

Fužinarsko-kovaška pot

Anže Pegam

Železniki imajo bogato zgodovino. Začela se je konec 13. oz. na začetku 14. stoletja, ko so v Železnike prišli fužinarji in kovači iz Furlanije, da bi pričeli z železarstvom. O tem govori prva listina iz leta 1348, ko je freisinški škof Albert podelil pravico do rudarjenja in pridobivanja železa, izkoriščanja gozdov, vodne sile ter svobodnih poti. Po tem letu so Železniki začeli postajati pomemben trg na Kranjskem in v širši okolici. Furlani iz Palmanove so zgradili prvo mogočno hišo v kraju, ki so jo poimenovali Palmada. V našem narečju smo njeno ime spremenili v Plnada. V naslednjih petstotih letih železarskega razvoja kraja so v Železnikih nastale še ostale mogočne fužinarske in preproste kovaške hiše. Med njimi so eno- in dvonadstropne hiše z arkadnimi pomoli, s freskami in z mogočnimi portali. V njih so se rodili ali živeli pomembni in znani železnikarji: Anton Globočnik pl. Sorodolski, dr. France Koblar, Janko Mlakar, dr. Josip Boncelj, dr. Anton Dermota ... Nastajale so tudi druge pomembne znamenitosti. Obe cerkvi, farna cerkev sv. Antona Puščavnika in cerkev sv. Franciška Ksaverja, zavetnika železnikarskih kovačev, na pokopališču, sta prava bisera. Tudi obokana kamnita mostova, ki povezujeta naselje Racovnik z

ostalim krajem, sta izredni zgodovinski znamenitosti. Železniki se lahko pohvalijo tudi z eno najlepših neogotskih kapel v državi. Najpomembnejša znamenitost pa je plavž – zaščiten tehnični spomenik. Škoda je le ta, da se v prvotni velikosti in na prvotnem mestu ni ohranil noben vigenjc ali fužina.

Bogato kulturno dediščino Železnikov prikazuje Fužinarsko-kovaška pot, tematska pot po starem delu Železnikov. Ustvarila jo je železarska tradicija, treba jo je bilo samo oblikovati, zapisati in urediti.

Čemu je pot nastala in zakaj ime Fužinarsko-kovaška pot?

Vse našete značilnosti so nastale zaradi znanja, upravljanja in delovnih rok, ki so izkoriščale naravna bogastva. Za to so skrbeli premožni fužinarji, ki so upravljali z rudniki, kovačnicami in plavži, ter kovači in rudarji, ki so v njih delali. Prav zato sem pot poimenoval Fužinarsko-kovaška pot. Kako pomembno je znanje in upravljanje le-tega za razvoj kraja, nam priča zgodovina. Obdobja razcveta kraja so močno odvisna prav od upravljalcev – fužinarjev

in od delavcev – kovačev.

Fužinarsko-kovaška pot je bila narejena z namenom, da se domačini začnemo zavedati, kakšno zgodovino ima naše mesto. Poleg tega pa bi pot z veseljem pokazali in razlagali obiskovalcem, ki pridejo v naše mesto. Železniki od mosta pod Grivo do plavža so ena sama bogata zakladnica zgodovine. Toliko značilnosti na dobrem kilometru poti ima le malokateri podoben kraj v Sloveniji. Lahko se pohvalimo s tem, da je na tako kratki razdalji rojenih tudi kar nekaj ljudi, ki so dali pečat vsej Sloveniji.

Kaj je Fužinarsko-kovaška pot?

Fužinarsko-kovaška pot je tematska pot. Za razvoj turistične ponudbe Železnikov so narejeni tudi zemljevidi te poti. Namenjeni so obiskovalcem, ki se sprehodijo po poti. Na zemljevidu je narisana potek poti in kratek opis točk.

Pot je sestavljena iz 23 točk. Vsaka točka ima svojo tablo s kratkim zgodovinskim opisom v slovenskem in v angleškem jeziku. Začne se na prvem racovniškem mostu, konča pa pri plavžu, našem najznamenitejšem spomeniku. Prav gotovo bi se našlo še nekaj točk, ki bi bile lahko del Fužinarsko-kovaške poti. Naj omenim samo pomembno rodbino Levičnikov in znameniti križ, ki je bil narejen iz zadnjega grodlja, ki je še pritekel iz plavža.

Od glavne dejavnosti – železarstva so bile odvisne tudi bližnje vasi okoli Železnikov. Razvile so se tudi druge obrti, kot so: sodarstvo, oglarstvo in žagarstvo. Po letu 1902, ko je zaradi pomanjkanja najpomembnejšega naravnega bogastva, železove rude, v okolici ugasnil zadnji plavž, pa se je v Železnikih začelo čipkarstvo.

V celotno ponudbo tematske Fužinarsko-kovaške poti sodijo tudi prikazi treh značilnih železnikarskih obrti. To so prikaz kovanja, klekljanja in obdelave skrilja. Vse tri obrti so povezane z železarsko tradicijo. Ker pa so vsa dela povezana tudi s spretnostjo in praktičnim znanjem, so del tehničnega izobraževanja.



Kamnit obokan most na Grivi so namesto lesenega mostu čez Soro leta 1840 dali zgraditi fužinarji rodbine Globočnik. Kraj se je imenoval Pri Boštín, zanj pa so porabili takratnih 800 goldinarjev.

