

ACTA

ECCLESIASTICA

SLOVENIAE

31

Edo Škulj

KRONIKA ŽUPNIJE ROB

Edo Škulj

IZ TURJAŠKE OZNANILNE KNJIGE

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POVZETEK

Ozemlje današnje župnije Rob je od leta 1260 spadalo pod prafaro Škocjan pri Turjaku. Leta 1789, ko je Turjak postal župnija, je Rob postal najprej sedež lokalije, leta 1876 pa sedež župnije. Ob tem je župnija dobila tri škocjanske podružnice: sv. Lenart v Krvavi Peči, sv. Lovrenca na Velikem Osolniku ter sv. Primoža in Felicijana nad Zgončami.

Kronika župnije v Robu je sestavljena iz štirih različnih enot:

I. Kronika 1902–1941. Kroniko oziroma Spomenico, kot so jo takrat imenovali, je začel leta 1902 pisati župnik Franc Pešec, ki v uvodu pove, zakaj jo je začel pisati: »Po naročilu prečast. Knezoškofijstva se imajo za vsako župnijo osnovati ‘spomenice’, v katerih naj se zabilježijo vsaj glavni zgodovinski podatki o postanku župnije, o dušnem pastirstvu, o znamenitostih v župniji, o cerkvenopolitičnem stanju itd. Vsled tega se je začela spisovati v letu 1902 »spomenica« tudi za župnijo Rob. Da bi bila ta spomenica kolikor mogoče popolna, pustil se je tuintam prazen prostor za eventualne nove podatke, ki bi jih vpisali poznejši spisovatelji.« Zdi se, da je njegov naslednik Tomaž Zabukovec Peščev del prepisal, saj gre njegova pisava prav do njegove smrti leta 1933. Zato je pod nekatera poglavja napisal, da jih je napisal Frančišek Pešec, dopolnila pa naj bi bila Zabukovčeva. S pravo kroniko je začel šele Zabukovčev naslednik Ignacij Skobe, ki zabeleži omembe vredne dogodke za vsako leto. Do takrat je spis bolj zgodovina kot kronika. Skobe je opisoval dogodke do začetka druge svetovne vojne oz. do prihoda Italijanov v Rob.

II. Kronika 1945–1967. Drugi sklop je napisal župnijski upravitelj Anton Čopar, ki je na začetku zabeležil: »Kronika župnije Rob na Dolenjskem od leta 1960. Pišem Anton Čopar, župnijski upravitelj. Povzetek za medvojna in povojna leta, ker moj prednik Anton Ronko ni pisal matičnih knjig, ne kronike.« Tudi ta sklop je bolj kot kronika zgodovina oziroma spomini, ki jih je Čopar pisal že kot župnik v Sodražici. Na koncu je zapisal: »Ker se v času mojega bivanja in poslanstva v Robu nisem pripravil, da bi napisal še kroniko, naj bo s tem moj dolg poravnан.«

III. Kronika 1964–1990. Zdi se, da ne prvi (France Dolžan) ne drugi (Janez Modic) Čoparjev naslednik ni pisal kronike. Zato so iz oznanilnih knjig povzeti tisti dogodki, ki sicer sodijo tudi v kroniko. Ker so ohranjene oznanilne knjige od leta 1964, so povzeta tudi Čoparjeva leta. Med letoma 1986 in 1990 sta župnijo Rob soupravljala dobrepoljski župnik Franc Škulj in velikolaški župnik Rafko Kralj.

IV. Kronika 1990–2008. Leta 1990 je za župnika na Rob prišel prelat Vinko Šega, ki že 18 let redno piše župnijsko kroniko.

Kot nekakšen povzetek sledi *Dodatek: Vrsta župnikov v Robu.* Naj bodo na kratko še tu navedeni:

1788–1791 Andrej Klarič (Fara pri Kočevju, 1750 – Ribnica, 19. 10. 1833) je bil v mašnika posvečen 2. aprila 1777. Izšolal se je v Zagrebu, bogoslovne nauke pa je vse dovršil na Dunaju. Bil je prvi lokalni kaplan v Robu. Pozneje je bil par let vikar na Rakitni, nato pa župnik v Hinjah (1800–1827), odkoder se je podal v Ribnico kot zlatomašnik v pokoj.

1791–1792 Jurij Grahek (Črnomelj, 21. 2. 1763 – Zagrdec, 28. 9. 1823) je bil posvečen v duhovnika 26. septembra 1790. Bil je lokalni kaplan v Robu. Pozneje je bil v Novem mestu vikar (1793), od leta 1802 kanonik. Leta 1813 je postal lokalni kaplan v Zagrdecu in ostal do smrti.

1792 Jožef Seršen (Vodice, 1737 – ?) je bil posvečen v duhovnika 1. junija 1762. Stanoval je v stolni župniji sv. Nikolaja leta 1788 in 1789. Leta 1789 je zaprosil, da bi ga nastavili v dušno pastirstvo. Lokalni kaplan v Robu leta 1792.

1793 Jurij Prunner (Radovljica, 2. 4. 1760 – Kamnik, 24. 4. 1834) je bil posvečen v duhovnika 9. 11. 1788. Bil je lokalni kaplan v Robu (1793), ekspozit na Golem (1794), vikar v Hotedršici (1798), kaplan v Zaplani (1800), lokalni kaplan na Javorju (1806), upokojenec v Begunjah pri Cerknici (1808), župnik v Hotiču (1813), lokalist v Vranji peči (1815) in upokojenec v Kamniku (1817).

1793–1808 Marcial Sauer (?; 1748 – ?) je bil frančiškan od leta 1764. Lokalni kaplan (lokalist) je bil v Robu, nato se je vrnil v samostan.

1808 Jožef Lavrenčič (+ Semič, 6. 8. 1828) je bil v duhovnika posvečen v Ljubljani 10. 2. 1805. Bil je kaplan v Poljanah nad Škofjo Loko (1806), Škocjanu pri Turjaku (1807), vodil je župnijo Rob kot lokalni kaplan (1808), vikar v Metliku (1813), Semiču (1815), hišni duhovnik na gradu (1824).

