



Poljanska baba

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Razglednica iz leta 1911 - ena najstarejših ohranjenih fotografij Poljanske babe. Pod razglednico je napis Okamenela žena "Baba" na Poljanah pri Gorjah-Bledu. (Vir: osebni arhiv Pavla Jamnika)

Postcard from 1911 - one of the oldest preserved photos of Poljanska baba. The writing underneath the picture: "Petrified "Baba" at Poljane (Gorje-Bled)". (Source: Pavel Jamnik - personal archives)

Kamniti osamelec, ki se dviga nad Kočno oziroma Poljanami je visok proti pobočju 4 m, proti dolini pa 8 m. Njegov nastanek je posledica preperevanja različno trdih kamnin, ki zato v pokrajini izstopajo kot štrleči stolpi, roglji oziroma osamelci. Pri Poljanski babi gre za ostanek debelejše plasti anizijskega dolomita. Nastanek kamnitih osamelcev so si ljudje že od nekdaj razlagali z nadnaravnimi silami. Glede na obliko so jih poimenovali baba, dedec, možic, zob, značilni imeni sta tudi igla in turn. O Poljanski babi je najbolj znana pripoved, ki jo je v Ljubljanskem zvonu leta 1879 zapisal dr. Matevž Tonejc.

A solitary rock formation that rises above Kočna and Poljane, standing 4 m high towards the slope and 8 m towards the valley. It resulted from the weathering of rocks of various degrees of hardness that stand out as protruding towers, horns or buttes. Poljanska baba is the remains of the thickest layer of Anisian dolomite. In the past, when trying to understand the creation of solitary buttes, people turned to supernatural powers. Depending on their shape people named them "baba", "dedec", "možic", "zob" or "igla" and "turn". The most famous tale of Poljanska baba was written in Ljubljanski zvon in 1879 by Dr. Matevž Tonejc.



Avtorica ilustracije: Kristina Krhin. Vir: Pravljične poti Slovenije, 2004

Illustrated by Kristina Krhin. Source: Pravljične poti Slovenije, 2004

"Bili so na lov u nekega dne v jeseni, pravila mi je stara mati, na sv. Mihaela dan, in kmetje so morali zver priganjati s psi, ki jim jih je gospoda z grada dala. Postavljeni so bili lovci po gozdu in zavarovani dobro, da se jim ni bilo batiti divje zveri. Kmetiči so pa gonili. Tudi graščakova hči je bila na lov; tam gori je stala, kakor stoji še dandanes. Na skali stoeje je videla, kako je divja zver blizu nje že ranjenega starega moža gonjača zgrabila in okrog pobila. Lahko, da bi ga rešila smrt, ali boj, v katerem je starec moral nesrečno smrt storiti, se ji je tako dopadel, da ni hotela pomagati in tudi sluga, ki je poleg mlade ženske stal z orožjem, ni smel iti na pomoč. Hipoma pa je stala žena okamenela tam gori na skali, kakor je imela srce za človeštvo okamenelo. Tam še dandanes stoji in bo stala, dokler se ne bo rodil njen rešitelj. A prej bodo na Mežakli vse smreke devetkrat posekane in bodo devetkrat druge zrastle. Največja med njimi bo imela devet vrhov in seme srednjega se bo samo zasejalo. Iz semena bo zrasla smreka nad Savo, iz katere bodo urezali deske za zibko deveterih sinov ene matere, ki ne bodo imeli sestre. Najmlajši teh sinov bo rešil okamenelo trdosrčno hči."

"They were hunting one day in autumn, my grandmother told me, on St. Michael's day, and farmers had to spur on the beast with the hounds they were given by the gentry. The hunters were positioned around the woods and well-protected so they needed not fear any beasts. The farmers did the chasing. The lord's daughter was also hunting; she stood up there where she still stands today. Standing on the rock she saw a wild beast grab an already wounded old man, a drover, and killed him. She could have saved him from dying, but the fight in which the old man had to pass, was so much to her liking that she refused to help and even the servant, who was standing next to the young woman with a weapon, was not allowed to help him. In an instant, the woman turned to rock as this is what her heart was made of. She continues to stand there today and will stand there until her saviour is born. But before that happens, all spruce trees in Mežakla will be cut down nine times and nine times other ones will grow. The largest among them will have nine tops and the seed of the middle one will self-seed. From the seed a spruce will grow above the Sava River, from which the wood for a crib will be cut, the crib of nine sons from one mother who will not have a sister. The youngest among the sons will save the rock-hard, petrified daughter."