BRIDGE ON GRIVA

Stone arched bridge on Griva was built across the Sora river in 1840 instead of the wooden bridge by the ironworkers of the Globočnik family. The place was called "pri boštín", and they spent 800 goldinars of that time for it.





Najstarejši del fužinarske hiše (domnevno pozidan že v 15. stol.) so Globočniki, ki so trgovali z železom, doživali v začetku 17. stol., današnje podoba pa je hiša dobila po obnovi leta 1749. Iz tega obdobja je tudi lep kamniti baročni portal, zamenjava škrljaja z opečno kritino in pozidava gospodarskih poslopij. Dvorišče je omejeval bajer, ki je po drugi svetovni vojni izginil v betonske cevi, zgornji del mostiča pa je še viden. Vhod krasi dve mogočni lipi, po ustnem izročilu zasajeni ob rojstvu bratov Jožefa in Jakoba G. koncem 18. stol. Ime "Poldetova" hiša spominja na Jakobovega najmlajšega sina Leopolda, njegova hči pa je poročila Rudolfa Jegliča. Tudi današnji lastniki so Jeglič (po materi Globočniki), od tod ime "Jegličeva" hiša.

Jeglič's House

The Globočnik family, who traded with iron, added to the building the oldest part of ironworker's house (it was presumably built already in the 15th century) in the beginning of the 17th century, but the house obtained the today's image after the renovation in 1749. A beautiful stone baroque portal, the replacement of slated roof by a tiled roof and the construction of agricultural building are also from that period. The yard was limited by a pond that disappeared into concrete pipes after the World War Two, but the upper part of the small bridge can still be seen. The entrance is decorated by two mighty lime trees, which were planted, according to oral tradition, when brothers Jožef and Jakob G. were born at the end of the 18th century. The name "Polde's" house reminds us of Jakob's youngest son Leopold. His daughter married Rudolf Jeglič. The today's owners are also named Jeglič (Globočnik after their mother), and the name "Jeglič" house derives from this name.



Racovnik 9



V tej fužinarski hiši se je 20. maja 1825 rodil Anton Globočnik. Pot ga je vodila v Ljubljano v gimnazijo, nato pa je v letih 1844 – 1848 na Dunaju študiral pravo. Med pomladjo narodov leta 1848 se je pridružil društvu Slovenija, ki so ga sestavljali slovenski intelektualci na Dunaju. Zagovarjali so naravno pravo, da ima vsak narod pravico, da se osamosvoji. Leta 1853 je skupaj s Petrom Kozlarjem izdelal zemljevid slovenskega etničnega ozemlja v slovenskem jeziku, na podlagi kranjskega deželne grba pa je določil belo-modro-rdečo trobojnico za slovenski znak. Od leta 1863 je bil v Postojni okrajni predstojnik in upravitelj Postojnske jame, v kateri je leta 1872 uvedel prvo jamsko železnico na svetu. Leta 1884, ko je evropska mesta razsvetljeval še plin, pa je vanjo napeljal elektriko. Danes se po njem imenuje osnovna šola v Postojni. Po letu 1885 je bil v Ljubljani vladni svetnik deželne vlade. Ko je šel leta 1890 v pokoj, je za usluge uradovanja dobil plemiški naziv, ki si ga je izbral po dolni svoje mladosti: Sorodolski. Umrl je na Dunaju 2. marca 1912.

BIRTH HOUSE OF ANTON GLOBOČNIK nobility title SORODOLSKI

Anton Globočnik was born in this ironworkers' house on 20 May 1825. His way took him to high school in Ljubljana, and then he studied law in Vienna from 1844 – 1848. During the Spring of Nations in 1848 he joined the Slovenia Association, which was composed of Slovenian intellectuals in Vienna. They defended the natural law that each nation had the right to attain independence. In 1853, he made together with Peter Kozlar the map of Slovenian ethnic territory in the Slovenian language, and based on the regional coat-of-arms of Carniola he determined the white-blue-red tricolour for the Slovenian mark. From 1863 he was the county principal in Postojna and he was the manager of the Postojna Cave, in which he introduced the first cave railway in the world in 1872. In 1884, when the European cities were still lighted by gas, he installed electricity into it. Today a primary school in Postojna is named after him. After 1885 he was government councillor to the provincial government in Ljubljana. When he was retired in 1890, he received a title of nobility for the services of his office, and he named it after the valley of his youth: Sorodolski. He died in Vienna on 2 March 1912.



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EGROVA HIŠA

Lastnik hiše je bil najstarejši brat Globočnikov, Johan. Bil je najmočnejši med brati in med vsemi Železnikarji. Ker ni imel otrok, je hišo in posestvo po njegovi smrti leta 1901 podedovala njegova posvojenka Marija Ahačič iz Tržiča, ki se je poročila z Johanovim pisarjem Avgustom Novakom. Po njegovi smrti leta 1906 pa se je poročila z oskrbnikom Gustavom Egrom, po katerem se hiša danes imenuje. Eger je po njej podedoval celotno premoženje, za naše razmere je bilo neznansko veliko, ki pa ga žal ni plemenitil. Dobičke je skrbno pretapljal v zlate palice, ki naj bi kasneje poniknile neznano kam. Leta 1944 je dolino kot pristaš velike Nemčije v naglici zapustil, se umaknil v Avstrijo, od tam pa v Švico.