1808 Anton Smuk (Metlika, ?. 1. 1771 – Škocjan, 6. 12. 1818) je bil v duhovnika posvečen 1. aprila 1795. Bil je kaplan v Višnji Gori (1797), Šentvidu pri Stični (1798) in župnik v Škocjanu (1808). Bil je soupravitelj v Robu od maja do septembra 1808.

1808–1825 Franc Serafinski Okorn (Ljubljana, 27. 9. 1770 – Radomlje, 1. 12. 1833) je bil v duhovnika posvečen 28. avgusta 1796. Bil je kaplan v Sodražici (1797), Škocjanu (1798), Polhovem Gradcu (1804), Šmarju (1806), provizor v Robu (1808), nato lokalni kaplan do 1825, ko je šel za župnika v Soro, kjer je ostal do smrti.

1825–1846 Jurij Tome (Ljubljana, 27. 3. 1770 – Hrenovice, 17. 2. 1849) je bil v duhovnika posvečen 21. decembra 1816. Bil je kaplan v Mokronogu (1818), Šmartjeti (1821), na Vrhniku (1823), lokalni kaplan v Robu, župnik v Hrenovicah (1847) do smrti. Jurij Tome je dozidal novo, sedanjо cerkev v Robu.

1846–1868 Frančišek Serafinski Rant (Selca, 24. 9. 1804 – Rob, 11. 12. 1868) je bil posvečen v duhovnika 26. julija 1832. Bil je kaplan v Kostanjevici (1833), v Črnomlju (1834), na Blokah (1840), v Hrenovicah (1845), lokalni kapeln v Robu 24. 4. 1846 in tam deloval do smrti, pokopan v Robu poleg svoje matere Marije Rant. Po njegovi smrti sta upravljala lokalijo Rob velikolaški župnik Janez Brodnik in duhovni pomočnik Janez Kilar.

1869–1872 Blaž Lenček (Brezovica, 3. 2. 1831 – Stari trg pri Ložu, 15. 1. 1890) je bil posvečen v mašnika 30. julija 1854 v Ljubljani. Bil je kaplan v župnjah Žužemberk (1855), Ljubljana-Ježica (1856), Škocjan pri Novem mestu (1861) in Šentrupert (1863). 1. aprila 1869 je nastopil službo in pastiroval v Robu do 1872. Odšel je za župnika v Stari trg pri Ložu, kjer je umrl in je ondi pokopan.

1872–1875 Rajmund Kalan (Škofja Loka, 26. 1. 1836 – Sinji Vrh, 30. 12. 1885) je bil v duhovnika posvečen 6. julija 1859 v Ljubljani. Bil je kaplan v Moravčah (1860), Vipavi (1861), Vremah (1862), Dolenji vasi (1964), Podzemlju (1866), Kamniku (1868), Vačah (1869) in Šmarju (1870). Bil je lokalni kaplan v župniji Rob. Zadnjih deset let je bil župnijski upravitelj na Sinjem Vruhu.

1875–1886 Primož Jan (Gorje, 6. 6. 1838 – Rob, 21. 5. 1886) je bil posvečen v duhovnika 28. julija 1861 v Ljubljani. Bil je kaplan v Kočevju (1862), Dolenji vasi (1866), na Polšniku (1867), Jesenicah (1869), v Naklem (1870), Starem trgu pri Ložu (1872, pri župniku Blažu Lenčku, nekdanjem lokalistu v Robu). V Rob je prišel menda v adventu pred božičem 1875.

1886–1897 Mihael Lavtižar (Gozd, Kranjska Gora, 26. 9. 1853 – Rob, 8. 2. 1897) je bil posvečen v duhovnika 27. julija 1878 v Ljubljani. Bil je župnik v Robu od avgusta 1886 do smrti. Umrl je za vodenico star 43 let.

1897–1907 Frančišek Serafinski Pešec (Ig pri Ljubljani, 29. 9. 1866 – Šmarje-Sap, 11. 2. 1945) je bil posvečen v 3. letniku bogoslovja 19. julija 1890 v Ljubljani. Bil je župnik na župnijah Rob (1897), Krka na Dolenjskem (1907), Šmarje-Sap, kjer je bil župnik in dekan.

1907–1933 Tomaž Zabukovec (Ljubljana, 20. 12. 1871 – Rob, 24. 5. 1933) je bil posvečen 25. julija 1897 v Ljubljani. Bil je kaplan v Čatežu ob Savi (1897), v Toplicah (1898), upravitelj v Dragi (1901), kaplan na Blokah (1905), leta 1907 pa je prišel na Rob, kjer je umrl star 62 let.

1933–1945 Ignacij Skobe (Žužemberk, 8. 1. 1892 – Ambate, Ekvador, 29. 10. 1953) je bil posvečen 24. junija 1916 v Ljubljani. Bil je kaplan v Senožečah (1916), Preserjah (1918), Cerknici (1919) in Semiču (1924). Župnijski upravitelj je bil od leta 1933, župnik v Robu pa od leta 1934 do leta 1945, ko je bežal v tujino.

1945–1960 Anton Ronko (Cerknica, 31. 10. 1901 – Rob, 11. 12. 1962) je bil posvečen 29. junija 1928 v Ljubljani. Najprej je bil prefekt v Zavodu sv. Stanislava. Nato je bil vojaški duhovnik v Kragujevcu v Beograjski nadškofiji od leta 1934. Leta 1945 je bil imenovan za vikarja namestnika, leta 1953 pa za župnijskega upravitelja. Leta 1960 je bil upokojen.