1. avgusta 1941 se je na Obranci zgodil prvi oborožen spopad partizanov z okupatorjem na Gorenjskem. Spomenik, ki stoji na osrednjem delu planine (Marovtov rovt) je posvečen v tem spopadu udeleženim 42 partizanom Jeseniške, kasneje Cankarjeve čete. V spopadu sta padla Ferdo Koren in Viktor Arzenšek. Jeseniška občina obeleži vsako leto 1. avgusta spominski dan na ta dogodek.

On 1st August 1941 the first armed conflict in the Gorenjska region between the partisans and the occupiers took place at Obranca. The memorial located in the central part (Marovtov rovt) is dedicated to this fight and the 42 partisans of the Jesenice and later Cankar squads. Ferdo Koren and Viktor Arzenšek were killed in combat. Every year, the municipality of Jesenice commemorates this event on 1st August.



Objekti nekdanje kmetije na Obranci: hlev (levo) je danes obnovljen, bivalni objekt (desno) je danes planinska koča na Obranci. (Vir: fototeka Gornjesavskega muzeja Jesenice)

Buildings of the former farm on Obranca: today the barn (left) has been restored, and the living quarters (right) turned into the Obranca mountain hut. (Source: Photographic library of the Upper Sava Valley Museum)

Planina leži na jugovzhodnem delu Mežakle na nadmorski višini 1035 m. Na njej se še vedno pase od 10 do 15 glav živine. Poleg Obrance je na Mežakli še nekaj živih planin, ki so večinoma v zasebni lasti kmetov iz vasi gorjanskega konca. Kraško površje Mežakle skorajda nima površinskih vodotokov, zato živino napajajo s kapnico.

The Planina Obranca lies in the south-east part of Mežakla at 1,035 m above sea level. 10 to 15 heads of cattle still graze there. In addition to Obranca, there are a few other mountain pastures at Mežakla, which are mostly privately owned by farmers from Gorje area. On the Karst surface of Mežakla there are almost no surface waterways, which is why cattle are fed with rainwater.



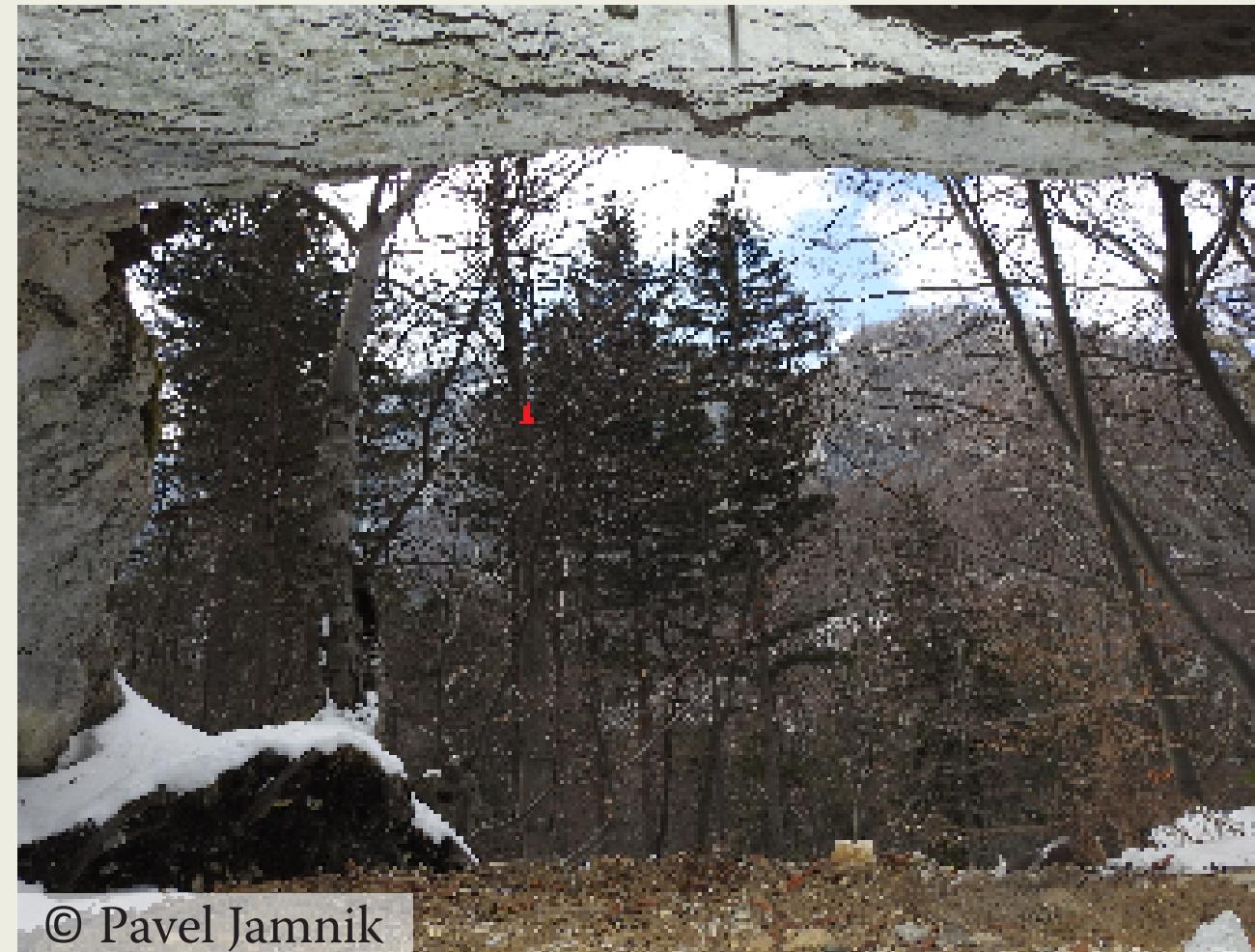
Po podatkih franciscejskega katastra iz leta 1827 je bil takrat večji del Obrance v lasti Marovtove kmetije iz Podhoma, manjša dela pa sta pripadala Šokelčovi kmetiji z Višelnice in izginuli Matičkovi kmetiji iz Spodnjih Gorij. (Vir: mapire.eu)