Egrova hiša je enonadstropna stavba, zgrajena na prehodu iz 16. v 17. stol. Zadaj v pritličju ima arkadni hodnik, na sprednji strani hiše pa velik vrt.

EGER'S HOUSE

The owner of the house was the oldest brother of the Globočnik family - Johan. He was the most powerful of all brothers and of all people in Železniki. As he had no children of his own, his adopted daughter Marija Ahačič from Tržič inherited the house and the estate after he died in 1901, and she married Johan's scribe Avgust Novak. After he died in 1906, she married Gustav Eger, the keeper, and today the house is still named after him. Eger inherited the entire property from her, which was enormously great for our circumstances, but alas he did not enrich it. He carefully changed his profit into gold bars, which later allegedly disappeared, who knows where. Being a supporter of the Great Germany, he left the valley in haste in 1944, he moved to Austria, and then to Switzerland. Eger's house is a one-storey house, built on the passage from the 16th to the 17th century. In the ground floor in the back there is an arcade corridor, and there is a big garden on the front side of the house.



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EGROV VRT

Lastnik vrta je bil fužinar Johan Globočnik. Johanov vrt je imel leseno ograjo, preproste gredice in staro sadno drevje. Po Johanovi smrti je posestvo podedoval Avgust Novak in vrt preuredil v gosposke sadovnjake z mladim umetno gojenim drevjem, v sredi je zgradil vilo s kopalnico in vodometom, uredil je planinske kotečke s hrički in planinskim cvetjem ter vrtnarske gredice z vso umetnostjo vrtnarskega znanja. Za vse je skrbel priseljen vrtnar, ki je imel v vrtnem kotu tudi svoje domovanje. V vrtu je bil tudi majhen zverinjak. Prvotni Johanov vrt je še razširil in okoli njega sezidal visok zid. Po Novakovi smrti ga je podedoval Gustav Eger. V arhitekturnem smislu je ostanek vrta edini parkovni element historičnega dela mesta.

EGER'S GARDEN

Johan Globočnik, an ironworker, was the owner of the garden. Johan's garden had a wood fence, simple gardens and old fruit trees. Avgust Novak inherited the estate after Johan had died, and he rearranged the garden into middle-class fruit gardens with young, artificially cultivated trees, there was a villa with a bathroom and a fountain in the middle, alpine corners with small hills and alpine flowers, garden beds with all the art skills of gardening. An immigrant gardener took care of everything and he also had his home in the corner of the garden. There was also a small menagerie in the garden. The original Johan's garden was even extended and a tall wall was built around it. After Novak died, Gustav Eger inherited it. In the architectural meaning, the remains of the park are the only park element of the historical part of the town.



Fužinarsko-kovaška pot

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HIŠA FRANCETA
KOBLARJA

V hiši je v letih 1989 – 1919 živel in ustvarjal akademik prof. dr. France Koblar. Rodil se je 29. novembra 1889 v revni kovaški družini v Gorenjem koncu. Kot otrok je spoznal težako kovaško delo, saj je koval žebelje v vigenjcu pri Morajni. Po maturi na klasični gimnaziji v Ljubljani je na Dunaju študiral slavistiko in latinščino. Kot aristokrat duha, ki mu je bila tuja ozkost katerega koli dogmatičnega svetovnega nazora, je nesporno eden vodilnih razumnikov sodobne slovenske zgodovine. Bil je književni in gledališki kritik, esejist, literarni zgodovinar, urednik, prevajalec, gimnazijski profesor, profesor na AGRFT, urednik, revijo Dom in svet, bil je predsednik društva slovenskih pisateljev, član SAZU in predsednik Slovenske matice. Leta 1969 je dobil Prešernovo nagrado za življenjsko delo.

HOUSE OF FRANCE KOBLAR

Academic professor dr. France Koblar lived and created in this house from 1989 – 1919. He was born on 29 November 1889 to a poor blacksmith family in Gorenji konec. As a child he got to know the hard work of a blacksmith, as he hammered nails in a smithy near Morajna. After he graduated at the classical gimnazija in Ljubljana, he studied Slavic languages and Latin in Vienna. Being "the aristocrat of spirit" to whom the narrowness of any dogmatic philosophy of life was foreign, he is undisputedly one of the leading intellectuals of the contemporary Slovenian history. He was a literary and theatre critic, essay writer, literary historian, editor, translator, professor at a gimnazija, professor at the Academy of Theatre, Radio, Film and Television, he edited the magazine Dom in Svet (Home and World), he was the president of the association of Slovenian writers, a member of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SAZU) and the president of the Slovenian Literary Society. In 1969 he received the Prešeren award for his life work.

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ROJSTNA HIŠA
BLAŽA
CROBATHA

Gre za tipičen primer železnikarske fužinarske hiše. Zidana je iz kamena z obokanim stropom v pritličju in delno v prvem nadstropju. Hiša ima v ozadju arkadni hodnik. V hiši je bil rojen znameniti Slovenec – pravnik dr. Blaž Crobath (1797 – 1848). Prvotno se je pisal Hrovat kot vsa njegova družina, a se je v Ljubljani prekrstil v Crobatha. Bil je Prešernov predstojnik in prijatelj. Dr. France Prešeren je bil 12 let (1834 – 1846) pri njem odvetniški pripravnik, posvetil pa mu je tudi nekaj stihov, v katerih ga imenuje "prijatelj Hrovat". Družina Crobath je omenjena že v 17. stol. in je spadala med premožne hišne posestnike. V tej hiši pa je bil rojen tudi Anton Koblar, kranjski dekan in zgodovinar ter dobrotnik železnikarskih dijakov in študentov.