1960–1967 Anton Čopar (Šmartno pri Litiji, 16. 8. 1927 – Šenčur-Voglje, 4. 2. 2001) je osnovno šolo obiskoval v domačem kraju, meščansko in nižjo gimnazijo v Litiji, višjo pa na Poljanski gimnaziji v Ljubljani, kjer je leta 1951 maturiral. Bogoslovje je študiral na Teološki fakulteti v Ljubljani, kjer je bil 29. junija 1957 posvečen. Eno leto je bil semeniški duhovnik in duhovni pomočnik v Borovnici, dve leti je bil kaplan v Cerkljah na Gorenjskem, nato župnik v Robu (1960) in v Sodražici (1967) do leta 1989, ko je stopil v pokoj in se čez eno leto naselil v Vogljah.

(župnija Šenčur). Bil je prodekan dekanije Ribnica (1975–1980), član duhovniškega sveta (1977–1980) in dekanijski referent za misijone (1980–1988).

1967–1974 France Dolžan (Križe, 8. 6. 1927) je osnovno šolo obiskoval v Križah, gimnazijo pa v Zavodu sv. Stanislava, v Kranju in v Ljubljani, kjer je leta 1946 maturiral. Bogoslovje je študiral na Teološki fakulteti v Ljubljani, kjer je bil 29. junija 1952 posvečen. Po vojaški službi je bil v Metliki najprej kaplan (1955), nato župnijski upravitelj (1956), potem v Mirni Peči (1957), v Savi pri Litiji (1960), župnik v Robu (1967), v Rovtah (1974), Podbrezju (1990) in Trbojah (1997). Leta 2004 je stopil v pokoj in se naselil v Duhovniškem domu v Ljubljani.

1974–1986 Janez Modic (Sv. Gregor, 31. 1. 1947) je obiskoval osnovno šolo pri Sv. Gregorju in v Sodražici, gimnazijo pa v Vipavi, kjer je leta 1965 maturiral. Bogoslovje je študiral na Teološki fakulteti v Ljubljani, kjer je bil 29. junija 1972 posvečen. Bil je kaplan v Šenčurju (1972), župnijski upravitelj v Robu (1974) in župnik (1983) ter župnik v Trebelnem (1986). Nato je bil izseljenški duhovnik v Nemčiji, in sicer najprej v Frankfurtu (1991), od leta 1996 pa je v Mannheimu.

1986–1987 Franc Škulj (Sv. Križ-Podboče, 24. 7. 1945) je obiskoval osnovno šolo v Podbočju, nižjo gimnazijo v Kostanjevici, Srednjo versko šolo in Malo semenišče v Pazinu, kjer je maturiral leta 1965, bogoslovje pa na Teološki fakulteti v Ljubljani, kjer je bil leta 1970 posvečen. Bil je kaplan (1971), začasni upravitelj (1974), župnijski upravitelj (1974) in župnik župnije Dobrepolje-Videm. V letu 1986–1987 je bil soupravitev v Robu.

1987–1990 Rafko Kralj (Šentvid pri Stični, 26. 9. 1947) je obiskoval osnovno šolo v Šentvidu pri Stični, gimnazijo v Vipavi in Stični, kjer je maturiral leta 1968. Bogoslovje je študiral na Teološki fakulteti v Ljubljani, kjer je bil 29. junija 1973 posvečen. Bil je kaplan v župnijah Ljubljana-Črnuče (1973) in Št. Peter-Otočec (1976), župnijski upravitelj v Brusnicah (1977), župnik v Velikih Laščah (1981) in v Smledniku (1892). Od leta 2008 je duhovnik pomočnik v Srednji vasi v Bohinju. V letih 1987–1990 je bil soupravitev župnije Rob.

1990– Šega Vinko (Grahovo, 29. 5. 1917) je osnovno šolo obiskoval v domčem kraju, gimnazijo pa v Novem mestu, kjer je leta 1937 maturiral. Teologijo je študiral na Teološki fakulteti v Ljubljani, kjer je bil 4. julija 1943 posvečen. Bil je kaplan v Kočevju (1943) in Žužemberku (1946), župnijski upravitelj v Suhorju (1956) ter župnik v Šmartnem pri Litiji (1967), Šentlovrencu (1981) in Robu.

Kot pri *Kroniki župnije Turjak*¹ in pri *Jerebovi kroniki župnije Škocjan pri Turjaku*² je besedilo prepisano dobesedno, v opombi pa so razna pojasnila in dopolnila.

¹ Prim. E. Škulj, *Kronika župnije Turjak*, v: AES 28, Ljubljana 2006, 219–303.

² Prim. E. Škulj, *Jerebova kronika župnije Škocjan pri Turjaku*, v: AES 29, Ljubljana 2007, 540 str.

ABSTRACT

The territory of today's parish Rob has been part of the ancient parish (Urpfarre) of Škocjan at Turjak since 1260. In 1789, when Turjak became a parish Rob came to be the seat of the district and in 1876 the seat of the parish. The parish received three Škocjan succursal churches: St. Lenart v Krvavi Peči, St. Lovrenc na Velikem Osolniku and St. Primož in Felicijan nad Zgončami.

The chronicle of the parish Rob is composed of four different units:

I. Chronicle 1902-1941. The Chronicle or Memoir as it was called at the time was started in 1902 by the priest Franc Pešec. The introduction states the reason for writing: "Commissioned by the honourable prince bishop, each parish should set up a 'Memoir', which should record at least the major historical data about the establishment of the parish, the pastoral work, the sights in the parish, the state and church conditions etc." In response, the "Memoir" for the parish Rob was begun in 1902. To make the "Memoir" as complete as possible, to and fro a space was left for the possible new information entered by subsequent writers." His successor Tomaz Zabukovec appears to have copied the part written by Franc Pešec, because we can follow his handwriting until his death in 1933. Therefore, under some chapters a note was made they had been written by Franc Pešec and the additions by T. Zabukovec. A real chronicle was started by Ignacij Skobe, a successor to Zabukovec, who records significant events for each year. Until then, the text is more of a history file than a chronicle. Skobe described the events before the Second World War, i.e. until the arrival of Italians to Rob.