According to a Franciscan cadastre from 1827, a large part of Obranca was owned by the Marovt farm from Podhom, and the two smaller parts belonged to the Šokelčova farm from Višelnica and the Matičkova farm from Spodnje Gorje. (Source: mapire.eu)



Jamnikov spodmol Mezolitsko jamsko najdišče

Jamnikov spodmol Mesolithic cave site



© Pavel Jamnik

Na podlagi znanstvenih predvidevanj o odnosu kamenodobnih ljudi do naravnih posebnosti, ki so jih videvali v svoji okolici, je bila kot nova razlaga koščenega izdelka predstavljena ideja, da bi bila to lahko stilizirana podoba kamnitega osamelca - Poljanske babe, na katero se pogled (na fotografiji rdeč trikotnik) odpira prav izpred vhoda v Jamnikov spodmol.

Based on scientific assumptions of Stone Age people's attitudes towards natural sights in their surroundings, the most recent explanation of the bone object claims that it could be an artistic depiction of the solitary rock formation Poljanska baba, since it is visible from the entrance to Jamnikov spodmol.



Spodmol - kratka votlina z visoko previsno steno na vhodu - se odpira na nadmorski višini 719 m na zahodnem pobočju hriba Žerjavec (Kavče). Pod kapom je visok 1,65 m, proti notranjosti pa se strop hitro spusti. Od kapa do zadnje stene je le 6,50 m. Leta 1982 je domačin s Kočne, Pavel Jamnik, po katerem je spodmol tudi dobil ime, tu odkril skromne ostanke kamenodobnih obiskovalcev spodmola: zob rjavega medveda, kremenov odbitek, nekaj lusk kremena in koščeni izdelek, ki spominja na harpuno. Na podlagi analize oglja, ki je bilo najdeno v isti plasti, so bile najdbe pripisane srednji kameni dobi ali mezolitiku, obdobju pred približno 9000 do 6000 leti pred našim štetjem.

Spodmol - a short cave with a high overhanging wall at the entrance - opens up at 719 m above sea level on the western slope of Žerjavec hill (Kavče). At the entrance, the cave is 1.65 m high, but the ceiling drops quickly towards the interior of the cave. The distance from the entrance to the back wall is only 6.5 m. In 1982, a local from Kočna, Pavel Jamnik, discovered the humble remains of stone-age visitors to the cave: a brown bear tooth, a quartz fragment, some quartz flakes and a bone object that looked like a harpoon. Based on analysis of the charcoal found in the same layer, the findings were assigned to the Mesolithic, a period roughly 9000 to 6000 years BC.

