

7 Arnejeva kovačija

Arnej's Forge

LOM JE MOJ DOM
LOM IS MY HOME

Krožna pohodniška pot
Circular Hiking Trail



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Nadstropna stavba s strmo in deloma še skrilnato streho ter majhnimi kamnoseško obdelanimi okni z gladkimi podboji je po ustnem izročilu najstarejša stavba v Lomu in je razglašena za kulturni spomenik lokalnega pomena. Večkrat je bila dozidana, v svoji zgodovini pa je imela več funkcij, na kar nakazujejo tudi sledovi zazidanih vhodov. Izročilo pravi, da je bilo v stavbi najprej župnišče (farovž), še preden je Lom leta 1755 dobil prvega stalnega duhovnika.

Sredi 19. stoletja so v bližini zgradili nov farovž, domačini pa so osrednji pritlični obokan prostor preuredili v manjšo kovačijo za domače potrebe. O tem še danes pričajo ognjišče z napo in ostanki kovaškega orodja.

Zanimiv detajl na stavbi je (oblikovana) kamnita glavica v visokem vzhodnem zatrepu, ki gleda na cesto. Po vsej verjetnosti so jo v začetku 19. stoletja pobrali ob rušenju stare cerkve iz 15. stoletja, ki je stala v bližini, in jo v stavbo vgradili ob zidanju prizidka. Tudi nekaj drugih elementov kaže na to, da so za zidanje prizidka uporabili material iz porušene cerkve.

Fotografije:

1. Stavba leta 1951; od takrat se je le malo spremenila, ohranil se je tudi del s kamnitimi ploščami (skrilmi) krite strehe. (vir: Slovenski etnografski muzej)
2. V severni zatrepu je vzdana kamnita glavica; po vsej verjetnosti je bila del stare cerkve iz 15. stoletja, ki je stala v bližini in so jo porušili v začetku 19. stoletja po zgraditvi nove cerkve. (vir: Slovenski etnografski muzej)
3. Kamnita glavica v zatrepu, po izročilu naj bi šlo za glavo angela, od blizu. (vir: Slovenski etnografski muzej)

The multi-storey building with a steep and partly stone roof, as well as small stone-carved windows with smooth frames, is, according to oral tradition, the oldest building in Lom, and is declared a cultural monument of local importance. It has been extended several times, and served multiple purposes in its history, which is also indicated by the traces of walled entrances. According to tradition, the building was first a parish house ("farovž"), even before Lom got its first permanent priest in 1755.

A new parish house was built nearby, in the middle of the 19th century, and the locals converted the central vaulted space on the ground floor into a smaller forge, to keep up with local needs. The hearth with a hood and the remains of the blacksmith's tools bear witness of that even today.

An interesting detail on the building is the (shaped) stone head on the tall east gable, which is orientated towards the road. It was most likely collected during the demolition of the nearby 15th century church at the beginning of the 19th century, and then mounted on the building while building the extension. Several other elements point to the fact that they reused materials from the demolished church to build the extension.

Photos:

1. The building in 1951; it only changed a little since then, the part of the building covered with stone roof tiles (skril) was also preserved. (source: Slovene Ethnographic Museum)
2. A stone head was built in the north gable; it was most likely a part of the old church from the 15th century, which stood nearby, and was demolished at the beginning of the 19th century after the new church was built. (source: Slovene Ethnographic Museum)
3. A stone head in the gable; according to tradition, it is a close-up of an angel's head. (source: Slovene Ethnographic Museum)



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