II. Chronicle 1945-1967. The second set was written by the parish administrator Anton Čopar. He noted down in the beginning "The chronicle of the parish Rob na Dolenjskem since 1960. It is written by Anton Čopar, parish administrator. A summary of interwar and post-war years, because my predecessor Anton Ronko wrote neither Registers nor a Chronicle." Also this set is more a history and memories than a chronicle. He wrote already as a parish priest in Sodražica. In the end he wrote: "During my stay and mission in Sodražica I did not bring myself to write a chronicle, so may in this way my debt be settled."

III. Chronicle 1964-1990. It seems that neither the first (France Dolžan) nor the second (Janez Modic) Čopar's successor wrote the Chronicle. Therefore, the announcement books summarize the events that belong in the chronicle as well. The announcement books have been preserved since 1964. They also include the years of Čopar's ministry. Between 1986 and 1990, the parish Rob was coadministered by Franc Škulj, the parish priest of Dobrepolje and Rafko Kralj, the parish priest of Velike Lašče.

IV. Chronicle 1990-2008. In 1990, the parish priest became the prelate Vinko Šega who has been regularly writing the parish chronicle for 18 years.

An Appendix follows which is a kind of a summary: *The priests in Rob.* They are as follows:

1788–1791 Andrej Klarič (Fara pri Kočevju, 1750 – Ribnica, 19. 10. 1833) was ordained a priest on April 2, 1777. He got his education in Zagreb and completed theology in Vienna. He was the first local assistant priest in Rob. Later he was vicar in Rakitna, then the parish priest in Hinje (1800-1827). He retired to Ribnica for his golden jubilee.

1791–1792 Jurij Grahek (Črnomelj, 21. 2. 1763 – Zgradec, 28. 9. 1823) was ordained a priest on September 26, 1790. He was a local assistant priest in Rob. Later he was a vicar in Novo Mesto (1793), since 1802 a canon. In 1813 he became a local assistant priest in Zgradec and remained there until his death.

1792 Jožef Seršen (Vodice, 1737 -?) was ordained a priest on June 1, 1762. He lived in the cathedral parish of St. Nicholas in 1788 and 1789. In 1789, he asked to perform pastoral ministry. He was a local assistant priest in Rob in 1792.

1793 Jurij Prunner (Radovljica, 2. 4. 1760 - Kamnik, 24. 4. 1834) was ordained a priest on November 9, 1788. He was made local assistant priest in Rob (1793), a priest in a succursal church in Golo (1794), vicar in Hotedršica (1798), an assistant priest in Zaplana (1800), an assistant priest at Javorje (1806), retired in Begunje near Cerknica (1808), a parish priest in Hotič (1813), a local assistant priest in Vranja peč (1815). He retired in Kamnik (1817).

1793–1808 Marcial Sauer (? , 1748 – ?) was a Franciscan since 1764. He was a local assistant priest in Rob, then he returned to the monastery.

1808 Jožef Lavrenčič (+ Semič, 6. 8. 1828) was ordained a priest in Ljubljana on February 10, 1805. He was an assistant priest in the village of Poljane nad Škofjo Loko (1806), Škocjan pri Turjaku (1807), he led the parish Rob as a local assistant priest (1808), vicar in the town of Metlika (1813), Semič (1815), a priest at the castle (1824).

1808 Anton Smuk (Metlika, ?. 1. 1771 – Škocjan, 6. 12. 1818) was ordained a priest on April 1, 1795. He was an assistant priest in the town of Višnja gora (1797), Šentvid pri Stični (1798) and a parish priest in Škocjan (1808). He was a coadministrator in Rob from May to September 1808.

1808–1825 Franc Serafinski Okorn (Ljubljana, 27. 9. 1770 – Radomlje, 1. 12. 1833) was ordained a priest on August 28, 1796. He was an assistant priest in the villages of Sodražica (1797), Škocjan (1798), Polhov Gradec (1804), Šmarje (1806), parish administrator in Rob (1808), then a local assistant priest until 1825, when he went to Sora as a parish priest, and remained there until his death.

1825–1846 Jurij Tome (Ljubljana, 27. 3. 1770 – Hrenovice, 17. 2. 1849) was ordained a priest on December 21, 1816. He was made assistant priest in Mokronog (1818), Šmarjeta (1821), Vrhnika (1823), a local assistant priest in Rob,

a parish priest in Hrenovice (1847) until his death. Jurij Tome finished the building of the new, current church in Rob.

1846–1868 Frančišek Serafinski Rant (Selca, 24. 9. 1804 – Rob, 11. 12. 1868) was ordained a priest on July 26, 1832. He was an assistant priest in Kostanjevica (1833), Črnomelj (1834), Bloke (1840), Hrenovice (1845), a local assistant priest in Robu on April 24, 1846. He ministered in Rob until his death. He is buried in Rob next to his mother Marija Rant. After his death, the parish Rob was administered by the parish priest Janez Brodnik from Velike Lašče and the spiritual assistant Janez Kilar.

1869–1872 Blaž Lenček (Brezovica, 3. 2. 1831 – Stari trg pri Ložu, 15. 1. 1890) was ordained a priest on July 30, 1854 in Ljubljana. He was an assistant priest in Žužemberk (1855), Ljubljana–Ježica (1856), Škocjan pri Novem mestu (1861) and Šentrupert (1863). He was made pastor in Rob on April 1, 1869 and finished it in 1872. He became a parish priest in Stari trg pri Ložu where he died and was buried.

1872–1875 Rajmund Kalan (Škofja Loka, 26. 1. 1836 – Sinji Vrh, 30. 12. 1885) was ordained a priest on July 1859 in Ljubljana. He was an assistant priest in Moravče (1860), Vipava (1861), Vreme (1862), Dolenja vas (1964), Podzemelj (1866), Kamnik (1868), Vače (1869) and in Šmarje (1870). He was a local assistant priest in Rob. He was a parish administrator in Sinji Vrh for the last ten years.