V Jamnikovem spodmolu najden koščeni izdelek je 5,2 cm dolg in na najširšem mestu 1,7 cm širok predmet, debeline do 3 mm. Zaradi lepo izdelanih zalusti spominja na lovsko orožje - harpuno.

Bone object, found at Jamnikov spodmol, 5.2 cm long, 1.7 cm wide (at the widest point) and up to 3 mm thick. Due to its elegant barbs it looks like a hunting weapon - a harpoon.



© Pavel Jamnik

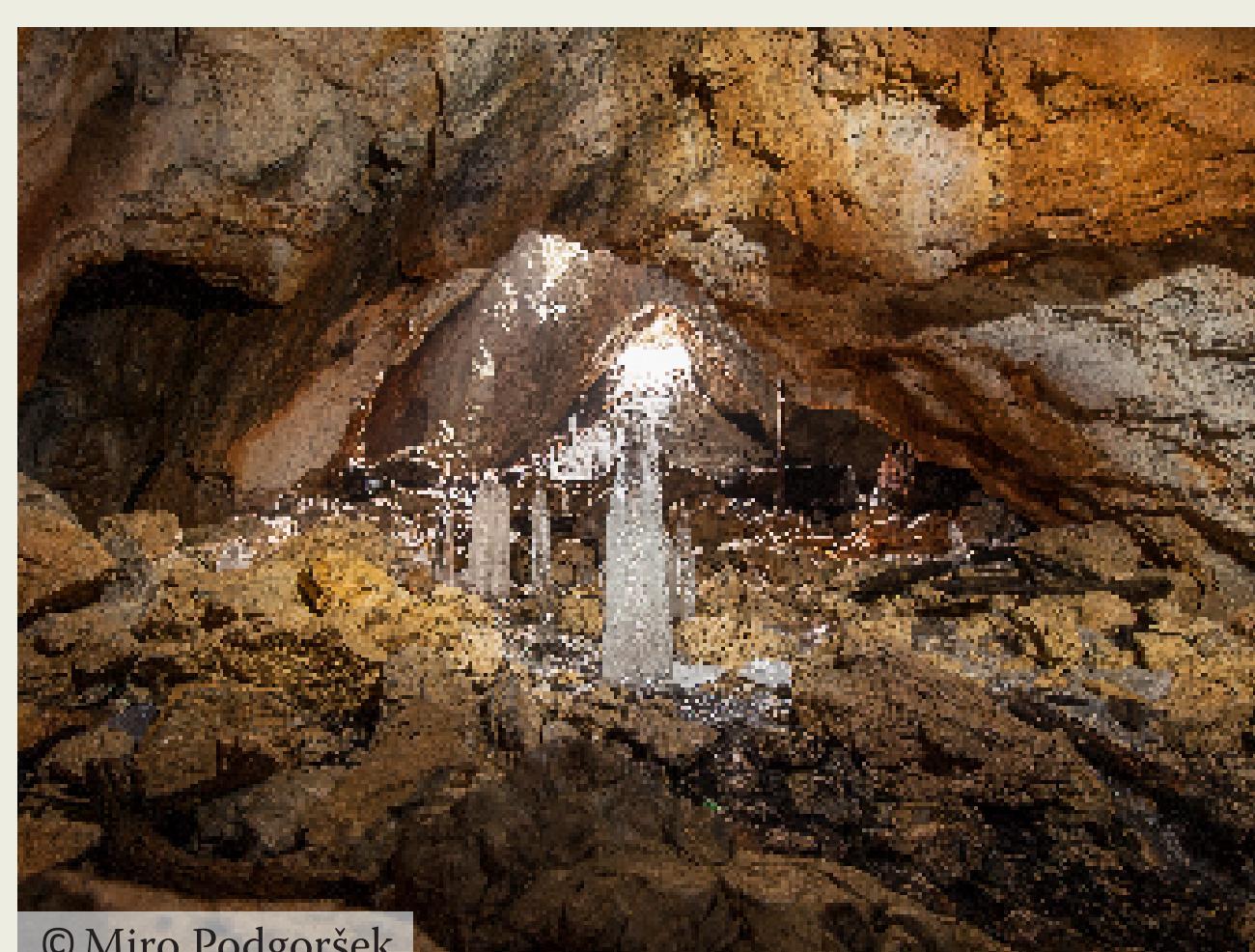
So mezolitski obiskovalci spodmola v koščeni izdelek poskušali ujeti moč ali sile, ki so jih morda v svojem razumevanju narave pripisovali neobičajni kamniti štrlini, ki jo danes imenujemo Poljanska baba? Tega z gotovostjo ne bomo vedeli nikoli, vendar pa ujemanje oblike Poljanske babe z obliko in zalustmi koščenega izdelka dopuščata vsaj razmislek o življenju, verovanjih in strahovih mezolitskih obiskovalcev spodmola.

