

UTRDBE MESTA KRANJ skozi zgodovino



SKALNI POMOL NAD SOTOČJEM SAVE IN KOKRE JE NASELJEN ŽE VSAJ ŠEST TISOČLETIJ

Pomen naselbine se je skozi čas spreminjal. V nemirnem petem in šestem stoletju je bila utrjena naselbina, tedaj imenovana Karnij, zelo pomembna. Iz Karnija postopoma nastane srednjeveško mesto Creinburg, današnji Kranj.

Predniki si tega prostora za naselitev niso izbrali po naključju. Soteski obeh rek sta nudili **naravno zaščito** pred sovražniki. Kljub temu pa so se prebivalci približno **700 let pred našim štetjem** še dodatno zavarovali, najprej z nasipom na severni strani

starega mestnega jedra, kasneje še z obzidjem. Danes so ostanki srednjeveškega obzidja dragocen del naše skupne preteklosti. Prizorišče utrd se v svojih ostankih razpreda po **celotnem starem mestnem jedru Kranja**.

Prvi obrambni zid je bil zgrajen ob prihodu Rimljanov v naše kraje pred dvema tisočletjema. To obzidje je imelo vsaj dva obrambna stolpa.

Pred 1500 leti postane **Karnij** pomembna in močnejše utrjena vojaška postojanka.



Na Trubarjevem trgu so arheologi odkrili jame za pokončne kole lesenih prazgodovinskih koč. Na fotografiji so lepo vidne stojke – luknje za pokončne kole lesenih hiš.

Izjemna arheološka najdba dveh lamelnih oklepov iz 6. stoletja



Ostane rimskega zgodnjeantičnega zidu je viden v poglobljenem terenu na dvorišču gradu Khislstein.

Utrdili so **severno obzidje**, ki je bilo debelo kar deset metrov in je danes vidno za stanovanjskim kompleksom Jelen. Na prostoru današnjega **Maistrovega trga** je vhod v mesto varoval devet metrov širok in štiri metre globok obrambni jarek.

Tu so arheologi našli temelje mogočnega vhodnega stolpa in nosilec za **dvižni most**.

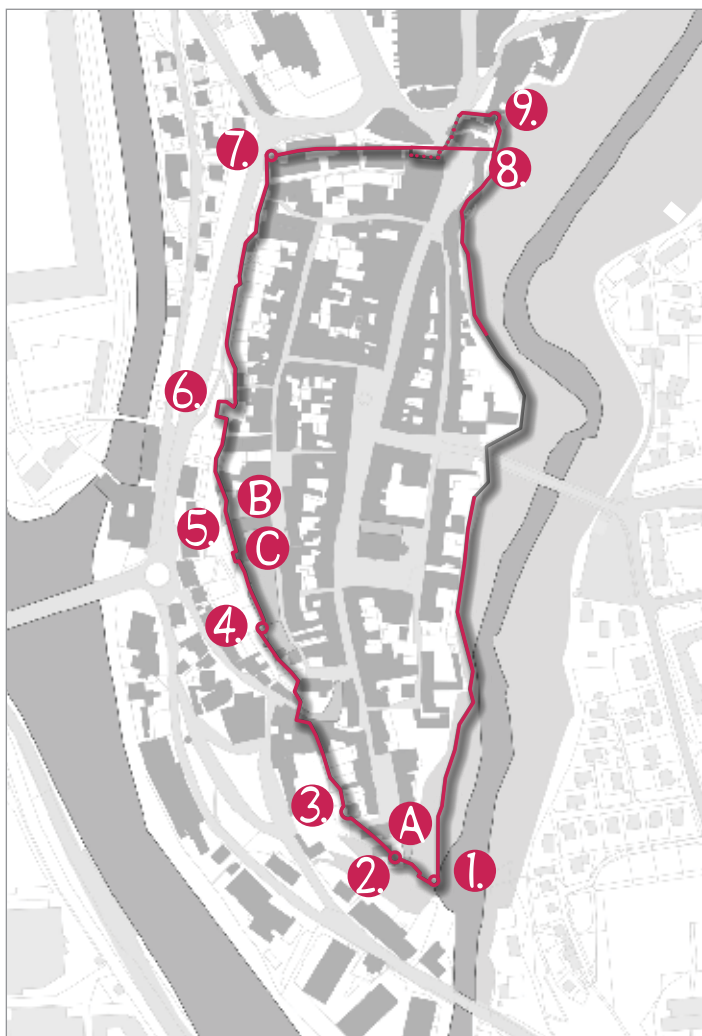
Špitalski obrambni stolp je stal že zunaj mesta in je imel vlogo predutrdbe, ki je varovala dohode na dvižni most.