1875–1886 Primož Jan (Gorje, 6. 6. 1838 – Rob, 21. 5. 1886) was ordained a priest on July 28, 1861 in Ljubljana. He was an assistant priest in Kočevje (1862), Dolenja vas (1866), Polšnik (1867), Jesenice (1869), Naklo (1870), Stari trg pri Ložu (1872, with the parish priest Blaž Lenček, a former local assistant priest in Robu). He came to Rob presumably in Advent before Christmas 1875.

1886–1897 Mihael Lavtižar (Gozd, Kranjska Gora, 26. 9. 1853 – Rob, 8. 2. 1897) was ordained a priest on July 27, 1878 in Ljubljana. He was a parish priest in Rob from August 1886 until his death. He died of dropsy aged 43.

1897–1907 Frančišek Serafinski Pešec (Ig pri Ljubljani, 29. 9. 1866 – Šmarje–Sap, 11. 2. 1945) was ordained a priest in the 3rd year of his theology studies on July 19, 1890 in Ljubljana. He was a parish priest in Rob (1897), Krka na Dolenjskem (1907), Šmarje–Sap where he was a parish priest and a dean.

1907–1933 Tomaž Zabukovec (Ljubljana, 20. 12. 1871 – Rob, 24. 5. 1933) was ordained a priest on July 25, 1897 in Ljubljana. He was an assistant priest in Čatež ob Savi (1897), Toplice (1898), administrator in Draga (1901), an assistant priest in Bloke (1905). In 1907 he arrived to Rob where he died aged 62.

1933–1945 Ignacij Škobe (Žužemberk, 8. 1. 1892 – Ambate, Ekvador, 29. 10. 1953) was ordained a priest on June 24, 1916 in Ljubljana. He was made assistant priest in Senožeče (1916), Preserje (1918), Cerknica (1919) and Semič (1924). He was a parish administrator in Rob since 1933 and then a parish priest in Rob from 1934 to 1945 when he escaped abroad.

1945–1960 Anton Ronko (Cerknica, 31. 10. 1901 – Rob, 11. 12. 1962) was ordained a priest on June 29, 1928 in Ljubljana. First, he was a prefect at St.

Stanislav Institute. Since 1934 he was a military chaplain in Kragujevac in the archdiocese of Beograd. In 1945, he was appointed a deputy vicar, in 1953 a parish administrator. He retired in 1960.

1960–1967 Anton Čopar (Šmartno pri Litiji, 16. 8. 1927 – Šenčur–Voglje, 4. 2. 2001) attended the primary school in his home town, the higher primary school and the lower high school in Litija, the high school in Poljane in Ljubljana where he graduated in 1951. He studied theology at the Faculty of Theology in Ljubljana. He was ordained a priest on June 29, 1957. He was a priest at the seminary for a year and a spiritual assistant in Borovnica, he was an assistant priest in Cerkle na Gorenjskem. He became a parish priest in Rob in 1960, in Sodražica from 1967 to 1989. He retired and moved to Voglje (the parish of Šenčur). He was a vice dean of the deanery Ribnica (1975–1980), a member of the priests' council (1977–1980) and a referee for the missions of the deanery (1980–1988).

1967–1974 France Dolžan (Križe, 8. 6. 1927) attended the primary school in Križe, the grammar school at St. Stanislav Institute in Kranj and in Ljubljana where he graduated in 1946. He studied theology at the Faculty of Theology in Ljubljana where he was ordained a priest on June 29, 1952. After the military service he was an assistant priest in Metlika (1955), then a parish administrator (1956), later in Mirna Peč (1957), Sava pri Litiji (1960), a parish priest in Rob (1967), in Rovte (1974), Podbrezje 1990) and Trboje (1997). He retired in 2004 and moved to the Priests' Home in Ljubljana.

1974–1986 Janez Modic (Sv. Gregor, 31. 1. 1947) attended the primary school at Sv. Gregor and in Sodražica, the grammar school in Vipava where he graduated in 1965. He studied theology at the Faculty of Theology in Ljubljana where he was ordained a priest on June 29, 1972. He was an assistant priest in Šenčur (1972), a parish administrator in Rob (1974) and a priest (1983). He was also a parish priest in Trebelno (1986). He was a priest for the emigrants in Germany, first in Frankfurt (1991), then in Mannheim since 1996.

1986–1987 Franc Škulj (Sv. Križ–Podboče, 24. 7. 1945) attended the primary school in Podboče, the lower high school in Kostanjevica, a secondary religious school and a minor seminary in Pazin where he graduated in 1965. He studied theology at the Faculty of Theology in Ljubljana where he was ordained a priest in 1970. He was an assistant priest (1971), a temporary administrator (1974), a parish administrator (1974) and a parish priest of Dobrepolje–Videm. From 1986 to 1987 he was a coadministrator in Rob.

1987–1990 Rafko Kralj (Šentvid pri Stični, 26. 9. 1947) attended the primary school in Šentvid pri Stični, the grammar school in Vipava and Stična where he graduated in 1968. He studied theology at the Faculty of Theology in Ljubljana where he was ordained a priest on June 29, 1973. He was an assistant priest in the parishes Ljubljana–Črnuče (1973) and Št. Peter–Otočec (1976), a parish administrator in Brusnice (1977), a parish priest in Velike Lašče (1981) and in

Smlednik (1892). He has been a spiritual assistant priest in Srednja vas in Bohinj since 2008. From 1987 to 1990 he was a coadministrator of the parish Rob.

1990– Šega Vinko (Grahovo, 29. 5. 1917) attended the primary school in his home village and the grammar school in Novo mesto where he graduated in 1973. He studied theology at the Faculty of Theology in Ljubljana where he was ordained a priest on July 4, 1943. He was made an assistant priest in Kočevje (1943), in Žužemberk (1946), a parish administrator in Suhor (1956), a parish priest in Šmartno pri Litiji (1967), Šentlovrenc (1981) and in Rob.

As in *The Chronicle of the Parish Turjak*¹ and in the *Jereb's Chronicle of the Parish Škocjan at Turjak*², the text has been reproduced verbatim, explanations and additions can be found in the footnotes.