Did the Mesolithic visitors to spodmol try to capture the forces that they perhaps attributed to the unusual rock formation, today known as Poljanska baba, in the bone object? We will never know for sure, but the correlation between Poljanska baba's shape and the shape of the bone object allows a reflection on the life, beliefs and fears of the Mesolithic visitors to spodmol.



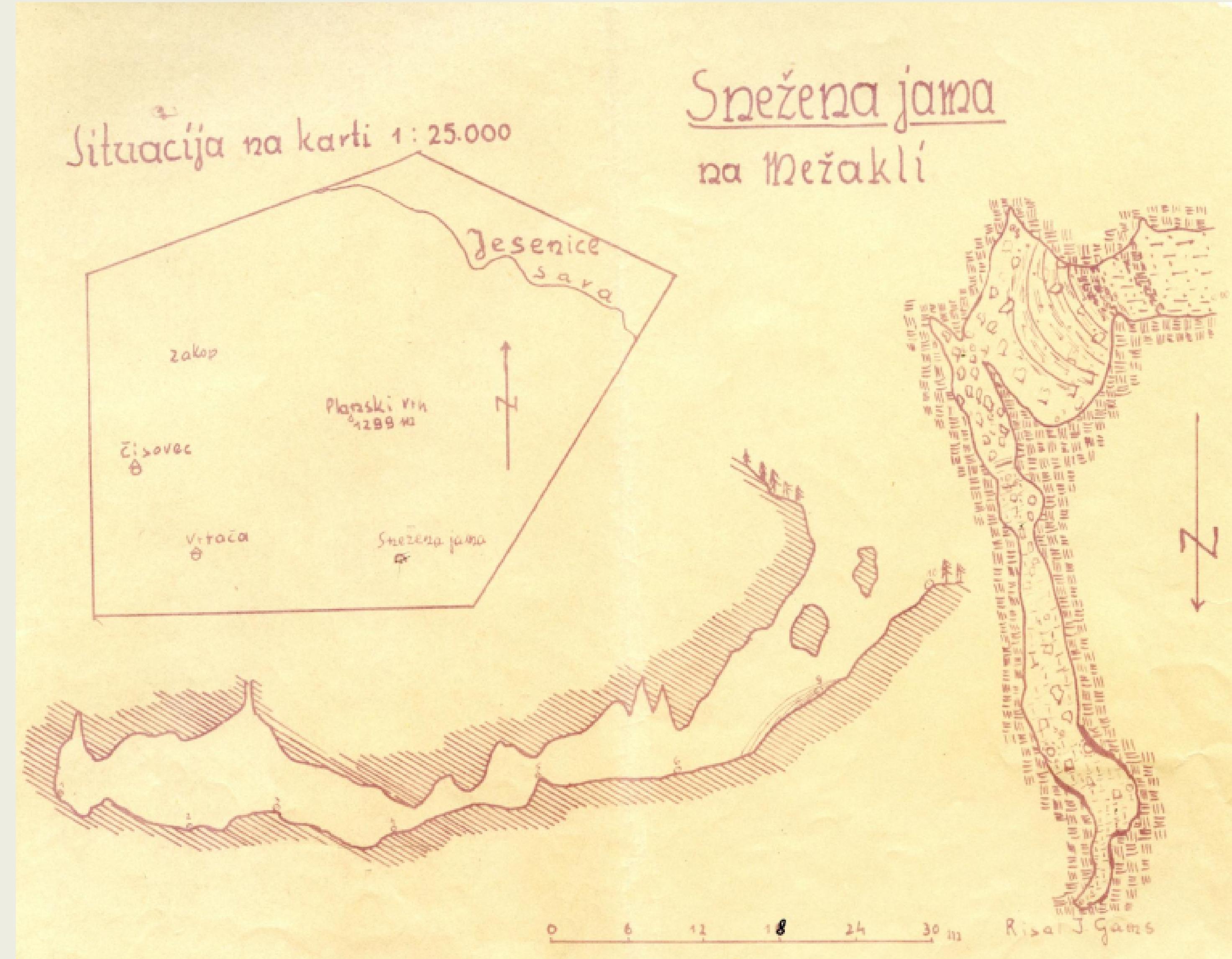
V jami, ki jo sestavljajo udorna jama, nizki prehodi in dvorana, naletimo na številne značilne apnenčaste tvorbe, v njenem zatrepu pa tudi na vodo.