BIRTH HOUSE OF BLAŽ CROBATH

The house is a typical example of an ironworker house in Železniki, built with stones with an arched ceiling in the ground floor and partly in the first floor. The house has an arcade corridor in the back. A famous Slovenian was born in this house Dr. Blaž Crobath, lawyer (1797 - 1848). Hrovat was his original surname as well as the surname of his family, but in Ljubljana he changed it into Crobath. He was the principal and a friend of France Prešeren. Dr. France Prešeren was a lawyer in trainee for twelve years (1834 - 1846) with him, and he also dedicated a few verses to him, calling him "friend Hrovat". The Crobath family was mentioned already in the 17th century, and he was one of the wealthy house owners. In this house also Anton Koblar was born, who was a dean and historian in Kranj as well as a benefactor of pupils and students from Železniki.



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Fužinarsko-kovaška pot

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GLOBOČNIKOVA
HIŠA

Hiša je bila last četrtega sina Antona Globočnika, ki jo je leta 1860 kupil od fužinarja Jožefa Martinčiča, ko se je ta odselil na Dunaj. Od prvotnih dveh hiš je ostalo nekaj ostankov iz 17. in 18. stol. Nekdaj sta bila v velbanem pritličju "magacin" in trgovina, kjer so kovači kupovali pri svojem delodajalcu hrano s posebnim denarjem, kovinskimi ploščicami z vtisnjenimi številkami. V prvem nadstropju so bile kuhinja, shramba, manjša predsoba s "šterno", dnevna soba in pisarna. V drugem nadstropju so bile velike spalnice. Streha je bila ena redkih pokrita z opeko.

GLOBOČNIK'S HOUSE

The house was the property of the fourth son of Anton Globočnik, who had bought it in 1860 from ironworker Jožef Martinčič, when the latter moved to Vienna. Some remains were left from the original two houses from the 17th and 18th centuries. There used to be a warehouse and a store in the arched ground floor, where blacksmiths bought food from their employer with their money, metal plates with stamped numbers. In the first floor there were a kitchen, a pantry, a small anteroom with a well, a living room and an office. In the second floor there were large bedrooms. The roof was covered with bricks, which was very rare.



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ROJSTNA HIŠA
JANKA
MLAKARJA

V fužinarski enonadstropni hiši iz 18. stol. se je 25. junija 1874 rodil Janko Mlakar. Bil je duhovnik, planinski pisatelj in velik prijatelj najbolj znanega slovenskega planinca in domoljuba Jakoba Aljaža. Ljudsko šolo in gimnazijo je obiskoval v Ljubljani, kjer je leta 1897 pel novo mašo. Kaplanoval je v Postojni, nato pa dolga leta služboval v Ljubljani, kjer je 11. avgusta 1953 tudi umrl. Bil je tudi učitelj verouka na ljubljanskem liceju. Humor in življenjska vedrina sta bili njegovi zvesti popotnici v življenju. Najbolj znana njegova dela so Dvakrat čez Ture, Iz mojega nahrbtnika ter S cepinom in vrvjo.

BIRTH HOUSE OF JANKO MLAKAR

Janko Mlakar was born on 25 June 1874 in the ironworker one-storey house from the 18th century. He was a priest, an alpine writer and a big friend of the most famous Slovenian alpinist and patriot Jakob Aljaž. He attended the elementary school and gimnazija in Ljubljana, where he sang the new mass in 1897. He was a chaplain in Postojna, and then he served in Ljubljana for many years, where he also died on 11 August 1953. He also taught religious education at the secondary school in Ljubljana. His sense of humour and life cheerfulness were faithful companions in his life. Some of his works: Twice across Ture, From my Rucksack, With an Ice-pick and Rope,...



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RUDARSKI ROV

V Železnike so konec 13. ali na začetku 14. stol. prišli kovači iz Furlanije, da bi pričeli z železarstvom. O tem govori prva listina iz leta 1348, s katero je freisinski škof Albert kovačem podelil pravico do rudarjenja in pridobivanja železa, izkoriščanja gozdov, vodne sile ter svobodnih poti. Osnovna surovina za železarstvo je železova ruda. V Železnikih in okolici je bilo rudarskih rogov ali jam veliko, še leta 1850 so izkopalali rudo v 35 rudnikih. Za rudarstvo so se odločali predvsem zaradi svoboščin in privilegijev. Kot fužinski delavci so bili oproščeni vojaščine in tlačanskega dela.

MINER'S PIT

At the end of the 13th century or in the beginning of the 14th century, blacksmiths from Friuli came to Železniki to start ironwork industry. The first document from 1348 talks about this, and Albert, bishop of Freising, granted with it the right to mining and ironworks, exploitation of forests, water force and free ways. Iron ore is the basic raw material for the ironwork industry. In Železniki and its surroundings there were many miner's pits or caves, even in 1850 they were still digging ore in 35 mines. They decided for mining especially because of freedom and privileges. Being ironworkers they were exempt from military service and thralls' work.