Edo Škulj

IZ TURJA ŠKF OZNANIJNE KNJIGE

¹ Cf. E. Škulj, *The Chronicle of the Parish Turjak*, in: AES 28, Ljubljana 2006, 219–303.

² Cf. E. Škulj, *Jereb's Chronicle of the Parish Škocjan at Turjak*, in: AES 29, Ljubljana 2007, 540 pp.

POVZETEK

Arhiv Turjaške župnije, ki je trenutno v župnišču v Škocjanu, hrani sedem skoraj po čudežu obvarovanih oznanilnih knjig, ki z nekaterimi vrzelmi obsegajo obdobje od leta 1857 do konca leta 1942. Čeprav gre za preprosta vsakonedeljska oznanila, pa vendar najdemo v njih nekatere podatke, ki jih drugod ni.

Pri prvi knjigi je prvi list iztrgan, drugi list pa začne pri zadnji nedelji leta 1856, nedelji pred Gospodovim obrezovanjem (nedeljo po božiču). Oznanila je pisal Anton Pintar, ki je služboval kot župnik na Turjaku od poletja 1855 do adventa 1861 in kot upravitelj od adventa 1861 do septembra 1862. Pisal je v latinščini s številnimi okrajšavami. Civilnih datumov nima, ampak samo bogoslužne oznake, npr. ta in ta praznik ali ta in ta nedelja po veliki noči ali po binkoštih. Vsako leto za 8. december, praznik Marijinega brezmadežnega spočetja, opozori na žegnanje v župnijski, in 22. junija, god sv. Ahca, na podružni cerkvi. Prav tako spomni na cesarjev rojstni dan in čez nekaj dni na njegov god (4. oktobra). Občasno so obvezne pušice za razne pogorelce. Leta 1859 opozori na smrt škofa Antona A. Wolfa, leta 1860 pa na novega škofa Jerneja Vidmarja: »Molimo za našega novega škofa Jerneja, ki ga je 6. novembra njegovo c. kr. apostolsko veličanstvo izvolilo, 26. marca njegova svetost, najvišji duhovnik, potrdila in ga je 17. t. m. kardinal in nadškof dunajski posvetil za škofa ter bo dne 1. julija slovesno prevzel vodstvo škofije. Opominja glede dolžnega spoštovanja in poslušnosti ter glede javne in zasebne molitve.« Piše latinsko, zelo redko pa je v oklepaju slovenski izraz, verjetno za pomoč pri branju, saj je moral oznanila povedati po slovensko, čeprav so bila pisana latinsko. Za 3. adventno nedeljo 1861 ima oznanilo: »Tukaj ne bo Božje službe.« S tem se končajo Pintarjeva oznanila. Zdi se, da v času upraviteljstva (od adventa 1861 do septembra 1862) oznanil ni pisal.

Od septembra 1862 do septembra 1863 je župnijo upravljal škocjanski župnik Anton Čibašek, ki je pisal oznanila za ta čas. Pisal je krajsa oznanila kot njegov predhodnik in še vedno v latinščini. Prvi stavek v slovenščini je za novo leto 1863: »Kteri niste še plačila za luster odrajtali, skerbite, da odrajtate do prih. nedelje.«

Zdi se, da turjaška župnika Jakob Marolt (1863–1867) in Ivan Zorec (1867–1870) oznanil nista pisala. Ko je leta 1871 nastopil Janez Čibašek, je začel z naslednjo: »Opomba. Od 18. januarja 1870 do 1. decembra 1871 bila je turjaška fara izpraznjena. Oskerbovala se je med tem časom od g. lokalkaplana želimlskega: Ignacija Tavčarja. Nastop podpisanega fajmoštra in slovesno njegovo vpeljevanje po 6 duhovnih sobratov: č. fajm. in strica Antona Čibašek, g. Anžurja iz Š. Jurja, g. Lenčeka iz Roba, g. Dolinarja iz Kopanja (pridigar), g. kaplana iz Lašč (g. Tavčar je še le k južni v Škocjan prišel) se je godilo 1. adv. nedeljo v tako lepem vremenu

med streljanjem in priterkovanjem in vsred prav obilno zbranega ljudstva iz domače in sosednih fara. Janez Čibašek, fajmošter.«

Od zdaj naprej so oznanila v slovenščini, ne več tako telegrafsko skopa, ampak včasih kar gostobesedna. Ker začne kroniko pisati šele Franc Pavšič leta 1910, iz posameznih oznanil lahko sestavimo nadomestno kroniko. Poleg bogoslužne ozname nedelje ali praznika ima tudi civilni datum, vendar brez letnice. Npr.

»I. adventna nedelja 3. decembra.

1. Popoldanske službe božje danes ne bo. Zato se pa bodo litanijske odmolile po sv. maši.

2. Cel adventni čas bodo zorne maše (zunaj nedelj in praznikov) ob 6 zjutraj.

3. V sredo in petek zapovedani adventni post.

4. Prihodni petek je zapovedani praznik čistega spočetja D. Marije in bo ob 10 slovesno duhovno opravilo (s pridigo med peto sv. mašo) in z ofram za cerkvene potrebe.« Sledijo izvlečki v obliki kronike, in sicer v prvem letu nekoliko bolj podrobno, predvsem glede verskih običajev, v naslednjih letih pa le izredni dogodki.«

Zanimive so tudi statistike ob koncu leta. Čibašek takole sklene svoje delo: »Jest podpisani sem v ti fari pastiroval 6 let, 10 mesecev in 23 dni (od 1. decembra 1871 – 24. oktobra 1878). Odpeljal sem se od tod 24. oktobra zjutraj ter isti dan nastopil novo faro Št. Vid pri Cirknici.«

Med odhodom in prihodom posameznih župnikov je upravljala župnijo sosednja duhovščina, trajno pa je bila župnija brez lastnega župnika od leta 1878 do 1902. Med tem časom so opravljali v gradu službo božjo kot domači duhovniki sledeči gospodje: Škocjanski župnik Bartel Kosec od leta 1878 do 1880. Upokojeni župnik Jakob Gruden od leta 1880 do 1896. Upokojeni kaplan Ivan Bevc od leta 1897 do 1902.

