

KAMEN NA KAMEN – PALAČA! / STONE ON STONE – PALACE! (Plemstvo na Postojnskem) / (Nobility in Postojna)

Razstavo Plemstvo na Postojnskem so pripravile štiri udeležke andrargoškega programa Muzej za zelence, ki so si same izbrale temo muzejske postavitve in tudi njene vsebinske poudarke. Hrbtenico postavitve predstavlja časovni trak, ki obsega osem poglavij oziroma stoletij, obdobje med 12. stoletjem in prvo polovico 20. stoletja. Gre za čas, ko so na območju današnje Postojne in okolice vladale različne plemiške rodbine, ki so tako ali drugače vplivale na razvoj kraja, kot ga poznamo danes. Poleg dogajanja na Postojnskem so na časovnici vzporedno predstavljeni tudi pomembnejši dogodki, ki so zaznamovali svetovno zgodovino. Obiskovalec si lahko tako lažje predstavlja, kaj se je sočasno dogajalo na lokalni in svetovni ravni, ter ta dva aspekta poveže. Avtorice so si pri vsakem stoletju izbrale posamezne plemiške rodbine, ki so takrat zaznamovale naš kraj, in na razstavi kratko opisale tudi nekatere njihove predstavnike. Hkrati so vsebino dopolnile še z določenimi zanimivostmi ali osebnostmi, na katere so ob svojem raziskovanju naleteli in so del našega, postojnskega prostora.

Plemstvo je družbeni sloj, ki uživa podedovane ali podeljene pravice in privilegije ter je del aristokracije. Poznamo nižje, višje, posvetno, cerkveno, staro, novo, vojaško in uradniško plemstvo. Plemiške nazive, ki jih je podeljeval vladar, je bilo poleg dedovanja mogoče pridobiti zaradi izrednih vojaških zaslug (viteštvo, samuraji), ekonomske moči ali drugih zaslug za službo državi in vladarju. V Evropi je bilo plemstvo na vrhuncu moči od srednjega veka do poznega 18. stoletja, z razvojem meščanstva, predvsem pa po francoski revoluciji, pa je izgubilo svojo veljavo.

Na tleh današnje Slovenije je plemstvo obstajalo od karantanskih knezov dalje. Vsaka rodbina je imela svoj grb, ki je lahko bil v primeru povišanja plemiškega ranga dopoljen in izboljšan. Staro, fevdalno plemstvo je imelo v lasti posestva, novo, v kolikor je naziv pridobilo zaradi ekonomske moči in premoženja, pa je imelo v lasti rudnike in fužine ter se ukvarjalo z gozdarstvom in lesno industrijo ter trgovino.

plémstvo -a s (è) v razredni družbi

1. 1. družbeni sloj, ki uživa podedovane ali podeljene pravice, privilegije: plemstvo in meščanstvo / nižje, višje plemstvo; posvetno plemstvo / fevdalno plemstvo

☞ zgod. kupiti, podeliti plemstvo pravico do plemiškega naslova, položaja // knjiž. skupina ljudi, ki ima moč, veljavo zaradi položaja ali premoženja; aristokracija: denarno, finančno plemstvo; pren. plemstvo duha

The exhibition *The Nobility in Postojna* was prepared by four participants of the adult education program "Museum for Rookies," who independently chose the topic of the exhibition and its content. The backbone of the exhibition is a timeline comprising of eight chapters or centuries, spanning over the period between the 12th century and the first half of the 20th century. This is the period during which Postojna and its surrounding areas were ruled by various noble families, who in one way or another influenced the town's development as we know it today. In addition to the events in Postojna, the timeline also highlights significant events that concurrently shaped world history. This makes it easier for visitors to envisage concurrent events at both local and global levels and to make connections between the two aspects. For each century, the authors have selected some of the noble families that made a significant mark on our region at that particular time and have also briefly described some of their representatives. At the same time, they supplemented the content with certain curiosities or personalities they have come across during their research and are part of our Postojna space.

