouses, among which the Marovšek homestead is of great importance. As well as the renovated residential building, two out-buildings are preserved in their original form: stone-built stables with an upper-floor hayloft, and a wooden hayrack some distance away.

The Marovšek hayrack represents a special type of double hayrack with a ground plan in the form of a Greek cross. It is a unique example of a double hayrack of this shape with four extensions of the same length. The raised wooden construction consists of beams and each extension has a symmetrical pitched roof. Each ridge terminates in an outer hipped end, while at the centre of the hayrack, the roofs join in a special node construction or



opredeljen, ljudsko izročilo pa ga postavlja v drugo polovico 18. stoletja. Za ta dragoceni spomenik naše stavbne dediščine so vse do vključitve pristojne spomeniške službe vzorno skrbeli lastniki sami. S pomočjo Zavoda za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Maribor so opravili manjše statične posege in delno zamenjavo skodlaste strešne kritine. Ker je kozolec ohranil svojo osnovno funkcijo sušenja in shranjevanja poljskih pridelkov, je kot tak v avtentičnem okolju izviren etnološki spomenik.

Ogled:

Kozolec se nahaja tik ob evropski peš poti (E6). Ogled je možen v vseh letnih časih. Lastnik objekta je g. Jože Čas, Turiška vas 1, Tel. 0602 53 440

L. M.

“špic”. The roof is covered with shingles. The hayrack is characterised by typical architectural elements and decorative details. Although the date of its construction is undetermined, local lore has it that it was built in the latter 18th century. Even before the involvement of the relevant conservation authorities, this priceless monument to the Slovene architectural heritage was scrupulously cared for by the owners themselves. With the help of the Maribor Institute for the Preservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage, minor static works were carried out and some of the shingle roofing was replaced. The hayrack, which retains its basic function of hay drying and harvest storage, constitutes an original ethnological monument placed in its authentic environment.

Visiting:

The hayrack lies on a European trekking route (E6). It can be seen at all times of the year. The owner is Mr Jože Čas, 1 Turiška vas, tel. 0602 53 440.

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Osrednja etnološka muzejska inštitucija *Central ethnological museum institution*

Slovenski etnografski muzej, Muzejska ulica 1, 61000 Ljubljana

Zbirka/Collection:

Muzej neevropskih kultur, Goričane 38, 61215 Medvode

Pokrajinski in mestni muzeji *Regional and town Museums*

Posavski muzej Brežice, Cesta prvih borcev 1, 68250 Brežice

Pokrajinski muzej Celje, Muzejski trg 1, 63000 Celje

Muzejska zbirka v Gornjem Gradu, Attemsov trg 2, 63342 Gornji Grad

Mestni muzej Idrija, Prelovčeva 9, 65280 Idrija

Zbirki/Collections:

Cerkljanski muzej, Bevkova 12, 65282 Cerkno

Domačija pisatelja Franceta Bevka, Zakojca, 65242 Grahovo ob Bači

Muzej Jesenice, Prešernova 45, 64270 Jesenice

Zbirke/Collections:

Prešernova rojstna hiša, Vrba 2, 64272 Žirovnica

Finžgarjeva rojstna hiša, Doslovče, 64272 Žirovnica

Liznjekova domačija, Borovška cesta 63, 64280 Kranjska gora

Kulturni center Kamnik, Muzejska pot 3, 61240 Kamnik

Zbirka/Collection:

Kulturnozgodovinska podoba Moravske doline, Zadrुžni dom Moravče, 61251 Moravče

Muzej Kočevje, Prešernova 11, 61330 Kočevje

Pokrajinski muzej Koper, Kidričeva 19, 66000 Koper

Zbirka/Collection:

Etnološka zbirka, Gramscijev trg 4/5, 66000 Koper

Gorenjski muzej Kranj, Tomšičeva 44, 64000 Kranj

Zbirka/Collection:

Planšarski muzej v Bohinju, Stara Fužina, 64265 Bohinjsko Jezero

Zavod za kulturo občine Lendava, Kovačeva 28, 69220 Lendava

Zbirke/Collections:

Copekov mlin, Mala Polana 118, 69232 Črenšovci

Kranjčeva zidanica, Lendavske gorice, 69220 Lendava

Rojstna hiša Štefana Kovača, Nedelica 118, 69224 Turnišče

Novi Tomaž, Lendavske gorice, 69220 Lendava

Pokrajinski muzej Maribor, Grajska ul. 2, 62000 Maribor

Belokranjski muzej, Trg svobode 4, 68330 Metlika

Zbirki/Collections:

Krajevna muzejska zbirka, 68333 Semič

Župančičeva spominska zbirka, 68344 Vinica pri Črnomlju

Slovenski gasilski muzej Metlika, Trg svobode 4, 68330 Metlika

Zbirke/Collections:

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Pokrajinski muzej Murska Sobota, Trubarjev drevored 4, 69000 Murska Sobota

Goriški muzej, Grajska 1, 65000 Nova Gorica

Zbirke/Collections:

Trentarska muzejska zbirka, Log v dolini Trente, 65232 Soča

Rojstna hiša Simona Gregorčiča, Vrsno 17, 65222 Kobarid

Tolminska muzejska zbirka, Titov trg 3, 65220 Tolmin

Spominska soba Alojza Gradnika, Medana 23, 65212 Dobrovo v Brdih

Kraška hiša, 66222 Štanjel

Dolenjski muzej Novo mesto, Muzejska ul. 7, 68000 Novo mesto

Pomorski muzej Sergej Mašera, Cankarjevo nabrežje 3, 66330 Piran

Zbirki/Collections:

Tonina hiša, Raven, 66333 Sečovelje

Muzej solinarstva, 66333 Sečovelje

Spominski park Trebče, Podsreda 45, 63257 Podsreda

Zbirki/Collections:

Javerškova domačija, Podsreda 93, 63257 Podsreda

Levstikov mlin, Podsreda 74, 63257 Podsreda

Kolarjeva domačija, Trebče, 63256 Bistrica ob Sotli

Notranjski muzej Postojna, Titov trg 2, 66230 Postojna

Zbirka/Collection:

Polharska zbirka v pristavi gradu Snežnik, Stari trg pri Ložu, 61386 Snežnik

Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj, Muzejski trg 1, 62250 Ptuj

Muzeji radovljiške občine, Linhartov trg 1, 64240 Radovljica

Zbirki/Collections:

Čebelarski muzej, Linhartov trg 1, 64240 Radovljica

Kovaški muzej, 64245 Kropa

Delavski muzej, Na gradu 5, 62390 Ravne na Koroškem

Zbirki/Collections:

Spominski muzej Prežihovega Voranca, Preški vrh 13, 62390 Ravne na Koroškem

Etnološka zbirka, 62393 Črna na Koroškem

Muzej v Ribnici, Šeškova 17, 61310 Ribnica

Galerija likovnih umetnosti Slovenj Gradec, Glavni trg 24, 62380 Slovenj Gradec

Slovenski verski muzej, Stična 17, 61295 Ivančna Gorica

Loški muzej Škofja Loka, Grajska pot 13, 64220 Škofja Loka

Zbirki/Collections:

Muzejska zbirka, Na plavžu 58, 64220 Železniki

Muzejska zbirka, 64226 Žiri

Revirski muzej Trbovlje, Ul. 1. junija 15, 61240 Trbovlje

Zbirki/Collections:

Gasilska in lovska zbirka, 61430 Hrastnik

Etnološka zbirka Hrastnika, 61430 Hrastnik

Tržiški muzej, Grajzarjeva 11, 64290 Tržič

Zbirka/Collection:

Kurnikova hiša, Kurnikova pot 3, 64290 Tržič

Muzej Velenje, Ljubljanska 54, 63320 Velenje

Zbirka/Collection:

Kavčnikova domačija, Zavodnje 43, 63325 Šoštanj

Vir/Source:

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