Župnik Mihael Horvat (1902–1908) je redno pisal oznanila v knjigo.

Njega je nasledil župnik Anton Medved (1908–1910), sicer znan slovenski pesnik, ki je pastiroval samo dve leti in na Turjaku tudi umrl. Večkrat omenja stanje njegovega zdravja: »24. maja 1908. Procesija na Goro k sv. Ahaciju za letos izostane zaradi mojega še rahlega zdravja.« »17. oktobra 1909. Mesto mene obolelega maševal ob $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 č. g. M. Kozelj, kapelan v Velikih Laščah.«

Župnik Frančišek Pavšič (1910–1920) je takole začel: »Podpisani je bil 1. avgusta 1910 inštaliran v knezoškofiji kapelici. 2. avgusta je prišel v spremstvu g. župnika Ivana Erjavca iz Želimlja in svojega brata Ivana Pavšiča, c. kr. vladnega računskega asistenta, proti večeru popolnoma incognito na Turjak. Fr. Pavšič, župnik. O. A. M. D. G.« In končal: »Fr. Ks. Pavšič, župnik od 2. avgusta 1910 do 25. oktobra 1921.«

Župnik Franc Hiti (1922–1930) je redno pisal oznanila, končal pa takole: »12. oktobra 1930. V sredo zapustim turjaško župnijo in odidem na svoje novo službeno mesto v Dražgoše.«

Njegov naslednik župnik France Ambrožič (1931–1940) je oznanila izrabil za dolgo obračunavanje z neko birtinjo glede točenja pri Sv. Ahcu: »29. junija sem vam s tega mesta omenil, da bom zadevo glede našega nameravanega točenja na sv. Ahaciju uradno preiskal in vam o tem tudi poročal. – Predolgo bi bilo, ako bi vam hotel pripovedovati vse podrobnosti; razložim naj vam le zadevo, o kateri ste že slišali govoriti in je prav, da jo izveste naravnost iz mojih ust.«

Župnik Franc Valerijan Sartori (1940–1942) je takole nastopil: »22. septembra 1940. Od tu sem, pa do 1. decembra 1940 se po mojih čč. gg. prednikih ni več zabilježevalo v to, zdajno oznanilno knjigo. Novodošli turjaški dušebrižnik: Franc Valerijan Sartori, župni upravitelj. 1/12. 1940.« Nato prepiše dekret in primopredajni zapisnik. In nadaljuje: »1. decembra 1940. V imenu Gospodovem in zaupajoč vedno v Božjo pomoč nastopam kot novodošli dušni pastir in upravitelj župnije Turjak. Po obični službi božji ob 8h in ob čitanju berila in sv. evangelija na današnjo, t. j. 1. adventno nedeljo, prva v mesecu in ob enem obletnica ustanovitve naše države, 1. december, sem se potom i še prečitanega dekreta Knezoškofa Ljubljanskega Dr. Gregorija Rožmana, kot novodošel Turjaški dušni pastir, i še v kratkem za to nedeljo itd. primernim cerkvenim nagovorom predstavil svojim meni v duhovno oskrbo izročenim ovčicam in župljanom župnije Turjak.« Nato opiše začetek druge svetovne vojne in italijansko okupacijo z njenimi zahtevami.

Župnik Anton Stanovnik (1942) je deloval na Turjaku samo eno leto.

In 1940, the new parish priest, Father Anton Stanovnik, also in 1940, became the new Parish Priest Vidmar, and to pray for our new Parish Priest, who was elected by his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majority on November 6, confirmed by His Majesty, the Highest Priest, on August 12, released before the 7th day of the month by the Cardinal and Administrator of Trent, and well volonted, became the leadership of the church on July 1, 1940, according the wishes of the Bishop and obedience, and remained until the end of the year. The wishes of the Emperor he takes in St. Peter's Basilica, the 1940, and the 1941, the first two months were told in his name, and the last two months he remained in his administration for the new Parish Priest Anton Stanovnik, also in 1941. This marks the end of Turjak's administration. It appears that the duration of his administration is from August 1940 to August 1941, and he did not make the announcement.

From September 1941 to October 1942, the parish priest was succeeded by Anton Čiček, the parish priest of Šentvid pri Ljubljani, who remained for this period. He died shortly afterwards, in January 1942, and was succeeded by Anton Zorec. The first indication in the book was made in the year 1942, and the last in the book was published the character, in 1942, the year of the death of Anton Čiček.

It appears that the third parish priest was Father Anton Zorec (1870–1952) and from 1942 to 1944, when Father Franc Ambrožič

ABSTRACT

The archive of the parish Turjak, currently to be found in the parish of Škocjan, keeps seven almost miraculously preserved Announcement books. With some gaps in between, they range from 1857 until the end of 1942. They might be simple Sunday announcements, yet they contain information not to be found anywhere else.

The first book has the first page torn out, the second page starts with the last Sunday of 1856, the Sunday before the Circumcision (Sunday after Christmas). The Announcements were written by Anton Pintar who served as parish priest at Turjak since the summer of 1855 to Advent of 1861, and as parish administrator from Advent 1861 until September 1862. He wrote in Latin with a number of abbreviations. No civil dates are used, only liturgical tags, e.g. a holiday or a Sunday after Easter or Pentecost. Every year on December 8, the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary he points to the parish feast celebration, and on June 22, to the feast of St. Ahac at the succursal church. He also recalls the emperor's birthday, as well as his name day a few days later on October, 4. Occasionally, there are mandatory collections for the victims of a fire.

