

Nekdaj samostojno naselje ob reki Savi Dolinki se od začetka 20. stoletja imenuje Stara Sava. Prvič se omenja v Ortenburškem rudarskem redu, ki ga je rudarjem nad Planino pod Golico leta 1381 podelil grof Friderik Ortenburški. Sredi 16. stoletja so k močnejšemu vodnemu viru preselili železarske obrate fužinarji Bucelleniji. Začeli so graditi plavž s kovačnico, graščino, cerkev, mlin.



*Tukaj izdelujejo velike količine imenitnega jekla, ki ga prodajajo v Italijo in od tam se naprej po svetu. V reki Savi so dobre postrovi in lipani. Gospod grof ima na Savi veliko vodno kolo, na katerem vise korci, ki zajemajo vodo in jo zlivajo v žleb, napeljan na vrt. V tem kraju prebiva imeniten puškarski mojster Peter Botti, ki izdeluje namreč čedno in lepo orožje in pri tem ga nihče ne prekaša. Tekmuje celo z najboljšimi mojstri v Italiji kakor tudi na Francoskem in Nizozemskem. S to dejavnostjo se ukvarjata tudi njegov sin in zet, ki sta izdelala že veliko umetelno izrezanih gumbov iz jekla. Njihove gumbe prav radi kupujejo in nosijo na oblekah v Italiji in Franciji.*

*Umetnost starega se kaže tudi na vsakovrstnem orožju, ki ga njune roke izdelujejo in ga za drag denar izvažajo v tuje dežele in kraljevstva. V tej okolici so našli snežno belo svojevrstno železno in jekleno rudo, ki je bela kot alabastr, iz nje pa izdelujejo najboljše jeklo. Pred nekaj leti so prav tu kovali železna sidra, od katerih so največja tehtala 30 stotov. Bila so boljša od Beneških. (povzeto po Valvasorju)*



Od sredine 18. stoletja so delo in življenje fužinarjem na Savi krojili novi lastniki Ruardi vse do združitve gorenjskih fužin v Kranjsko industrijsko družbo leta 1869.



Delavci so delali v fužini, z družinami stanovali v sosednji hiši »kasarni«, prali v rakah, hodili po moko v mlin, k maši v cerkev, po njej v sosednjo gostilno ali pa so se družili pod lipo na dvorišču. Nad njimi je bdel lastnik fužine v graščini, ki je ob praznikih in procesijah gostoljubno odprl graščinska vrata.



Zaradi selitve k morju v Škedenj (Servola) pri Trstu leta 1897 so opustili delo pri vsakem plavžu. Življenje na tem območju se je preusmerilo na delo v opekarni, žagarskem obratu in drugo. Ob deželni cesti so še vedno prirejali vsakoletne sejme na Jožefovo in procesije ob telovem, ko so na Staro Savo prihajali ljudje iz okoliških krajev.

## VIZIJA - STARA SAVA

Edinstveno fužinsko območje iz sredine 16. stoletja je v stoletjih spreminjalo svojo namembnost, a hkrati ohranilo svoj enovit obseg. Tehniški spomenik Stara Sava ohranja poleg kulturno zgodovinske še parkovno vrednoto, ki jo mesto potrebuje. Ob podpori Evrope, države, lokalne skupnosti in železarske industrije ter posameznikov ima vse možnosti, da si pridobi nekdanjo reprezentančno vlogo in ugled, ki ga je Stara Sava nekdaj imela in deloma ohranila vsa do danes.

Once an independent settlement on the banks of the Sava Dolinka river, it was known as "Stara Sava" – the Old Sava – since the beginning of the 20th century. It was first mentioned in the "Ortenburg's Mining Rule". Count Friderik Ortenburg gave this rule to the miners of Planina under Golica in 1381. By the middle of the 16th century, the blacksmiths from the Bucelleni family moved to the banks of the Sava Dolinka River in search of a greater supply of water. It is here that they build the blast furnace, the blacksmith's shop, the manor house, the church and the mill.



*Here a great amount of fine steel is made, that is then sold to Italy and from there on further around the world. In the Sava River there are great fish, such as trout and graylings. His Excellency, the count, has, at the banks of the Sava river, a large water wheel, on which pails are hung to scoop the water and pour it into the gutter, which then makes its way into the garden.*

*This is the home of the renown gun-smith craftsman by the name of Peter Botti. His masterpieces are not only beautiful, but are also skillfully done and are thought to be none like any other. He is compared to the finest craftsmen of Italy, France and the Netherlands. His son and his son-in-law are also engaged in these endeavours. They have already made a numerous quantity of artistically crafted steel buttons, that are very popular and are sold well throughout Italy and France.*

*The art of the old master is also shown in many kinds of weaponry that is exported for a good sum of money to foreign lands and kingdoms. In this vicinity, they have found special iron and steel ore, that is as snow-white as alabastr. It is from this material that the best type of steel is made.*

*A few years ago, it was here, that the iron anchors were made. Some of the heaviest weighed thirty quintals. They were better than those made in Venice. (Summarized from Valvasor)*

The destiny of the iron-forging workers at the Sava River was in the hands of the Ruard family from the middle of the 18th century until the merging of the Carniolan forgeries into Carniolan Industrial Association in 1869.



The workers, who worked at the iron-working plants, lived with their families in the neighbouring barracks that were called Kasarna. It was here that they washed their clothing in the artificial water beds that were called "rake". They also shopped for their supply of flour at the local mill and prayed in the church. To celebrate, they afterwards visited the neighbouring inn or spent the afternoon under the linden tree behind the church. The owner of the ironworks dwelled in the manor house close by, ready to open the gate and to welcome the people in times of celebration.

In 1897, the iron-working plants at the Sava River were abolished, and a new iron-working plant was opened in Servola, near Trieste.

The economy of this area began to focus itself on the production of saw mill plant and brickworks. People from the neighbouring settlements still found the time to gather near the Stara Sava for annual events, such as the fair of St. Joseph and the "Corpus Christi" procession.



## VISION - STARA SAVA - THE OLD SAVA

Throughout time, the unique Stara Sava ironworking settlement from the 16th century has changed its purpose. Despite this, it has been able to preserve its original layout.

The Old Sava technical monument holds both cultural and historical value, as well as natural legacy, which is vital to the city. With the help of the EU, the government, the local community, the iron industry and individuals, it has full potential to blossom back to its leadership role. Hopefully, one day, it will retain the recognition that it so rightly deserves.