Fužinarsko-kovaška pot

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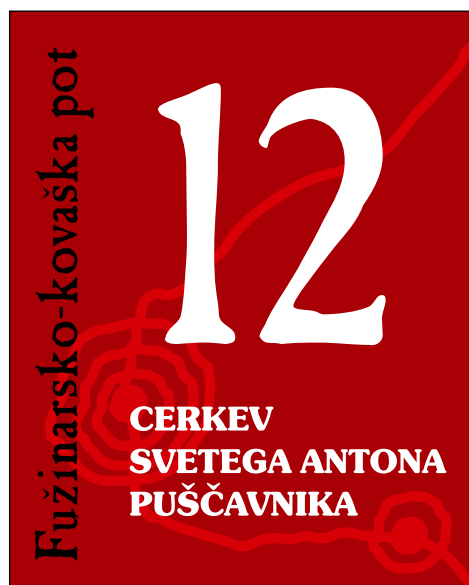
MOST IN
KAPELICA
NA KLOVŽAH

Po velikem požaru leta 1822 so namesto lesenega mostu čez Soro na Klovžah leta 1837 Globočniki zgradili kamnit obokan most. Zanj so porabili okrog 500 takratnih goldinarjev. Kapelico na Klovžah so dali zgraditi bratje in fužinarji Johan, Anton in Leopold Globočnik. Zgradili so jo v spomin na svoje starše Jakoba in Ano Globočnik ter na sestro Franciško, ki se je hudo ponesrečila nekega jutra, ko je šla k zornicam, pri mostu zdrsnila v Soro ter zaradi posledic padca kmalu po nesreči umrla.

BRIDGE AND CHAPEL IN KLOVŽE

After the great fire in 1822, the Globočnik family built in 1837 a stone arched bridge across the Sora river in Klovže instead of the wooden bridge. They spent around 500 goldinars of that time for it. The brothers and ironworkers Johan, Anton and Leopold Globočnik had the chapel in Klovže built. It was built in memory of their parents Jakob and Ana Globočnik and their sister Franciška, who had a terrible accident one morning when she had gone to early morning service and slipped into the Sora river by the bridge. She died soon after the accident due to the consequences of the fall.





Župnijska cerkev sv. Antona Puščavnika je verjetno nastala neposredno po naselitvi fužinarjev. V starih časih so cerkev imenovali cerkev sv. Antona v gozdu. Leta 1822 je cerkev skupaj s precejšnjim delom kraja pogorela v velikem požaru. Delno so jo obnovili, vendar jim ni bila v ponos. Šele leta 1872 je bil postavljen temeljni kamen za novo cerkev, ki je bila posvečena dve leti pozneje in je bila po mnenju mnogih ena najlepših na Kranjskem. Cerkev je zgrajena v klasicističnem slogu s primesmi vzorov iz renesanse in je z lopo spredaj dolga 35 metrov, široka 20 metrov, na sredini pa visoka 18 metrov. Napis na pročelju CVM IPSO LOCO VOTA FACIENTIBVS DEVS ERIT pomeni BOG BO S TISTIMI, KI BODO NA TEM KRAJU DELALI ZA OBLJUBE. V notranjosti so dragocene freske v prezbitteriju, ki prikazujejo Marijino kronanje in štiri evangeliste, bogate oltarne slike, posebna znamenitost cerkve pa so Šubičeve kulise jaslice in božji grob. Zanimiva pa je tudi oltarna miza, ki sloni na štirih stebrih, ki predstavljajo klekeljne, med njimi pa je steklena omara z značilnimi izdelki tovarn, ki so v kraju.

CHURCH OF SAINT ANTHONY THE HERMIT

The parish church of St. Anthony the Hermit was probably built immediately after the settlement of ironworkers. In old times the church was named "St. Anthony in the wood". In 1822 the church together with a considerable part of the place was destroyed by a big fire. It was partly renovated but it was not to their pride. Only in 1872 the foundation stone was set for a new church, which was consecrated two years later, and in the opinion of many people, it is one of the most beautiful ones in Carniola. The church is built in the Classicistic style with an addition of Renaissance patterns, and together with the shed in the front, it is 35 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 18 meters high in the middle. The inscription on the front CVM IPSO LOCO VOTA FACIENTIBVS DEVS ERIT means THE GOD WILL BE WITH THOSE WHO WILL MAKE VOWS IN THIS PLACE. In the interior in the presbytery there are valuable frescoes, which present the coronation of St. Mary and four evangelists, rich altar paintings, while the cut-out nativity scene made by Šubic and the Holy Week commemorative altar are of special interest in the church. The altar table is also interesting, and it is placed on four columns that represent lace-bobbins, and there is a glass case among them with the typical products of the local factories.



Kmalu po naselitvi v 13. stol. so Plnado sezidali Furlani, ki so prišli iz Palmanove. Za spomin na rodni kraj so hišo poimenovali Palmada. Ime se je skozi govorico in narečje spremenilo v Plnada. Hiša v današnji podobi je fužinarska enonadstropna hiša, najstarejša v kraju. Podobna je gradiču z vogelnim stolpičem, ki ga na eni strani zaključuje relief beneškega leva, na drugi strani pa relief medveda, ki ga je mogoče najti tudi na Homanovi hiši v Škofji Loki. Reljefa dokazujeta, da so objekt gradili isti mojstri, kot poznano Homanovo hišo. Poleg tega sta značilnost hiše tudi kamniti portal in profilirani okenski okvir. Za hišo teče še edini ohranjeni bajer v Železnikih. Bajerji so bili manjši umetni potoki, speljani iz reke Sore, da so poganjali mline, žage in mehove v kovačnicah.