In the cave, which features a Karst sinkhole, low passages and a hall, there are numerous limestone formations, and water can be found in its gable.



V vhodnem delu jame se zelo dolgo v poletje zadržita sneg in led. V nekaterih zapisih je navedena tudi kot Ledena jama.

Snow and ice are preserved well into the summer months in the eastern part of the cave. Sometimes it is also called the "Ice cave".



O jami obstaja nekaj izsledkov raziskovanj iz preteklosti. Fotografija prikazuje del zapisnika terenskega ogleda z dne 31. 5. 1959. Avtor zapisnika je geograf in krasoslovec Ivan Gams. (Vir: Inštitut za raziskovanje krasa, ZRC SAZU)

There is some evidence of past explorations. The photo depicts a part of the summary of a field visit dated 31.5.1959. The author of the summary is the geographer and karstologist Ivan Gams. (Source: Karst Research Institute, ZRC SAZU)

Mežaklo sestavljajo večinoma apnenci in dolomiti, ponekod se najdejo tudi laporovci in peščenjaki. Takšna kamninska sestava je botrovala nastanku značilnega kraškega reliefa s številnimi manjšimi in večjimi vrtičnimi. Jama leži na nadmorski višini 1109 m, dolga je 70 m in globoka 20 m. Vhoda sta dva, zahodni poševni in vzhodni navpični. Ločuje ju naravni most. Po pripovedovanju domačinov so v jami nekoč kopali led za pridobivanje vode za pastirje in gozdne delavce. Med drugo svetovno vojno je služila partizanom za skladišče hrane.

Mežakla is mainly composed of limestone and dolomite, and in some places marlstone and sandstone. Such a composition of rocks led to the creation of a typical Karst relief with numerous smaller and larger sinkholes. The cave lies at an altitude of 1,109 m and is 70 m long and 20 m deep. There are two entrances, the western diagonal entrance and the eastern vertical entrance. They are separated by a natural bridge. According to locals, the cave was once used to collect ice for obtaining water for shepherds and forest workers. During the second world war partisans used it for storing food.



Naravni most

Natural Bridge



deveterolistna konopnica
drooping bittercress
(*Dentaria enneaphyllos*)



avrikelj
auricula
(*Primula auricula*)



Na severni strani Mežakle so zelo strma pobočja, po katerih se zaradi preperevanja kamnin kruši in pada veliko kamninskega materiala. Nastanek naravnega mostu tik pod severnim robom Planskega vrha je posledica erozijskega delovanja vode in preperevanja različno odpornih kamnin. Leva stran oboka široko prehaja v stranski greben, medtem ko proti desni eleganten lok prenosti strmo grapo. Apnenčasta tvorba zelo verjetno predstavlja odpornejši ostanek nekdanjega jamskega stropa. Ocenjena dolžina mostu je 15 m, 3 m širok lok pa se povzpne do 8 m nad dno grape. Zaradi značilne oblike ga nekateri imenujejo tudi "slonček".

