

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

UDK 314.04(497.452)"653"

Prejeto: 15. 6. 2016

**Gašper Oitzl**mag., Zgornje Rute 101a, SI-4282 Gozd Martuljek
E-pošta: gasperojcl@hotmail.com

Poselitvena slika zgornje Gorenjske v srednjem veku

IZVLEČEK

Predstavljena je poselitvena slika zgornje Gorenjske v srednjem veku. Prične se z obdobjem tik pred naselitvijo Slovanov, nato je predstavljena zgodnja slovanska naselitev, sledi pa kolonizacija v visokem srednjem veku, ki se je večinoma osredotočila na nižinske predele. S 13. stoletjem se prične naseljevanje območij z gospodarsko manj ugodnimi legami v dolinah ter nad njimi. Članek vsebuje dve tabeli, kjer je navedeno število kmetij po posameznih vaseh, ki so izpričane v pisnih virih, in sicer za čas okoli leta 1330 ter za konec 15. stoletja. Nato sta podana še skupno število kmetij na omenjenem območju ter poskus izračuna približnega števila prebivalstva. Predvsem tabela za konec 15. stoletja je bolj reprezentativna in bližje realnemu stanju.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

zgornja Gorenjska, slovanska naselitev, srednjeveška kolonizacija, urbarji

ABSTRACT

THE SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE OF ZGORNJA GORENJSKA IN THE MIDDLE AGES

The paper presents the settlement structure of the Zgornja Gorenjska region in the Middle Ages. It begins with the period immediately preceding the Slavic settlement, continues with describing the early Slavic settlement and concludes with the colonisation during the high Middle Ages, which mainly concentrated on lowland areas. The 13th century witnessed the settlement of economically less favourable areas in valleys and at higher elevations. The paper contains two tables indicating the numbers of farms in villages that appear in written sources for the period of around 1330 and for the end of the 15th century. The paper also provides a total number of farms in the area under discussion and attempts to give an approximate number of the population. The table referring to the end of the 15th century, in particular, is more representative and realistic.

KEY WORDS

Zgornja Gorenjska, Slavic settlement, medieval colonisation, land registers

- Sagadin, Milan: *Od Karnija do Kranja: arheološki podatki o razvoju poselitve v antičnem in zgodnje-srednjeveškem obdobju: doktorska disertacija*. Kranj, 2008.
- Sagadin, Milan: Poznoantična in staroslovanska najdišča v jeseniški občini. *Jeklo in ljudje: jeseniški zbornik* 5 (ur. Tone Konobelj). Jesenice: Skupščina občine Jesenice, 1985, str. 377–388.
- Sagadin, Milan: Rateče. *Varstvo spomenikov* 35, 1994–1995, str. 140.
- Sagadin, Milan: Zaščitno izkopavanje staroslovanskih grobov v lopi cerkve sv. Martina v Mostah pri Žirovnici. *Arheološki vestnik* 33, 1982, str. 124–131.
- Simoniti, Vasko: Pustote v 14. in 15. stoletju: referat na kolokviju ob stoletnici rojstva Milka Kosa v Ljubljani 10. decembra 1992. *Zgodovinski časopis* 48, 1994, str. 187–194.
- Snoj, Marko: *Etimološki slovar slovenskih zemljepisnih imen*. Ljubljana: Modrijan, 2009.
- Steska, Viktor: Radovljiška matrikula iz l. 1468. *Glasnik Muzejskega društva za Slovenijo* 2–3, 1921–1923, str. 23–38.
- Svetina, Robert: Zur Herkunft sowie zur Verbreitung der Verehrung des hl. Lambert von Lüttich/Sv. Lambert in Slowenien. *Zgodovinski časopis* 64, št. 1–2, 2010, str. 46–114.
- Šmitek, Janez: Lipniška dolina v 16. stoletju. *Kroparski zbornik: ob 100-letnici Plamena: 1894–1994* (ur. Verena Štekar-Vidic). Kropa, Radovljica: Tovarna vijakov Plamen, Medium, 1995.
- Štefančič, Marija in Petra Leben-Seljak: Antropološka analiza staroslovanskega grobišča Dlesc pri Bodešah. *Arheološki vestnik* 43, 1992, str. 191–203.
- Štih, Peter in Vasko Simoniti: *Na stičišču svetov: slovenska zgodovina od prazgodovinskih kultur do konca 18. stoletja*. Ljubljana: Modrijan, 2009.
- Štih, Peter: Izvor in začetki škofijske posesti na današnjem slovenskem ozemlju. *Blaznikov zbornik: In memoriam Pavle Blaznik* (ur. Matjaž Bizjak). Ljubljana: Založba ZRC SAZU; Škofja Loka: Muzejsko društvo, 2005, str. 35–48.
- Štih, Peter: Mensch und Wald in den Ostalpen (bis zur großen Kolonisation). *Man, Nature and Environment between the northern Adriatic and the eastern Alps in premodern Times* (ur. Peter Štih in Žiga Zwitter). Ljubljana: Znanstvena založba Filozofske fakultete, 2014, str. 36–51.
- Štih, Peter: Prva omemba Bleda v pisanih virih: listina kralja Henrika II. za briksenskega škofa Albuina z dne 10. aprila 1004 (D. H. II 67). *Bled tisoč let: Blejski zbornik 2004* (ur. Jože Dežman). Radovljica: Didakta, 2004, str. 7–34.
- Valič, Andrej: Ajdna. *Varstvo spomenikov* 28, 1986, str. 279.
- Valič, Andrej: Ajdovska luknja. *Varstvo spomenikov* 27, 1985, str. 272–274.
- Valič, Andrej: Brod. *Varstvo spomenikov* 29, 1987, str. 285.
- Valič, Andrej: Gorje. *Varstvo spomenikov* 11, 1967, str. 132.
- Valič, Andrej: Pregled ledin in arheoloških najdišč. *Bohinjski zbornik* (ur. Jože Dežman). Radovljica: Skupščina občine, 1987, str. 36–45.
- Valič, Andrej: Radovljica. *Varstvo spomenikov* 13–14, 1970, str. 174.
- Valič, Andrej: Staroslovansko grobišče v Smokuču pri Žirovnici in Srednjem Bitnju pri Kranju. *Arheološki vestnik* 13–14, 1962–1963, str. 565–574.
- Vičič, Boris: K arheološki topografiji Bohinja. *Kronika* 31, 1983, str. 1–7.
- Vidrih Perko, Verena in Milan Sagadin: Gorenjska v antiki. *Kamniški zbornik* 17 (ur. Marjeta Humar). Kamnik: Občina, 2004, str. 207–223.
- Vidrih Perko, Verena: Ajdna nad Potoki: poročilo o najnovejših arheoloških odkritjih in Arheologija za javnost, študijski primer: projekt Kašarija. *Jeseniški zbornik* 9 (ur. Tone Konobelj). Jesenice: Muzejsko društvo Jesenice, 2004, str. 205–219.
- Zahn, Joseph: Die freisingischen Sal-, Copial- und Urbarbücher in ihren Beziehungen zu Österreich. Mit zwei Facsimilen, Urkunden-Beilagen und Verzeichnissen. *Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichtsquellen* 27, 1861, str. 191–344.