The nobility is a social class that enjoys inherited or granted rights and privileges and is a part of the aristocracy. We distinguish between lower and higher nobility, secular and ecclesiastical, old and new, as well as military and administrative nobility. Noble titles granted by the ruler could be acquired through inheritance and exceptional military merits (knighthood, samurais), economic power, or other services to the state and the ruler. In Europe, the nobility was at the height of its power from the Middle Ages to the late 18th century. However, with the rise of the bourgeoisie, especially after the French Revolution, it lost its significance.

In what is now Slovenia, the nobility has had a long-standing history from the time of the Carantanian princes onwards. Each noble family had its own coat of arms, which could be supplemented and enhanced in the case of an elevation in their rank. The old feudal nobility primarily owned estates. However, the new nobility, who acquired their title because of their economic power and wealth, had a more diverse range of activities. They owned mines and ironworks, and were involved in forestry, the timber industry, as well as in trade.

Nobility, noun

/ˈnɒʊ ˈbɪləti/ /ˈnəʊ ˈbɪləti/

1. the nobility

[singular + singular or plural verb] people of high social position who have titles such as that of duke or duchess

Synonym: aristocracy

12. STOLETJE/Century

Čas 12. stoletja so zaznamovale križarske vojne. Prva se je začela že leta 1095, ko je papež Urban II. pozval katoličane na pregon Turkov iz Svete dežele. Na klic se je odzvalo več deset tisoč križarjev, ki so se vojn udeleževali tako zaradi pustolovskega duha in želje po odrešenju kot plena. Katoličani so se s prekinjavami bojevali dve stoletji, a jim ni nikoli uspelo ponovno zavzeti Svete dežele. So pa vojne razkrile naraščajočo moč križarskih monarhov, kot je bil na primer kralj Rihard Levjescrni.

V 12. stoletju so naši kraji spadali pod Sveto rimsko cesarstvo, ki mu je vladal cesar. Sveto rimsko cesarstvo ni imelo prestolnice in organizirane osrednje vlade, kot je bilo to v Angliji ali Franciji. Na zunanjih mejah cesarstva so bile v tem času vzpostavljene mejne krajine, kjer so svoja dinastična ozemlja ustvarjale plemiške rodbine. Zanje značilna sta bila gradnja močnih obrambnih utrd in gradov ter vzpostavljanje fevdalnega sistema. V drugi polovici 12. stoletja je cesarstvu vladal Friderik I. Barbarossa (1152–1190), ki je pri sedemindvajsetih letih prejel vladarske insignije.

Na nekdanjem prazgodovinskem gradišču na hribu Sovič je v tem času bil stolp, močna utrdba in sedež posesti, ki je takrat spadala pod najstarejšo župnijo v triški škofiji, župnijo Slavina. Prebivalci Pivke kotline so se preživljali predvsem s pašništvom in ovčerejo, saj kamnita tla niso omogočala intenzivnega poljedelstva. V 12. stoletju so se vzpostavljale pomembne prometne povezave oziroma poti (Razdrto–Londol–Studeno–Planina), gradili pa so se tudi gradovi, med drugim Lož, Senožče, Snežnik in ljubljanski grad.

The 12th century was marked by the Crusades. The first Crusade began in 1095 when Pope Urban II called upon Catholics to expel the Turks from the Holy Land. Tens of thousands of crusaders responded to his call, taking part in the wars driven by a spirit of adventure, a desire for salvation, and the pursuit of loot. The Catholics fought intermittently for two hundred years but never succeeded in retaking the Holy Land. However, the wars revealed the growing power of monarchs who participated in the Crusades, such as King Richard the Lionheart.

In the 12th century, our region was part of the Holy Roman Empire, which was ruled by an emperor. The Holy Roman Empire did not have a capital city or an organized central government like England or France. During this period, marches were established on the empire's outer edges, where noble families established their dynastic territories. They were characterized by the construction of defensive fortifications and castles as well as the establishment of the feudal system. In the second half of the 12th century, the empire was ruled by Frederick I Barbarossa (1152–1190), who received the imperial insignia at the age of 27.

