

1.02 Pregledni znanstveni članek

UDK 631.365:663.423(497.431)
39:719(497.431)

Prejeto: 7. 9. 2017

**Božena Hostnik**

univ. dipl. etnologinja, konservatorska svetnica, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Celje, Glavni trg 1, SI-3000 Celje
E-pošta: bozena.hostnik@zvks.si

Vito Hazler

dr., izredni profesor, Univerza v Ljubljani, Filozofska fakulteta, Oddelek za etnologijo in kulturno antropologijo,
Zavetiška 5, SI-1000 Ljubljana
E-pošta: vito.hazler@ff.uni-lj.si

Hmeljske sušilnice v Spodnji Savinjski dolini

IZVLEČEK

Sredi 19. stoletja so v Spodnji Savinjski dolini začeli načrtno uvajati novo kmetijsko in obenem industrijsko dejavnost – hmeljarstvo, ki je z leti izrazito spremenilo krajinsko podobo doline, saj je vplivalo na spreminjanje njene poselitvene, stavbne in demografske strukture. Hmeljarstvo je postopoma vstopalo v savinjski agrarni svet in ga sčasoma tako razpoznavno predrugačilo, da lahko govorimo o spodnesavinjski hmeljarski kulturni krajini. S hmeljarstvom se je pojavila potreba po uvajanju za dejavnost značilnih gospodarskih stavb – hmeljskih sušilnic, ki so jih zlasti mali in srednji kmetje gradili kot prizidke obstoječim osrednjim gospodarskim poslopjem – marofom – ali kozolcem. Le pri velikih kmetih in veleposestnikih so že v letih pred drugo svetovno vojno nastajale velike hmeljske sušilnice s prostornimi skladiščnimi dvoranami, od srede 20. stoletja pa je bila značilna gradnja velikih združenih in hmeljarskih domov, kjer je bilo poleg sušenja in skladiščenja hmelja združenih še veliko dejavnosti s področja kulture, izobraževanja, bančništva, združništva in preživljanja prostega časa.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

hmeljska sušilnica, hmeljarstvo, kulturna dediščina, varstvo kulturne dediščine, ekomuzej, aktivno varovanje dediščine, tipologija stavbarstva, Spodnja Savinjska dolina

ABSTRACT

OAST HOUSES IN THE LOWER SAVINJA VALLEY

In the mid-nineteenth century, people in the Lower Savinja Valley began to deliberately introduce a new agricultural and industrial activity – hop-growing, which radically changed the landscape of the valley, as it affected the settlement, architectural as well as demographic structure in the Lower Savinja Valley. Hop-growing gradually took root in the agrarian industry of the Savinja Valley and changed it in such a singular way that it has created a unique Lower Savinja hop-growing cultural landscape. The introduction of hop production increased the need to introduce agricultural buildings typical of this agricultural activity – oast houses – which small and medium-sized farmers, in particular, built as extensions to the existing main agricultural buildings (marofi) or hayracks. Major oast houses with spacious storage halls were only built by big farmers and land owners before the Second World War, and the period from the mid-twentieth century onwards was marked by the construction of big cooperative and hop-growers' homes, which were designated not only for hop drying and storage but also a series of other activities in the fields of culture, education, banking, cooperativism, and leisure.

KEY WORDS

oast house, hop-growing, cultural heritage, conservation of cultural heritage, eco-museum, active conservation of heritage, architectural typology

SPLETNI VIRI

Roblek, Fran

<https://www.kamra.si/digitalne-zbirke/item/moz-ki-je-sooblikoval-savinjsko-dolino-fran-roblek-1865-1953.html> (18. 7. 2017).

Hazler, Vito (ur.): Ekomuzej hmeljarstva in pivovarstva Slovenije

http://etnologija.etnoinfolab.org/dokumenti/73/2/2011/EKOMUZEJ_HMELJARSTVA_IN_PIVOVARSTVA_SLOVENIJE_2147.pdf (18. 7. 2017).

Hmeljarstvo

<http://www.td-sempeter.si/sl/narava/hmeljarstvo> (17. 7. 2017).

Hmezadova stolpnica

<http://www.vtvstudio.com/v-zalcu-razstava-natečajnih-resitev-za-stolpnico-export-import/> (25. 8. 2017).