Po dobrem stoletju je bilo turške nevarnosti v naših krajih konec. Tedaj je kranjsko obzidje izgubilo svoj pomen. Sledila so **stoletja propadanja obzidja** in obrambnih naprav.

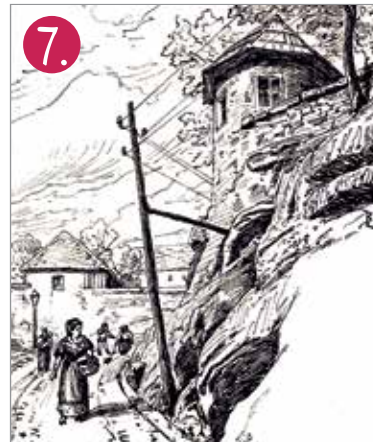
Kot pomemben del naše dediščine skušamo obzidje varovati pred nadaljnjim propadanjem, Škrlovcu in stolpu na Pungertu pa z različnimi dejavnostmi vdahniti novo življenje.

ZEMLJEVID OBZIDJA S PRIPADAJOČIMI STOLPI

1. Na mestu, kjer je stal **najjužnejši stolp**, je danes razgledna točka. Stolp se je zrušil v sotesko Kokre.
2. **Stolp Pungert** je še v celoti ohranjen stolp iz 16. stoletja. Ime izhaja iz nemške besede za sadovnjak – Baumgarten. V 19. stoletju je stolp služil za mestno ječo, dogradili so mu prizidek s stopniščem. V njem je bil leta 1810 zaprt tudi kranjski slikar Leopold Layer, ker je med francosko okupacijo v času Napoleona ponarejal denar. V ječi se je zaobljubil, da bo, če preživi, naslikal Marijo z Jezusom. Tako je nastala **podoba znamenite Brezjanske Marije**. Danes je stolp Pungert pomembno središče za pristočasno ustvarjalno zabavo otrok.
3. **Renesančno utrdbo** – bastijo so zgradili pred letom 1500 za obrambo pred Turki. Lepo je vidna še na najstarejši fotografiji Kranja iz leta 1869. Utrdba je bila porušena konec 19. stoletja.



4. **Stolp na Vovkovem vrtu** vidimo nakazan v obliki jeklene konstrukcije, ki stoji na temelju okroglega stolpa.
5. **Stolp**, ki je bil kasneje **povezan z gradom Khislsteinom**, so kot del obrambnega sistema pred turškimi vpadi zgradili konec 15. stoletja.
6. **Škrlovec** je bil zgrajen kot dodatna utrdba zaradi turške nevarnosti (tako kot ob Khislsteinu in bastiji na Pungertu). Kot orožarna je bil med najpomembnejšimi deli kranjskega obzidja. Danes je stolp pomembno prizorišče intermedijske umetnosti in fotografije.
7. Ostanke okroglega **stolpa »na Krvici«** lahko še vedno zaslutimo v mogočnem zidu hiše, prislonjene nanj. Še pred dobrimi 100 leti je bil viden v celoti.
8. V **vhodnem stolpu** so bila zgornja mestna vrata. Temelje že porušenega mogočnega vhodnega stolpa so pred leti izkopali na vzhodni strani Maistrovega trga.
9. **Špitalskega stolpa** na Merianovi upodobitvi ni. Danes ga slutimo v okroglem zidu hiše za knjigarno. Po najnovejših dognanjih naj bi to bila predutrdba, h kateri je verjetno sodil še en stolp.



PODATKI O OBZIDJU

Prva naselbina: pred 6000 leti
Dolžina obzidja: okoli 1000 metrov
Širina obzidja: od 0,5 do 10 metrov
Višina obzidja: do 6 metrov
Število stolpov: vsaj devet
Ohranjeni stolpi: Pungert, v gradu Khislstein, Škrlovec in delno ohranjeni Špitalski stolp
Nakazani stolpi: najjužnejši stolp kot razgledna ploščad in Vovkov vrt kot jeklena konstrukcija
Število mestnih vrat: zgornja in spodnja vrata ter dvoje stranskih vrat

