

5 Martinova domačija

Martin's homestead

LOM JE MOJ DOM
LOM IS MY HOME

Krožna pohodniška pot
Circular Hiking Trail



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Martinova domačija je ena najstarejših v Kanalskem Lomu. V preteklosti so se na kmetiji poleg kmetovanja ukvarjali tudi z drugimi dejavnostmi, zato so poleg stanovanjske hiše zgradili več gospodarskih stavb. V največji sta poleg stanovanjskih prostorov še hlev v spodnji etaži in skedenj nad njim.

Od daleč je opazen stog, kozolec toplar, ki je bil zgrajen v 2. polovici 19. stoletja. V njem je bila v novejšem obdobju žaga, pred tem pa mlatilnica žita, zato je pod njim prostor, ki je imel napravo za vrtenje pogonske gredi mlatilnice žita. Zraven stoga stoji manjša stavba, ki je bila namenjena bivanju hlapcev in dekel.

Nasproti stanovanjske hiše je najstarejša stavba domačije, zgrajena v 18. stoletju ali še prej, ki je bila najprej namenjena bivanju, nato pa so jo preuredili za druge namene. Še pred kratkim je bila pokrita s kamnitimi ploščami (skrilmi), ki jih v Lomu najdemo še na cerkvi in na kovačiji pri Arneju. Najstarejši je osrednji del stavbe, ki so ga v 19. stoletju dozidali na obe strani. V obokanem pritličju so vodnjak in kovačija ter kleti za shranjevanje pridelka, v nadstropju pa so bili mlekarna z ognjiščem in skromno napo, shramba za mlekarske izdelke ter kašča za žito in mesnino.

K domačiji spada še kal oz. močilo z mostovžem z letnico 1882, ki so ga uporabljali za napajanje živine in je poleg kozolca in kleti kašče zavarovan kot kulturna dediščina.

Fotografije:

1. Kašča, ko je še bila krita s kamnitimi ploščami – skrilmi. (vir: Slovenski etnografski muzej)
2. Martinova domačija leta 1966: levo kašča, desno stanovanjsko poslopje, vmes obokano močilo (foto: Slovenski etnografski muzej)
3. "Basanje vej" v Martinovi senožeti: posušeno seno so naložili na veje in jih s pomočjo vola povlekli do senika, v katerega so seno shranili. (vir: Slovenski etnografski muzej)
4. Martinov stog: v prostornem poslopju je bila tudi mlatilnica žita in kasneje žaga za razrez hlodov. (foto: Miljko Lesjak)

Martin's homestead is one of the oldest homesteads in Kanalski Lom. In the past, owners of the farm were engaged in other activities, besides farming; therefore, they built multiple outbuildings next to the house. The largest outbuilding included a stable in the lower level, and a barn above it, in addition to the residential area.

A "stog" or hayrack, which was built in the 2nd half of the 19th century, can be seen from afar. In a more recent period, it housed a sawmill, and a grain thresher before that; therefore, there is a space below the hayrack which was equipped with the device for rotating the drive shaft of the grain thresher. A small building, intended to accommodate farmhands and maidservants, stands next to the hayrack.

Opposite the residential house is the oldest building of the homestead, built in the 18th century or even earlier, which was first intended for habitation, and then remodelled for other purposes. Until recently, it was roofed with stone plates ("skril"), which can also be found on the church in Lom and on Arnej's forge. The central part of the building is the oldest. It was extended on both sides in the 19th century. There is a well and a forge on the vaulted ground floor, as well as cellars intended to store the harvest, while on the first floor there is a dairy with a hearth and a modest hood, a storage room for dairy products, as well as a granary for grain and meat.

A part of the homestead is also the "kal" or "močilo" pond, from 1882, with a ramp that was used to provide water to livestock. It is protected as cultural heritage, the same as the hayrack and the granary.

Photos:

1. Granary, when it was still roofed with stone tiles called "skril". (source: Slovene Ethnographic Museum)
2. Martin's homestead in 1966: granary to the left, residential building to the right, vaulted "močilo" pond in the centre (source: Slovene Ethnographic Museum)
3. "Loading of branches" at Martin's meadow: dry hay was loaded onto branches and then hauled with the help of an ox to the hay barn, where it was stored. (photo: Miljko Lesjak)
4. Martin's "stog" or hayrack: the spacious outbuilding housed a grain thresher, and later a sawmill for sawing firewood. (photo: Miljko Lesjak)



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