PLNADA

Soon after the settlement in the 13th century, the Plnada was built by the Friulians, who had come from Palmanova. In memory of their birth place they named the house Palmada. The name changed through talking and dialect to Plnada. The house in the present image is an ironworker one-storey house of the oldest origin in the place. It resembles a small castle with a corner column, which is on one side finished by a relief of the Venetian lion, and on the other side by the relief of a bear, which can also be found on the Homan House in Škofja Loka. The two relieves prove that the building was built by the same masters as the known Homan House. The stone portal and profiled window frame are also the characteristics of the house.

The only preserved pond in Železniki runs behind the house. Ponds were small artificial brooks led from the Sora river to drive mills, sawmills, bellows in smithies.



Trnje 33



Cerkev je bila sezidana leta 1706 in je na zunaj podobna večini preprostih baročnih cerkva na Slovenskem, narejena je po meri in okusu preprostega, a vendar izbrane lepote železnega človeka. Njena notranjost je zelo bogata. Sliki v stranskih oltarjih sta delo znanega slikarja Valentina Metzingerja. Obok prezbiterija in stena slavaloka sta delo Štefana Šubica in predstavljata celotno življenje svetega Frančiška z znanimi čudeži in drugimi dogodki, slika v glavnem oltarju pa je Layerjeva. Čaščenje svetega Frančiška je bilo v Železnikih najbolj intenzivno v času kovaštva, vendar tudi kasneje, ko je ugasnil plavž, ni izginilo. Za Frančiškovo devetdnevno je učitelj in organist Jožef Levičnik, ki je deloval v Železnikih, napisal pesmi, ki so se peke vsak dan devetdnevne in se pejejo še danes po več kot sto letih.

CHURCH OF SAINT FRANCIS

The church was built in 1706 and its exterior resembles the majority of simple Baroque churches in Slovenia, it was made to the measure and taste of a simple man, but eager for selected beauty. Its interior is very rich. The paintings in two side altars were painted by the famous painter Valentin Metzinger. The arch of the presbytery and the wall of the triumphal arch were made by Štefan Šubic, and they present the entire life of Saint Francis with the known miracles and other events. The painting in the main altar was made by Layer. The worship of Saint Francis was the greatest in Železniki in the time of smithy; however, it did not disappear even later when the smelting furnace went out. For Francis' novena, the teacher and organist Jožef Levičnik, who worked in Železniki, wrote songs, which were sung every day of the novena and they are still sung today after more than one hundred years.



Ob smrti Johana Globočnika je njegov pisar Avgust Novak in kasneje dedič dal prirediti razkošno, bogato pogrebno ceremonijo. Pokopali so ga v navaden grob. Leto kasneje pa je dal v zahvalo predhodniku sezidati veliko grobnico v neogotskem slogu. Danes je ena izmed najlepših neogotskih kapel v Sloveniji. Temelje zanjo je naročil celo v Parizu, sprednja stebra sta iz beneškega marmorja, vsi kovani elementi pa so delo slovenskih mojstrov. Vanjo so nato prenesli Johana in njegovo ženo Katarino, ki je imela grob pri župnijski cerkvi.

JOHAN'S VAULTED TOMB

When Johan Globočnik died, his scribe Avgust Novak, and later his heir, had arranged a magnificent, rich funeral ceremony. He was buried in an ordinary grave. However, a year later Avgust Novak had a big vaulted tomb built in the Neo-Gothic style in gratitude of his predecessor. Today it is one of the most beautiful Neo-Gothic chapels in Slovenia. He ordered foundations for it even in Paris, the front columns are made from Venetian marble and all forged parts were made by Slovenian masters. Johan and his wife Katarina, who had grave by the parish church, were then moved into it.





Hiša je podobna tipični meščanski hiši v gorenjskem stilu. Objekt predstavlja dve tesno povezani enonadstropni hiši. Na dvorišču do reke Sore so stala poslopja starodavne usnjarne. Obrat je bil pred zadnjo vojno že podoben mali tovarni.

V hiši se je 1. januarja 1876 v družini premožnega usnjarja rodil politik in publicist dr. Anton Dermota. Po končani gimnaziji je nadaljeval študij prava v Pragi. Kot pripravnik je služboval v Kranju in v Ljubljani, v Gorici pa je odprl svojo pisarno. Z dvema somišljenikoma je poskušal utemeljiti poseben slovenski tip socializma. Umrli je 3. maja 1914.

BIRTH HOUSE OF ANTON DERMOTA

The house resembles a typical middle-class house of Carniolan style. The building is presented by two closely connected one-storey houses. The building of the ancient tannery was situated in the yard to the Sora river. The plant already resembled a small factory before the last war.

Dr. Anton Dermota, a politician and a publicist, was born in this house on 1 January 1876 to a family of a wealthy leather merchant. After finished gimnazija he continued his law study in Prague. As a trainee he was employed in Kranj, Ljubljana, and then he opened his own office in Gorica. With two persons, having the same views, he tried to find a special Slovenian type of socialism. He died on 3 May 1914.