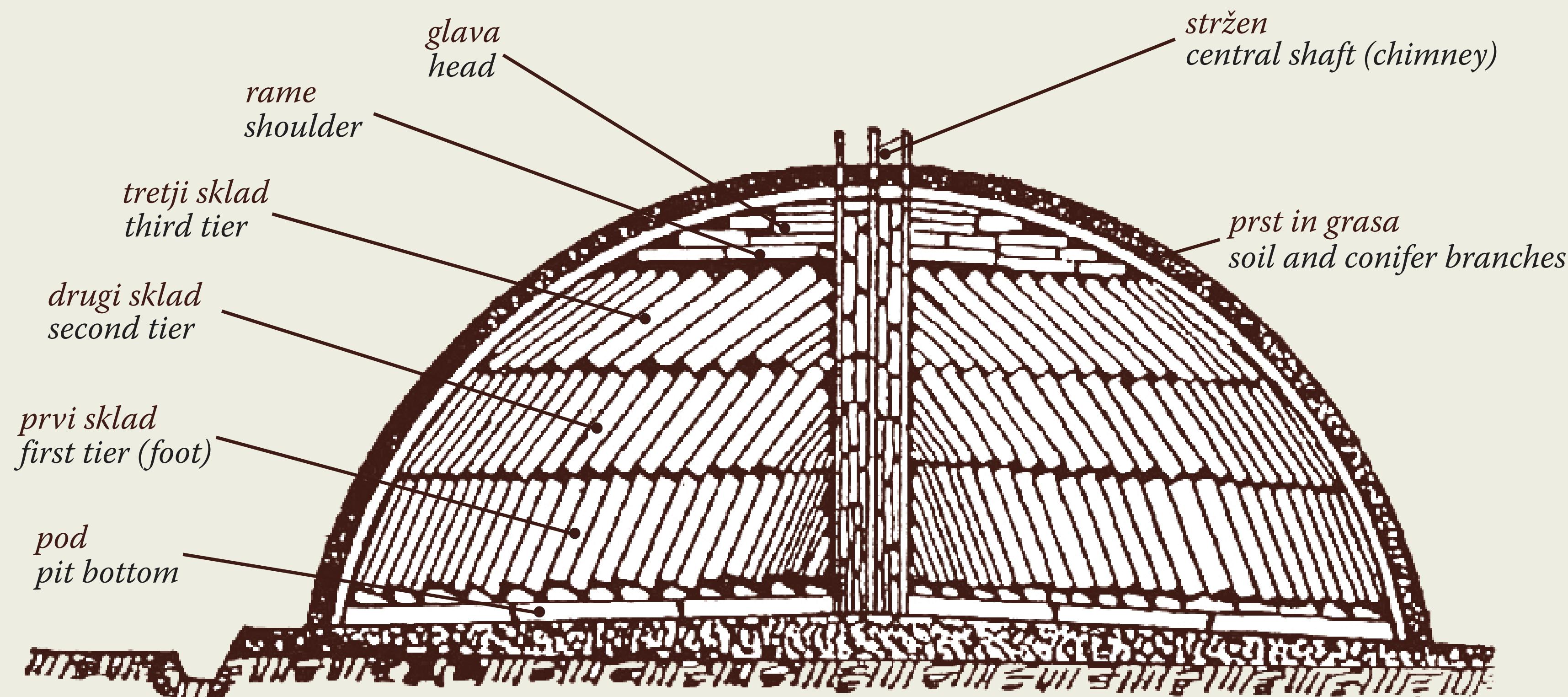
On its northern side, the slopes of Mežakla are very steep; due to weathering lots of rocky material breaks off and falls along the slopes. The natural bridge just below the northern edge of Planski vrh was formed by water erosion and the weathering of rocks of various degrees of hardness. The left side of the arch transitions widely into a side ridge, while the elegant arch on the right bridges the steep gully. It is highly likely that the limestone formation is a more resistant remainder of a former cave ceiling. It is estimated that the bridge is 15 m long, and the 3 m wide arch rises up to 8 m above the gully. Due to its shape, some call it the "elephant".



spomladanska resa
spring heath
(*Erica carnea*)

V okolini naravnega mostu bomo našli tudi nekaj znanilcev gorske pomladi, kot sta deveterolistna konopnica (*Dentaria enneaphyllos*) in trilistna vetrnica (*Anemone trifolia*). Na skalovju strmega severnega pobočja med drugim domujeta avrikelj (*Primula auricula*), ki je zavarovana vrsta, in spomladanska resa (*Erica carnea*). (Avtor risb: Vlado Ravnik)

In the vicinity of the natural bridge some precursors of spring can be found, such as drooping bittercress (*Dentaria enneaphyllos*) or three-leaved anemone (*Anemone trifolia*). The rocks of the steep northern slope are home to auricula (*Primula auricula*), a protected plant, and spring heath (*Erica carnea*) among others. (Drawings: Vlado Ravnik)



Največje naravno bogastvo Mežakle predstavlja gozd. Prevladuje slovenski alpski bukov gozd, v podrasti pa je največ trivistne vetrnice (združba *Anemono trifoliae–Fagetum*). V preteklosti so za potrebe železarstva in oglarjenja bukev posekali, zato se je na drugotno zakisanih tleh razvil smrekov gozd z golum lepenom (združba *Adenstylo glabrae–Piceetum*).

Mežakla's greatest treasure is its forests. The Slovenian alpine beech forest prevails, and the undergrowth is covered by three-leaved anemone (*Anemono trifoliae–Fagetum*). In the past beech trees were felled for the needs of the ironworks and charcoal burning, which is why a secondary spruce forest developed on the acidic soil (*Adenstylo glabrae–Piceetum*).