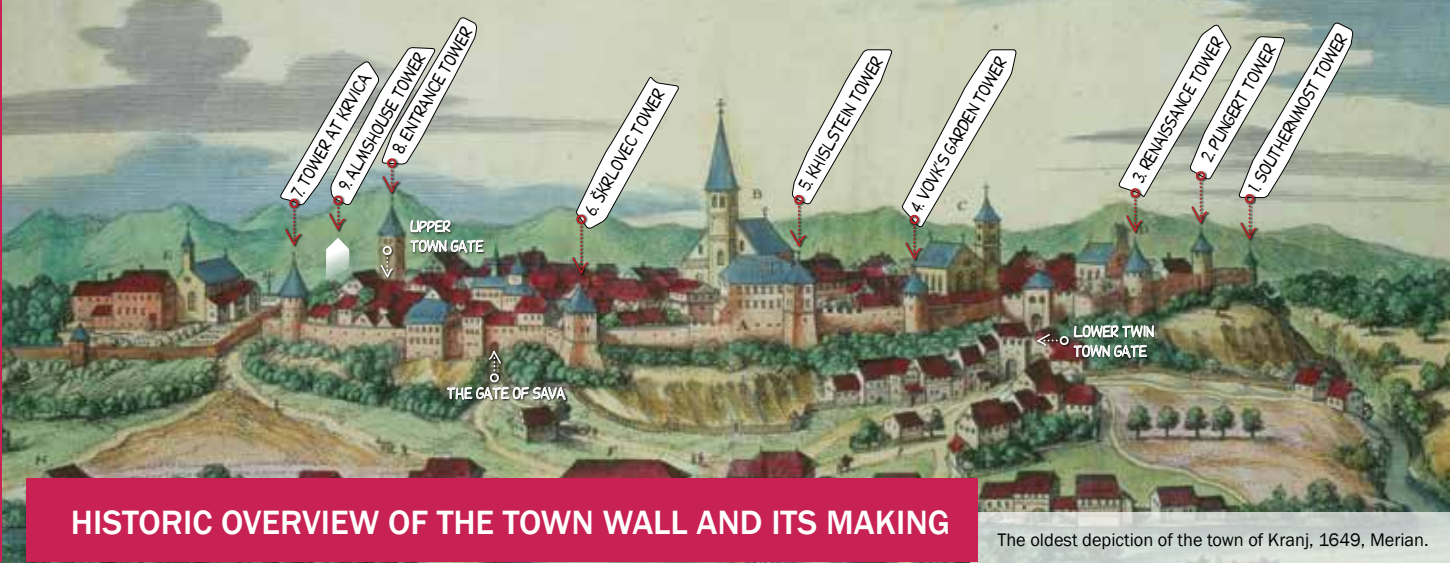


ZGODOVINSKI PREGLED NASTANKA OBZIDJA

Najstarejša upodobitev mesta Kranj iz leta 1649, Merian

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Fotografije: Fototeka Gorenjskega muzeja, Arhiv Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Kranj, Arhiv Zavoda za turizem in kulturo Kranj, osebni arhiv Slavice Okorn; risba vojaka v lamelnem oklepu: mag. Jakob Klemenčič
Pobudnica projekta in koncept: Slavica Okorn, univ. dipl. ing. arh.
Oblikovanje: Mojca Klobučar, univ. dipl. ing. arh.
Tisk: Tiskarna Jagraf
Maj 2019

TOWN WALL DATA:
First settlement: 6000 years ago
Town wall length: about 1000 meters
Town wall width: from 0.5 metres to 10 metres
Town wall height: up to 6 meters
Number of towers: at least 9 towers
Preserved towers: Pungert, Khislstein castle tower, Škrlovec and partly preserved Almshouse tower
Mostly ruined towers: The southernmost tower, as a skywalk, and Vovk's garden, as a steel structure
Number of town gates: upper and lower gates and two side gates



