



Po izročilu je Lom dobil ime po hudem vetru, ki je lomil drevesa in tako na prej v celoti pogozdenem območju ustvaril jase, na katere so se naselili prvi prebivalci. Prva znana omemba vasi je v Urbarju posesti oglejskega patriarha na Tolminskem iz leta 1377, v katerem je v vasi Lom navedenih sedem kmetij.

Lom je bil večino svoje zgodovine razdeljen med tolminsko in kanalsko oblast, zato še danes obstajata Tolminski in Kanalski Lom. Šele po drugi svetovni vojni sta se oba kraja združila v skupno krajevno skupnost v občini Tolmin.

Meja med obema Lomoma je v zgodovini povzročila tudi preglavice, zato so jo leta 1738 dokončno uredili in letnico vklesali v kamen na meji med obema krajema.

O določitvi meje je pisal znani tolminski zgodovinar Simon Rutar v svojem delu Zgodovina Tolminskega (1882): "Lomljani tolminski in kanalski imeli so že od nekdaj navado skupno pasti in sekati po obeh občinah. To so jim bile priznale in poterdile tolminska in kanalska gosposka že 1. 1695. Da bi se pa vsem preprirom u okom prišlo, sestavili so komisijo za natančno urejenje meje in ta je 20. maja 1706 u Kanalu natanjko opisala mejo med Tolminom in Kanalom in to od Soče do "verh Pregona". Vendar je porodila uzajemnost pašnje in sekanja marsikateri prepir med obojnimi Lomljani. Zato prosijo 1. 1738, naj se jim razdele pašniki in gozdi (kakor n. pr. Verh špilja in drugi), da bodo mogli vsak zase bolje varovati svojo posest. To se jim je tudi dovolilo in izveršilo 17. oktobra 1738."

Fotografije:

1. Meja med Kanalskim in Tolminskim Lomom, označena na franciscejski katastrski mapi iz leta 1822. Meja med krajema je nastala že v srednjem veku, vendar je bila natančno določena šele v 18. stoletju. (vir: arhiv Republike Slovenije)
2. Pogled na Kanalski Lom po drugi svetovni vojni. Šele v tem času sta se Kanalski in Tolminski Lom združila v eno krajevno skupnost; prej sta se več stoletij delila na tolminsko in goriško oziroma kanalsko upravo. (vir: arhiv ŠKTD Lom)
3. Izklesana letnica na mejnem kamnu (foto: Miljko Lesjak)

According to tradition, Lom was named after a severe wind that tore down trees, and thus created meadows on the previously forested area, where the first inhabitants settled. The first known mention of the village was in the urbarium of a patriarch of Aquileia in Tolmin from 1377, which lists seven farms under the Lom village.

For most of its history, Lom was divided between the Tolmin authority and the Kanal authority. That is why both Tolminski Lom and Kanalski Lom still exist today. It was not until after World War II that the two villages were merged into one local community in the municipality of Tolmin.

The border between the Lom villages caused issues in the past. It was finally set in 1738, and the year was carved in the stone that was placed on the border between the two villages.

The famous Tolmin historian, Simon Rutar, wrote about how the border was set, in his work Zgodovina Tolminskega (The History of Tolmin) (1882): "Inhabitants from Tolminski Lom and Kanalski Lom always had a habit to pasture and woodcut in both municipalities together. This was recognised and acknowledged by the nobility of Tolmin and Kanal in 1695. In order to settle any related disputes, they formed a committee to set the border precisely, and on 20 May 1706, the said committee thoroughly described the boundary between Tolmin and Kanal, which then ran from the Soča river to the "top of Pregon". However, the mutual right to pasture and woodcutting led to many fights between the inhabitants from both villages. That is why they requested in 1738 for the pastures and forests to be divided (e.g. the top of Špilj and others), so that each can protect their own property better. This was allowed, and entered into force on 17 October 1738."

Photos:

1. The border between Kanalski Lom and Tolminski Lom, marked on the Franziscan cadastre map from 1822. The border between the villages was established in the Middle Ages, but was only precisely set in the 18th century. (source: Archive of the Republic of Slovenia)
2. View of Kanalski Lom after World War II. It was only then that Kanalski Lom and Tolminski Lom merged into one local community; before, they were divided under Tolmin or Kanal authority for centuries. (source: ŠKTD Lom archive)
3. Carved year on the border stone (photo: Miljko Lesjak)

