

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

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e-pošta: matija.zorn@zrc-sazu.si**Odsev naravnih nesreč v zemljepisnih imenih –
nekaj primerov iz Zahodnih Karavank
in zahodnih Kamniško-Savinjskih Alp**

IZVLEČEK

Zemljepisna imena so lastna imena naselbin, delov Zemljinega površja in objektov na njem. Njihova lastnost je, da nedvoumno identificirajo in individualizirajo poimenovani objekt. So del nesnovne kulturne dediščine, ki jo skupnosti, skupine in tudi posamezniki, preneseno iz roda v rod, nenehno poustvarjajo kot odziv na svoje okolje, naravo in zgodovino. V zadnjih letih so postala pomemben okoljski indikator za spremljanje različnih okoljskih procesov, tudi naravnih nevarnosti in nesreč. V članku se osredotočamo na ledinska imena na območju Zahodnih Karavank in zahodnih Kamniško-Savinjskih Alp, kjer smo na podlagi petih kartografskih virov od konca 18. stoletja do danes ugotavljali poimenovalno motivacijo ledinskih imen za naravne nevarnosti in nesreče.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Karavanke, Kamniško-Savinjske Alpe, naravne nesreče, zemljepisna imena, ledinska imena, okoljska zgodovina

ABSTRACT

NATURAL DISASTERS REFLECTED IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES – A FEW EXAMPLES FROM THE WESTERN KARAVANKE MOUNTAINS AND WESTERN KAMNIK-SAVINJA ALPS

Geographical names are the proper names of settlements, parts of the Earth's surface and objects on it. Their characteristic is to uniquely identify and individualise the named object. They are part of intangible cultural heritage, which communities, groups as well as individuals pass on from one generation to another and perpetually reproduce in response to their environment, nature and history. In the recent years they have become an important environmental indicator to monitor various environmental processes, including natural hazards and disasters. This paper focuses on choronyms in the area of Western Karavanke Mountains and western Kamnik-Savinja Alps (N to NW Slovenia). On the basis of five cartographic sources from the end of the 18th century until today we examined choronyms, the creation of which was motivated by natural hazards and disasters.

KEY WORDS

Karavanke Mountains, Kamnik-Savinja Alps, natural hazards, geographical names, choronyms, environmental history

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S U M M A R Y

Natural disasters reflected in geographical names – a few examples from the Western Karavanke Mountains and western Kamnik–Savinja Alps

Geographical names are the proper names of settlements, parts of the Earth's surface and objects on it. Their characteristic is to uniquely identify and individualise the named object. They are part of intangible cultural heritage, which communities, groups as well as individuals pass on from one generation to another and perpetually reproduce in response to their environment, nature and history. In the recent years geographical names have become an important environmental indicator to monitor various environmental processes, including natural hazards and disasters.

For the area of the Western Karavanke Mountains and western Kamnik-Savinja Alps we have, on the basis of five cartographic sources from the end of the 18th century to date – the Joseph II military land survey, the Franciscan Cadastre, the revised cadastre, the basic topographical map and the book *Starodavne poti pod Karavankami* – examined choronyms, whose creation was most likely motivated by natural hazards and disasters.

In the earliest source, the Joseph II military land survey from the end of the 18th century, we have been able to identify only one out of fifty choronyms in the area under discussion to be associated with sliding. In both cadastral sources from the 19th century we have in the area concerned identified over two hundred choronyms, but no names that could be associated with natural hazards and disasters. In the selected basic topographical maps (the second half of the 20th century) we have identified over six hundred choronyms, of which more than ten reflected natural hazards – sliding, wind and fire. In the book *Starodavne poti pod Karavankami* (2004) we can find in the area under discussion over five hundred choronyms, around twenty of which associated with sliding, and one with fire.