Pomembno vlogo pri upravljanju z gozdnim bogastvom Mežakle in bližnjimi fužinami je v zadnji tretjini 19. stoletja odigrala Kranjska industrijska družba. V tem času je na Mežakli delovalo nekaj kopišč. Fotografija prikazuje spravilo oglja z Mežakle na samotežnih saneh iz začetka 20. stoletja. (Vir: fototeka Gornjesavskega muzeja Jesenice)

In the last third of the 19th Century, Kranjska industrijska družba played an important role in managing the forests of Mežakla and the ironworks in its vicinity. A few charcoal piles were operated during this time in Mežakla. The photo shows men transporting the charcoal on sledges from early 20th Century. (Source: Photographic library of the Upper Sava Valley Museum)



Na Zakopih je nekoč stala Luckmanova koča, ki jo je nemški okupator septembra 1941 požgal. Partizan Slavko Oman (na fotografiji) je padel v tem napadu. Ostanke desk in ogrodja požgane koče so partizani decembra 1942 uporabili pri izgradnji bolnice - skromnega zavetišča nedaleč stran, ki je služilo oskrbi ranjencev. (Vir: fototeka Gornjesavskega muzeja Jesenice)

Luckmanova koča (Luckman's hut) once stood in Zakopi, but was burned down by the German occupiers in September 1941. Partisan Slavko Oman (pictured) was killed in this assault. Wooden remains and the frame of the burned down hut were used by the partisans in December 1942 to build a hospital - a modest shelter nearby that was used to treat the wounded. (Source: Photographic library of the Upper Sava Valley Museum)



Partizanska bolnica

Partisan hospital



Bolnica je velika približno 4 x 3 m in je lahko naenkrat sprejela 4-5 pacientov. V njej je bila še kuhinja (na fotografiji) in omarica s sanitetnim materialom. Večje količine sanitetnega materiala so bile spravljene v neposredni bližini pod skalami. (Vir: fototeka Gornjesavskega muzeja Jesenice)

The hospital could treat 4-5 patients at a time. The area of approximately 4 x 3 m also included a kitchen (pictured) and a medical material cabinet. Larger quantities of medical materials were stored underneath rocks nearby. (Source: Photographic library of the Upper Sava Valley Museum)

Bolnica stoji vzhodno od Zakopov pod skalnim severnim robom Mežakle na nadmorski višini 1050 m. Gre za prvo partizansko bolnico na Gorenjskem, ki so jo decembra 1942 postavili na pobudo partizanskega zdravnika Gorenjskega odreda dr. Edvarda Poharja. Zavetišče so julija 1943 poimenovali ambulanta D. Lesen objekt pravokotnega tlorisa in s skodlami krito enokapno streho je prislonjen pod skalni previs. Sprva je bil namenjen sanitetni oskrbi ranjencev, kasneje je služil le še kot priběžališče za ranjence in kurirje. Okupator zavetišča ni nikoli odkril, saj je bil dostop do njega zaradi strmega terena izredno težaven. Zaradi lege pod previšno steno ni bilo mogoče česarkoli opaziti niti iz doline.

The hospital is located east of Zakop, under Mežakla's rocky northern edge, at an altitude of 1,050 m. It was the first partisan hospital in the Gorenjska region and was built in December 1942 at the initiative of the partisan doctor of the Gorenjska unit, Dr. Edvard Pohar. The shelter was named Clinic D in July 1943. The wooden object, of rectangular layout and with a mono-pitched roof covered with shingles, rests on the rocky overhang. It was initially intended for the medical treatment of the wounded, but it later served only as a refuge for wounded persons and couriers. The shelter was never discovered by the occupying forces since the very steep terrain made it extremely difficult to access. Due to its location underneath the overhang, it could not be seen from the valley.



Dr. Edvard Pohar - Brko je v času narodnoosvobodilnega boja (1941-1945) vodil izgradnjo in delovanje več sanitetnih enot na Gorenjskem. (Vir: fototeka Gornjesavskega muzeja Jesenice)

During the national liberation movement (1941-1945) Dr. Edvard Pohar - Brko led the construction and operation of several medical units in the Gorenjska region. (Source: Photographic library of the Upper Sava Valley Museum)



© Klemen Klinar

Bolnica pred zadnjo obnovo leta 2016.
The hospital prior to its last renovation in 2016.