Hausenbichler, Janez

<http://www.celjskozasavski.si/osebe/hausenbichler-janez/114/> (18. 7. 2017).

Lorber, Josip

http://krajci.eu/slovenija/zalec_lorberjeva_hisa/slo#ixzz4pFVbDKXQ (18. 7. 2017).

Majer, Dušica (ur.): Priročnik za hmeljarje, *Inštitut za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo Žalec*, 2002

http://www.ihps.si/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/hmeljarski_prirocnik_2002.pdf (18. 7. 2017).

Novak, Mateja: Obdelovanje hmelja nekoč, raziskovalna naloga, Osnovna šola Braslovče, 2009/2010

www.td-sempeter.si/file_download/7/obiranje_hmelja_nekoc+2.pdf (17. 7. 2017).

Register kulturne dediščine

<http://rkd.situla.org/> in <http://giskds.situla.org/evrd/> (6. 9. 2017).

Strokovne zasnove varstva kulturne dediščine na območju občine Žalec, Celje 2008

http://giskd2s.situla.org/evrdd/SZ/eVRD_SZ_Zalec_2008_02_00.pdf (6. 9. 2017).

TERENSKI ZAPISKI

Hazler, Vito: TZ (terenski zapiski Grajska vas), 1965.

Hazler, Vito: TZ (terenski zapiski Ponikva pri Žalcu), 2017.



SUMMARY

Oast houses in the Lower Savinja Valley

The contribution regarding oast houses draws on two studies of hop-growing that were conducted in the Lower Savinja Valley. The first study was carried out in 2006 by the Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the Faculty of Arts, Ljubljana and provided the basis of the Feasibility Study for the Project of Setting up an Eco-Museum of Hop-Growing and Brewing Industry in Žalec, which has been in operation since 2009. The aim of the said eco-museum is to conserve, study and present the heritage of hop-growing and brewery. The eco-museum was “upgraded” in 2012/13 with the project “Hop Path: A Thematic Hike along the Lower Savinja Valley”, which included a terrain survey in the area of the municipalities of Braslovče, Polzela, Prebold, Tabor, Vransko, and Žalec. The project aimed to present oast houses suitable for incorporation into thematic paths for educational and tourism purposes.

The authors first present a historical overview of hop-growing, the drying procedure, the design of oast houses, and the problem concerning the origins of hop-growing in the Lower Savinja Valley, and continue with the presentation of the typological forms of oast houses.

The introduction of the new industry – hop-growing also required the adaptation of agricultural buildings intended for hop production and drying. The said process gave rise to specific typological forms of adapted and original agricultural buildings that have left a recognisable mark on the Lower Savinja Valley. The typological classification as has emerged from the social composition of the rural population is also corroborated by research findings on which the contribution at hand has drawn.

Oast houses may be divided by the method of drying (e.g. gravitational, track, steam or electric) or by the type of the construction of oast houses, which was determined by the social status of their owners. Oast houses could thus be an integral part of older, existing agricultural buildings, granaries, pigsties, hayracks, as well as other buildings and facilities (houses, mills, workshops, etc.). Two facilities are presented to exemplify each typological form. Owners of smaller hop fields built small stand-alone oast houses or integrated them into the existing agricultural buildings, granaries, hayracks and also pigsties.

Between the First and Second World War, the increased demand for hops and the improved drying technology enabled a surge in the construction of oast houses along the entire valley. Wealthier farm-

ers and nobility built stand-alone oast houses, which often housed social events outside the hops season.

After the Second World War, when farmers began to organise themselves in cooperatives, followed the period of mass constructions of multi-purpose cooperative or hop-growers' homes. The majority were built between 1955 and 1960. The same building usually housed the business premises of cooperatives, oast houses with spacious storage facilities, farmers' shops, and residences of cooperative administrators. After the hops were sold in the winter-spring season, the halls were used to hold various kinds of events, celebrations, festivities, and in some

places also cinema events and live music. The mid-1960s saw the emerging trend of cooperative oast houses, which brought together farmers with smaller hop fields; this kind of oast houses recorded the largest scope of operations during the 1990s.

Current hop-growers are independent farmers with large hop-growing areas and completely automatized production of hops. Former oast houses that have fallen into disuse due to modernized technology, however, remained scattered along the entire valley, serving as a reminder of the old ways of living and hop production.