Na plavžu 11



Fužinarska hiša lomljenega florisa ima ohranjene elemente iz 16., 17. in 18. stol., kot so okenski okviri, arkadni hodnik in šivani robovi. Nad kletnim oknom je vzdan napis Jergmavrer 1513. Omenjenemu mojstru pripisujejo tudi gradnjo oziroma prezidavo znamenite cerkve v Crngrobu. Hiša se je imenovala Opalta, kar je bilo na Kranjskem značilno za prodajalne tobaka. Tedaj je bilo prodajanje tobaka državnemu monopolu.

ŠPENDAL'S HOUSE

The ironworker house of broken plan view has elements preserved from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and these are window frames, arcade corridor and stitched edges. Above the cellar window, there is the built-in inscription Jergmavrer 1513. The before mentioned master was attributed also to build or rebuild the famous church in Crngrob. The house was named Opalta, which was typical for tobacco stores in Carniola. At that time the sale of tobacco was in the state monopoly.



Na plavžu 34



Hiša je bila last Antona Globočnika. Po preselitvi na Racovnik leta 1860 je vanjo namestil svojega pisarja in kasneje oskrbnika Hafnerja z ženo. Za hišo proti Sori je bil včasih velik vrt. V hiši so štukature na stropih in freska na zunanji vzhodni strani hiše.

HAFNER'S HOUSE

The house was the property of Anton Globočnik. After having moved to Racovnik in 1860, he placed his ascribe in it, and later the keeper Hafner with his wife. There used to be a big garden behind the house towards the Sora river.

In the house there are stuccoes on ceilings and a fresco on the exterior eastern side of the house.



Fužinarska enonadstropna hiša z renesančnim portalom in pomolom na vhodni fasadi. Na kamnu v kleti je letnica 1638. Lastnik hiše je bila premožna rodbina Warl, ki je bila v 17. in 18. stol. skupaj z rodbino Plavc najpremožnejša fužinarska rodbina v zgornjem delu Železnikov.

Pomol ali tin na vhodni strani s tremi prostornimi zidovi in okni se je po nemško imenoval erker. Star običaj je bil, da so tam ob nedeljah popoldne fužinarji naročali, kaj se bo naslednji teden kovalo. Zaradi omenjene dejavnosti so jo ljudje imenovali "prižnica".

V vigenjcu za Bargeljno hišo je leta 1822 izbruhnil katastrofalni požar.

BARGELJ'S HOUSE

Ironworkers' one-storey house with a Renaissance portal and a balcony on the entry front. On the stone in the cellar there is the year 1638 inscribed. The owner of the house was the wealthy Warl family, who together with the Plavc family presented the wealthiest families of ironworkers in the upper part of Železniki in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The balcony on the entry front with three wide walls and windows is in German called "Erker". It was an old custom that on Sunday afternoon ironworkers ordered there what will be forged the following week. Due to the mentioned activity it was also called a "pulpit".

In 1822 a catastrophic fire broke out in the forge behind the Bargelj's house.



20

MEROVA HIŠA

Hiša je bila nekdanj last bogate družine Plavc. Za časa Ilirskih provinc je bila to občinska hiša, katere župan je bil zadnji od mogočih Plavcev. Beseda "le maire" po francosko pomeni župan in tako je skozi narečje in železnikarsko govorico hiša dobila tudi ime Pr' Mer. Hiša ima na pročelju grb, vendar njegov pomen ostaja neznan. Zanimivost je prizidana skulptura, ki rahlo štrli iz hiše, menijo pa, da je podobna skulpturi na Plnadi. Hiša je meščanska, enonadstropna, s širokimi vežami in velikimi, svetlimi sobami.

MER'S HOUSE

The Plavc family used to own the house. In the time of the Illyrian Provinces of the French it was a town hall with one of the last members of the Plavc family as a mayor.

In French "le maire" means mayor and through dialect and the dialect of Železniki the house got its name "Pr' Mer". On the front of the house there is a coat-of-arms, but its meaning remains unknown. The point of interest is the sculpture built on the house, which slightly juts out from the house. It is said that it is similar to the sculpture on the "Plnada". It is a middle-class, one-storey house with wide doorways and large, bright rooms.



Na plavžu 47

21

BONCELJNOVA HIŠA

Rodbina Boncljev je bila premožna fužinarska družina, ki se je v 19. stol. preusmerila v trgovino z železnimi izdelki. Imeli so več konj, zato so za hišo tudi veliki hlevi, s katerimi so tovorili v glavnem železne izdelke preko Petrovega Brda do Trsta. Veljali so za velike intelektualce. Po letu 1902, ko je ugasnil zadnji plavž, je bil med najbolj prizadevnimi za obnovo kovinarske dejavnosti v kraju prav prof. dr. Josip Bonclj. Kot tehnični direktor Strojnih tovarn in livarn v Ljubljani je kupil stroje za izdelavo risalnih žebličkov in paličnih sponk. Namestil jih je v svoji delavnici v Boncljevi hiši. Kasneje je Niko Žumer odkupil njegove stroje in nadaljeval s proizvodnjo, s katero je po drugi svetovni vojni ustanovil zadrugo Niko. Hiša je dvonadstropna, oblikovana v obliki ključa. Zanimivi detajli so arkadna stopnišča v prvem in drugem nadstropju, katerih pogled je usmerjen na notranje dvorišče. Hiša pod ometi nedvomno skriva še veliko arhitekturnega bogastva in je najbolj reprezentativen primer meščanske arhitekture v Železnikih.