In 1859, he draws attention to the death of Bishop Anton A. Wolf, and in 1860 to the new bishop Jernej Vidmar: »Let us pray for our new bishop Jernej who was elected by his imperial-royal apostolic majesty on November 6, confirmed by his Holiness, the highest priest, on March 26, ordained bishop on the 17th of this month by the Cardinal and Archbishop of Vienna and will solemnly assume the leadership of the diocese on July 1. A reminder regarding the obligation to respect and obedience, and regarding public and private prayer.« He writes in Latin, rarely he uses a Slovenian term in parentheses, probably to help reading. The announcements were told in Slovene even though they were written in Latin. The announcement for the 3rd Sunday in Advent reads: "There will be no Holy mass." This marks the end of Pintar's announcements. It appears that at the time of his administration (from Advent 1861 to September 1862) he did not write the announcements.

From September 1862 to September 1863, the parish was managed by Anton Čibašek, the parish priest of Škocjan who wrote the announcements for this period. He wrote shorter announcements than his predecessor and still in Latin. The first sentence in Slovene was written in the new year 1863: »Those who have not yet paid for the chandelier, attend to the matter by next Sunday.«

It appears that the parish priest of Turjak Jakob Marolt (1863–1867) and Ivan Zorec (1867–1870) did not write the announcements. In 1871, when Janez Čiba-

šek came, he wrote the following: »Note. From January 18, 1870 to December 1, 1871 the parish of Turjak was discharged. During this time it was administered by the local assistant priest from Želimalje, Ignacij Tavčar.

The first appearance and solemn introduction of the undersigned parish priest by 6 priests: honor. priest and uncle Anton Čibašek, Fr. Anžur from St. Jurij, Fr. Lenček from Rob, Fr. Dolinar from Kopanj (preacher), the assistant priest from Lašič (Fr. Tavčar came to Škocjan for dinner). The event took place on the first Sunday in Advent in beautiful weather, accompanied with shooting and bell ringing with a multitude of people from domestic and neighbouring parishes. Janez Čibašek, parish priest.«

The announcements that follow are written in Slovene, now less sparing in words, sometimes even verbose. Since the chronicle began to be written by Franc Pavšič in 1910, the individual announcements can serve as an alternative chronicle. Next to a liturgical note of a Sunday or a feast, the civil date is written, yet without the year. E.g. »The 1st Sunday of Advent. December 3.

1. No afternoon divine service. The litanies will be prayed after the holy mass.
2. During the entire Advent there will be morning masses (except on Sundays and Feast days) at 6 o'clock.
3. Advent fasting mandatory on Wednesdays and Fridays.
4. Next Friday is the holy day of obligation of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary and a solemn mass at 10 (with a homily during a sung mass) and a collection for the needs of the church.« Follow the extracts in the form of a chronicle; in the first year in slightly more detail, particularly regarding religious practices, in the following years only the outstanding incidents are mentioned.

End of year statistics are also interesting. Čibašek concludes his work: »The undersigned served this parish for 6 years, 10 months and 23 days (from December 1, 1871 to October 24, 1878). I left from here on October 24, in the morning and began my pastorate on the same day in the new parish of St. Vid pri Cirknici.«

Between departure and arrival of individual parish priests the parish was administered by the priests from the neighbouring parishes. The parish was without its own priest from 1878 to 1902. During this time the following domestic priests said mass in the castle: Bartel Kosec, the parish priest of Škocjan from 1878 until 1880. The retired priest Jakob Gruden from 1880 until 1896. The retired assistant priest Ivan Bevc from 1897 until 1902.

The parish priest Mihael Horvat (1902–1908) regularly wrote the announcements in the book.

He was succeeded by the parish priest Anton Medved (1908–1910), a well known Slovene poet, who served the parish for only two years and died at Turjak. He often mentions his health conditions: »May, 24, 1908. The procession to Gora St. Ahac, will be missing this year due to my frail health.«

» October 17, 1909. Due to my sickness, the holy mass was celebrated at ½ 10 by honour. Fr. M. Kozelj, the assistant priest of Velike Lašče.«

The parish priest Frančišek Pavšič (1910–1920) began like this: »The undersigned was installed on August 1, 1910 in the prince bishop's chapel. He came to Turjak completely incognito, accompanied by the parish priest Ivan Erjavec from Želimlje and my brother Ivan Pavšič, an imperial-royal government's audit assistant, in the evening on August 2. Fr. Pavšič, parish priest. O. A. M. D. G.« He finished: »Fr. Ks. Pavšič, parish priest from August 2, 1910 until October 25, 1921.«

The parish priest Franc Hiti (1922–1930) wrote the announcements and finished them: »October 12, 1930. I am leaving the parish of Turjak on Wednesday and I am setting out to my new post to the village of Dražgoše.«

His successor, the parish priest France Ambrožič (1931–1940) used the announcements to settle the matters with an innkeeper about retailing alcoholic drinks at St. Ahac: »On June 29, I mentioned here that I intend to refer the matter about our planned retailing of drinks at St. Ahac to official search and I shall give you a report. – It would take too long if I gave you all the details, so let me explain only the matter about which you've already heard and it is right that you learn about it directly from my mouth.«

The parish priest Franc Valerijan Sartori (1940–1942) began like this: »September 22, 1940. From here until December 1, 1940 my honourable predecessors did not enter anything in the present announcement book. The newly arrived pastor of Turjak: Franc Valerijan Sartori, parish administrator. 1/12. 1940.« He then copies the decree and the minutes of the handover. And continues: »December 1, 1940. In the name of the Lord and in reliance in God's help I begin my ministry as the newly arrived pastor and administrator of the parish Turjak. At the regular holy mass at 8 o'clock, after the Reading and the Gospel on this First Sunday in Advent, the first in the month and also the anniversary of the establishment of our country, December 1, after reading the decree of Prince bishop of Ljubljana, dr. Gregorij Rožman, as the newly arrived pastor of Turjak, and after the sermon, I presented myself to the flock and the parishioners of Turjak given to my spiritual care.«

He describes then the beginning of the Second World War, the Italian occupation and its requirements.

The parish priest Anton Stanovnik (1942) served the parish of Turjak only for one year.