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Photography: Photography Department of Museum of Gorenjska / Archives of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Unit Kranj / Archives of the Institute for Tourism and Culture Kranj / Slavica Okorn's personal archive / Drawing of the soldier in a lamellar armour: Jakob Klemenčič MA
Project initiator and concept developer: Slavica Okorn, B.Arch.
Design: Mojca Klobučar, B.Arch.
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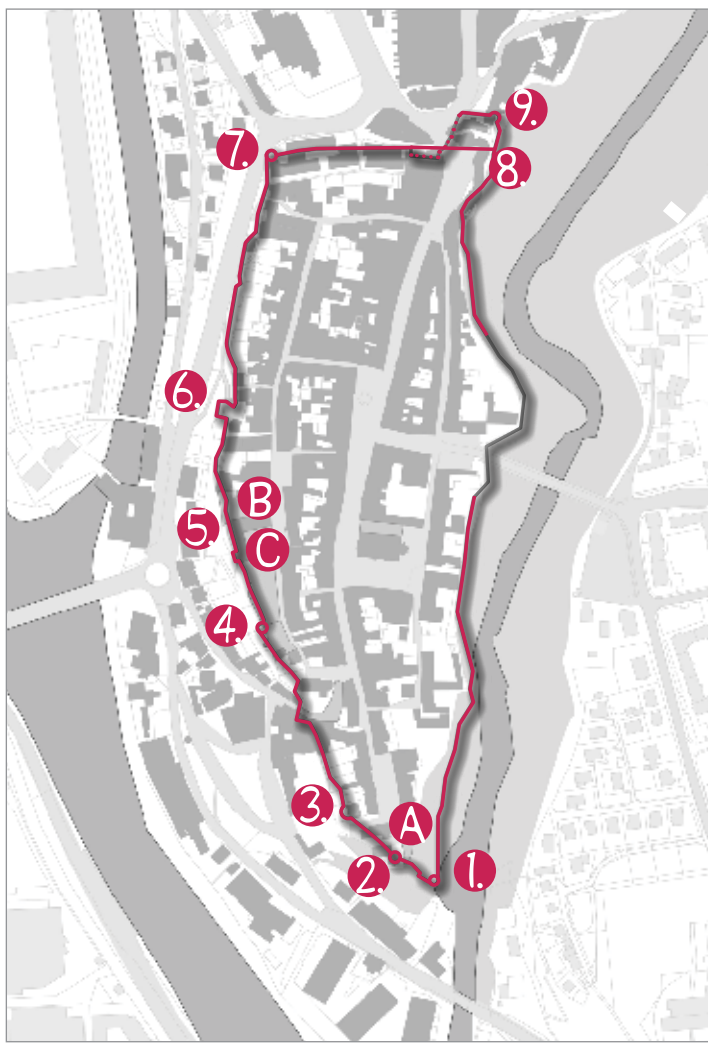
1. At the location of the **southernmost tower** there is a skywalk today. The tower collapsed into the Kokra gorge.



2. **Pungert tower** is a 16th-century tower that has been preserved entirely. Its name originates in the German word for an orchard – Baumgarten. In the 19th century, the tower housed a town dungeon, and an extension with a staircase was built then. In 1810, Leopold Layer, a painter from Kranj, was imprisoned there for forging money during the French occupation led by Napoleon. While in prison, he vowed he would paint Mary with Jesus if he survived. This was how the famous **image of Mary Help of Christians** at Brezje was created. Today, Pungert Tower is an important place for free-time creative activities of children.



3. The **Renaissance fortress** - the bastion was built before 1500 as a defence against the Turks. It is clearly visible on the oldest photograph of Kranj from 1869. The fortress was demolished at the end of the 19th century.



4. The **tower in Vovk's garden** is indicated by the form of a steel structure positioned on the grounds of a round tower.

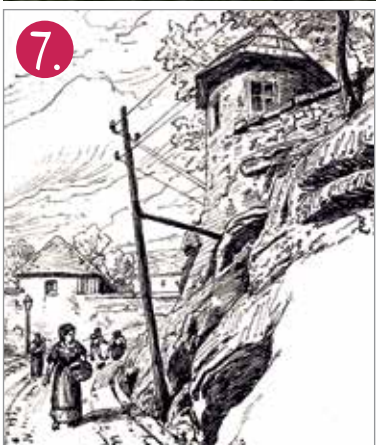
5. The **tower**, which was later **connected** to the **Khislstein Castle**, was built as part of the defence system against the Turkish invasions at the end of the 15th century.

6. **Škrlovec** was built as an additional fortification against the Turkish threat (similar to the tower next to the Khislstein and the bastion at Pungert). It was an armoury, and as such, it was one of the most important parts of the Kranj town wall. Today, the tower is an important venue for intermedia art and photography.

7. The remains of a round **tower "at Krvica"** are still evident in the mighty wall of the house attached to it. A hundred years ago, the tower was still complete.

8. The **entrance tower** incorporated the upper town gate. The foundations of the mighty entrance tower, which was already ruined, were excavated on the eastern side of the Maister Square years ago.