BONCELJ'S HOUSE

The Bonclj family was a wealthy family of ironworkers, who switched to trade with iron products in the 19th century. They had many horses therefore there are large stables behind the house. The horses mainly carried iron products via Petrovo Brdo to Trst. The members of the family were known as intellectuals and educated people. After 1902, when the last smelting furnace went out, one of the most ambitious ones to renovate the metallurgy activity was therefore Josip Bonclj. Prof. Dr. Being the technical director of the Machine factories and smelting-plants in Ljubljana he bought the machines for the production of drawing pins and office staples. He put them into his workshop in Bonclj's House. Later on Niko Žumer bought off his machines and continued with the production with which he established the cooperative Niko. This is a two-storey house in the form of a key. The interesting details are arcade staircases on the first and the second floor facing the inner yard. The house must hide a great architectural wealth under roughcast and it is the most representative example of the middle-class architecture in Železniki.



Na plavžu 57

22

PLAVČEVA HIŠA

Preko 400 let je družina Plavc v Železnikih veljala za najmočnejšo in najbogatejšo fužinarsko družino. Gre za dvonadstropno fužinarsko hišo v obliki črke L. Na sprednji fasadi sta arkadni pomol iz 17. stol. in balkonček v drugem nadstropju. Hišo je dal zgraditi Jurij Plavc, ki je zaslužen tudi za to, da je leta 1622 iz Vidma jahaje po Sori prinesel listino o ustanovitvi samostojne župnije Železniki, ki je do takrat spadala pod Selca. Menda je nekoč zaležal polnočnico in zato so ga morali fantje iz Gorenjega konca na vsak sveti večer priti iskati z zvoncec, ki je še vedno varno spravljen v župnijski cerkvi. Hoja za zvoncec je še danes živ običaj na sveti večer. Danes je v hiši muzej.

PLAVC'S HOUSE

The Plavc family was known as the most powerful and the richest family of ironworkers for over 400 years. This is a two-storey ironworkers' house in form of the letter "L". On the front facade there is an arcade balcony from the 17th century and there is a small balcony on the second floor. Jurij Plavc, who had this house built, was also deserved well for bringing the document of the establishment of the independent parish of Železniki on a horseback along the Sora river from Videm in 1622 as Železniki belonged to Selca at that time. He is said to have overslept the midnight service and therefore the boys from Gorenji konec had to fetch him every Christmas Eve with a bell, which is still safely stored in the parish church. Walking behind the bell is still a known custom on the Christmas Eve. Today there is a museum in this house.



Na plavžu 58

23

PLAVŽ

Prve fužine in plavž v Železnikih so nastali po letu 1348. Plavž je večja talilna peč, v kateri se je iz železove rude s pomočjo visokih temperatur pridobivalo surovo železo. Iz njega pa so potem z nadaljnjo obdelavo v fužinah in vigenjih izdelovali železove izdelke. Plavž danes velja za simbol Železnikov, upodobljen je na občinskem grbu in je tudi zaščiten tehniški spomenik v Sloveniji. V Gorenjem koncu je kot zadnji ugasnil leta 1902.

SMELTING FURNACE

The first hammer mill and smelting furnace in Železniki came into existence after 1348. A smelting furnace is a large melter in which crude cast iron is extracted from iron ore by means of high temperatures. With the further treatment iron products were made from the former in hammer mills and forges. Today the smelting furnace is the symbol of Železniki, it is on the coat-of-arms of the municipality and is also a protected technical monument in Slovenia. The last smelting furnace in Gorenji konec went out in 1902.



Zaključek

Fužinarsko-kovaška pot s prikazom vseh treh obrti je bila predstavljena in nagrajena na 7. mednarodnem znanstvenem posvetu z naslovom Tehnična ustvarjalnost v šolskem kurikulumu v obliki projektne učnega dela "od ideje do izdelka" – od vrtca do fakultetnega tehniškega študija, ki je potekal od 22. do 24. aprila 2009 v Portorožu. Nagrada je bila podeljena za didaktični prispevek strokovne ekskurzije po delu Gorenjske, kar pomeni, da je kot strokovna pot primerna za vse vrste izobraževanja. Znanstveni posvet organizira Združenje pedagogov tehnične ustvarjalnosti Slovenije pod vodstvom doc. ddr. Jožice Bezjak, univ. dipl. inž.

V Fužinarsko-kovaško pot je bilo vloženega ogromno dela in truda. Kot pobudniku in avtorju poti mi je pri zbiranju podatkov pomagal Miha Markelj. Veliko truda je v predstavitev projekta na znanstvenem posvetu v Portorožu in pri nadaljnji uveljavitvi poti vložil Janez Bertonec. Projekt Fužinarsko-kovaške poti sta od ideje do realizacije podpirala moja starša. Pri snovanju začetnih idej je sodeloval Franci Bogataj, pri zbiranju in utemeljevanju zgodovinskih podatkov sta mi bila v pomoč Joža Dolenc in Jože Demšar. Končno obliko je Fužinarsko-kovaška pot dobila po strokovnem pregledu Jerneja Hudolina. Ob tej priložnosti se vsem iskreno zahvaljujem. Zahvaljujem se tudi vsem, ki vas morda nisem omenil in ste prav tako pomembno vplivali na izvedbo poti, ki je v celoti zaživela.



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