

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

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Življenje vasi na meji v luči naselbinskega in stavbnega razvoja Robidišča

IZVLEČEK

Robidišče leži na skrajnem zahodu Slovenije in na stičišču treh kultur – med beneškoslovenskim zaledjem, romanskim svetom in Furlanijo. Do leta 1947 je bilo življenje vasi gospodarsko in prometno povezano z Beneško Slovenijo. Potem ko je bila meja med Italijo in Jugoslavijo dokončno določena, pa so prebivalce odrezali od zgodovinske navezanosti z Benečijo. Zato je več kot 150 domačinov zbežalo čez mejo v Italijo, od tam pa v širni svet ali bližnja industrijska središča. Opuščene robidiške hiše niso znale kljubovati zobu časa. Njihov propad je leta 1976 pospešil rušilni potres. Leta 1995 so bili narejeni prvi koraki k oživitvi vasi.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Robidišče, naselbinska dediščina, kulturni spomenik, obnova

ABSTRACT

STORIES FROM THE BORDER OF THE EMPIRE: LIFE OF A BORDER VILLAGE IN LIGHT OF THE SETTLEMENT AND BUILDING DEVELOPMENT OF ROBIDIŠČE

The village of Robidišče lies in the westernmost part of Slovenia, at the juncture of three cultures, linking the Slavia Friulana (Beneška Slovenija) hinterland, Romanic world and Friuli. Until 1947, the village had vital economic and transport ties with Slavia Friulana. However, once the border between Italy and Yugoslavia was demarcated, the inhabitants of Robidišče were cut off from their historical ties with Veneto (Benečija). More than 150 villagers headed across the border to Italy and from there to all corners of the world or nearby industrial centres. Abandoned village houses were unable to withstand the ravages of time and their ultimate destruction was further accelerated by the devastating earthquake of 1976. In 1995, the first steps were taken to bring the village back to life.

KEY WORDS

Robidišče, settlement heritage, cultural monument, restoration

OGUNG – Območna geodetska uprava Nova Gorica. Geodetska pisarna Tolmin
Parcelni zapisnik za katastrsko občino Robidišče.

PANG – Pokrajinski arhiv Nova Gorica
Občinski ljudski odbor Breginj, 1944–1955 (OLOB).
Občinski odbor za odpravo posledic potresa Tolmin (OOOPPT, škatla 33).
Državni tehnični urad Trst, Občina Breginj 1940 (DTUTOB, škatla 23).
Državni tehnični urad Gorica, Občina Breginj (DTUGOB, škatla 36).
Vojna škoda Logje – Robidišče (VŠ, škatla 1).

SEM – Slovenski etnografski muzej
Fotografije in risbe dokumentacijskega oddelka t. i. Orlovih ekip, 1951.

ZVKDS OE Nova Gorica – Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Območna enota Nova Gorica
Mapa Robidišče.

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S U M M A R Y

Life of a border village in light of the settlement and building development of Robidišče

The article presents a historical, settlement, architectural and monument-protection analysis of Robidišče, a village surrounded to the north, west and south by the state border with Italy, determined pursuant to the Paris Peace Treaty of 1947. The newly-drawn border running just outside the village cut the local population off from their natural hinterland and their historical ties with Veneto (Benečija) and, due to poor road connections, also from their mother country. Many inhabitants of Robidišče left for Italy and then emigrated to all corners of Europe and to the countries of the North and Latin America. Unable to withstand the ravages of time, the abandoned houses in the village began to crumble. Their demolition was further accelerated by the earthquake that shook Friuli in 1976.

The first settlement at Robidišče was established on the sun-exposed area above the Legrada creek and the Nadiža/Natisone River, on the edge of a steep slope—“rbišče”—which gave the village its name. The first settlers refrained from building on fertile soil and based their economy on livestock and agriculture. The settlement entered into the second development phase at the end of the 18th century, when it gradually spread towards the west and southwest and in the 19th century definitively evolved into a typical cluster village.

Given the analogies, the first houses were built as added multi-story, one- or two-part structures with longitudinal or square cross-sections that were initially covered by straw and later on by roof tiles. The preserved material witness, the “smoke kitchen” in the house Robidišče No. 14, and its conversion into an “in situ” museum, make it possible to reconstruct the architecture, lifestyle and living culture of Robidišče in the 19th century.

When the area of Breginjski kot was hit by an earthquake in 1976, only abandoned and neglected buildings in Robidišče suffered considerable damage. The settlement itself emerged from the earthquake largely unscathed, whereas the neighbouring village of Breginj experienced a devastating destruction. Robidišče has preserved its authentic features of architecture, which may be classified as the Slavia Friulana-type of architecture with the characteristic use of local stone (especially for window and door frames as well as support columns). Exterior corners were reinforced with larger and stronger stone blocks using the so-called quoining technique. Communication

between stories was established with the construction of exterior stone or wooden stairways. Stone masonry is completed with chestnut and larch wood, which was used to make roofing, staircases, balconies as well as windows and doors.

Since 1999, Robidišče has been a registered unit of cultural heritage, with some of its buildings recognised as cultural monuments of local significance.