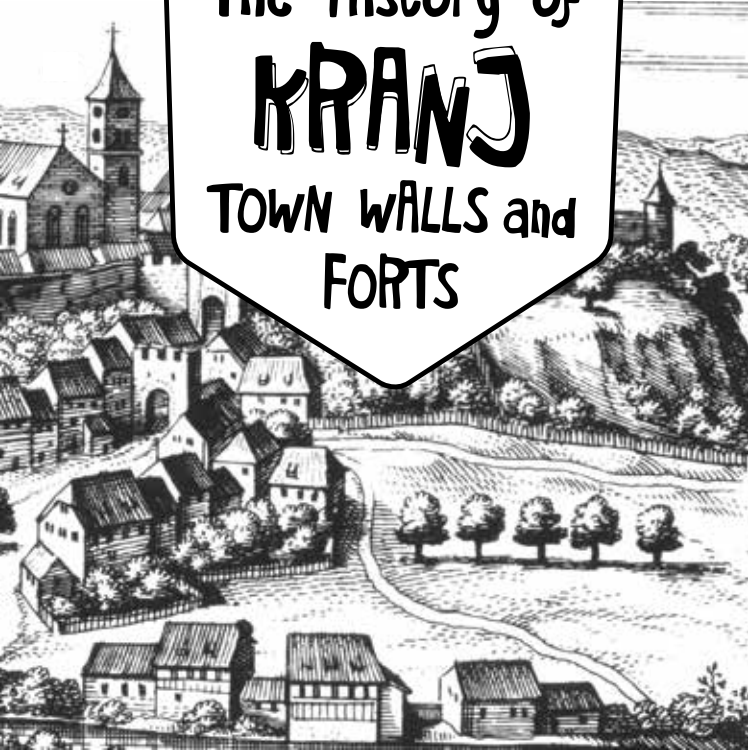
9. The **Almshouse tower** is not included in Merian's picture. Its presence can be speculated from the round wall of the house behind the bookstore. According to the latest findings, this fortification probably included one more tower.



EN

KRANJ

The History of
KRANJ
TOWN WALLS and
FORTS



THE STONY PIER ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SAVA AND KOKRA RIVERS HAS BEEN INHABITED FOR SIX MILLENNIA AT THE LEAST

The significance of the settlement changed over time. In the turbulent fifth and sixth centuries, the fortified settlement, then called Karnij, was very important. Karnij gradually turned into the medieval town of Creinburg, today's Kranj.

The ancestors did not inhabit this area by coincidence. The gorges of both rivers offered them **natural protection** against enemies. Around **700 years BC**, though, the residents took some additional precaution first by building a dike on the northern side of the old town

centre, and later also by building the town wall. Today, the remains of these medieval walls are a valuable part of our common past. The fortification remains are spread **across the entire old town centre of Kranj**.

The **first defence wall** was built when the Romans arrived to our land two thousand years ago. This wall had at least two defensive towers.

1500 years ago, Karnij became an important regional military post with strong fortification.



The pits for the upright stakes of wooden prehistoric cottages were discovered at Trubar's Square. The photograph clearly reveals the holes for upright stakes of wooden cottages.

An exceptional archaeological find of two lamellar armours from the 6th century.



When the Roman empire collapsed at the time of the migration period, Karnij played an important role as a military post, newly fortified with the town wall.

The wall from the **5th and 6th centuries** was later used as the foundations for the medieval town wall. At that time, the town was no longer called Karnij, but **Creinburg** (1256 - Civitate Creinburg).

The **Turks plundered** the country, which is why all castles and towns were fortified additionally already before 1500.

As a defence against the Turks, three mighty towers were built within the Kranj town wall: a **large Renaissance fortress** at Pungert, a tower that was later incorporated in the Khislstein castle and an armoury tower at Škrlovec.

The remains of the Roman early antique wall are visible in the ground of the Khislstein castle courtyard.

The **north wall** was **fortified** so that it was ten metres thick. Today, it is visible behind the **Jelen** residential complex. In the area of today's **Maister Square**, the entrance to the town was protected by a moat, nine metres wide and four metres deep.

Archaeologists found the foundations of a mighty entrance tower here, as well as a girder of a **draw-bridge**.

The **Almshouse** defensive tower was positioned outside the town, as a fortification that protected the entrance to the drawbridge.

After a century, the danger of Turkish invasion in our land came to an end. Losing its original meaning, the town wall and all the defensive towers in Kranj started to **decay**.

The town wall is an important part of our heritage, which is why we try to protect it from further deterioration. We want to bring new life to Škrlovec and the tower at Pungert by organising various activities.