S U M M A R Y

The settlement structure of Zgornja Gorenjska in the Middle Ages

Colonisation of the lowland areas of the Bled seigniory ended already in the middle, most likely in the first half of the 13th century, and in some settlements probably even before that. The lack of fertile soil in lowland areas led to a gradual reduction of land plots at higher elevations, which was first documented for Nemski rovt and soon afterwards a few similar settlements around Bohinj and Blejski kot, all having emerged sometime before 1330 and retained more or less the same size even at later dates. By contrast, it was probably in the second half of the 14th century that lowland settlements witnessed the formation of the first wastelands, with the greatest exposure to which having been recorded in Lower Bohinj Valley and the lowest in Blejski kot; there were also a few in the Radovljica plain (also called Dežela), but the lack of sources makes it impossible to gain a better insight. It may generally be claimed that some settlements often witnessed minor changes in the number

of farms and only a few retained an unchanged number of farms from their first mention to the second half of the 15th century. According to the available data, the area least affected by change was Blejski kot and probably part of the Radovljica plain (Dežela), and the worst affected area was the Upper Sava Valley, where a majority of settlements emerged from the late 13th century onwards, and Bohinj. The settlement structure of the Upper Bohinj Valley remains largely unknown, which does not necessarily imply a sporadic settlement pattern, especially in view of the fact that Srednja vas was home to the central church in the Bohinj area, with its characteristic old patronium of St. Martin.

The only settlements to emerge in the Upper Sava Valley during the high Middle Ages were Rateče and Dovje, where the process of colonisation started a few decades later than in Bohinj and Blejski kot as well as at a lower initial intensity, at least in Rateče.

Settlements in this area probably started to expand at an increased rate sometime in the mid-14th century, when the colonisation of mountainous areas in Bohinj and Blejski kot had already come to an end, and continued throughout the 15th century – a rather expected development given the geographical conditions. One of the contributing factors to the expansion and emergence of new settlements in the Upper Sava Valley was the ironmaking industry at Jesenice and Bela Peč.

In the end, the paper provides a total number of agricultural facilities across villages as well as an approximate number of the population and its density at the end of the 15th century. These estimates should be considered with certain reservations, as the sources do not make mention of every single farm. Likewise open to question is the coefficient for the number of inhabitants per farm.