At that time, a tower – a mighty fortification as well as the seat of the estate – already stood on the former prehistoric hillfort on the Sovič Hill. The estate belonged to the oldest parish in the Diocese of Trieste, which was the Parish of Slavina. The inhabitants of the Pivka Basin primarily made their living from pastoralism and sheep farming, as the rocky soil did not allow for intensive agriculture. In the 12th century, essential transportation routes were established (Razdrto–Londol–Studeno–Planina), and castles were built such as Lož, Senožče, Snežnik, and Ljubljana Castle.



James Vukard Valušec: grad Adlping (Postojna). (Vir: Digitalna knjižnica Slovenije)

Johann Walschard von Welsser: Adlping (Postojna) castle. (Source: Digital Library of Slovenia)



Grb Oglejskih patriarhov kot cerkvenih poglavarjev. Oglejski patriarhat (od 13. stoletja naprej) imenovan tudi Patria del Friuli, bil močnejši svetovno obsevan pa je imel v glavnem splošnoevropskega obsega vzhod na modernem tleh. (Vir: James Vukard Valušec: 1887–1888. Velika grobnica trstja.)

The coat of arms of the Patriarchs of Aquileia as church leaders. As a holder of secular power, the Patriarchate of Aquileia (also known as Patria del Friuli from the 13th century onwards) had a golden eagle depicted on a blue shield in its coat of arms. (Source: Johann Walschard Valušec: 1887–1888. Great Aerialist.)

Oglejski patriarhat

Oglejski patriarhat je v 12. stoletju pomenil tako cerkveno kot posvetno oblast. Cerkevna oblast Ogleja je trajala vse do leta 1751, posvetna pa do 1420, ko so področje, ki je delno segalo tudi na slovensko ozemlje zasedli Benečani. Oglejski patriarh je bil v 12. stoletju mejni grof na Kranjskem (takrat je šlo za ozemlje vzhodno od Planine), kjer je imel posesti okrog Cerknice in Loža, delno v Zgornji Savinjski dolini. V grofiji ni imel veliko ozemelj in ne večje podpore, zato so se na Kranjskem uveljavile plemiške rodbine, kot so na primer Andeški in Spannheimi. Patriarhova oblast je bila tako le »formalna« oziroma na papirju. Oglejski patriarhi kot posvetna oblast so bili bistveno bolj prisotni na področju današnje Primorske in Istre, a so kasneje tudi tam vse bolj izgubljali na pomenu, vse večjo veljavo pa so pridobivali Goriški, Devinski, Habsburžani in Benečani.

The Patriarchate of Aquileia

In the 12th century, the Patriarchate of Aquileia represented both the ecclesiastical and the secular authority. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Aquileia lasted until 1751, while its secular authority persisted until 1420, when the Venetians occupied the area, which partially extended into present-day Slovenian territory. In the 12th century, the patriarch of Aquileia was the margrave of Carniola (at the time, its territory encompassed the area east of Planina), where he held estates around Cerknica and Lož and partly in the Upper Savinja Valley. In Carniola, he had neither much land nor significant support, so noble families such as the Andechs and Spanheim established themselves. Thus, the patriarch's authority was largely "formal" or merely nominal. Patriarchs of Aquileia, as secular rulers, were much more influential in the region of the present-day Littoral (Primorska) and Istria. However, their significance waned over time in these areas. Instead, the counts of Gorizia, the Lords of Duina, the Habsburgs, and the Venetians gained prominence.

1136

Postojna je kot naselje prvič omenjena v starih oglejskih rokopisih, in sicer z imenom *Arisperch*. V kasnejših besedilih se ime pojavlja v različnih inačicah (*Arisperch*, *Arnsberg*).

Postojna is mentioned as a settlement for the first time in the ancient manuscripts from Aquileia under the name Arisperch. In later texts, the name appears in various forms ("Arisperch," "Arnsberg").

1180

Rodbina Meranskih dobi knežji status in Bertold IV. je povzdignjen v vojvodo Meranskega.

The Merania family attained princely status, and Bertold IV was elevated to the status of Duke of Merania.

Andeško-Meranski

Robina grofov Andeških, kasneje vojvoda Meranskih, je bila v 12. in prvi polovici 13. stoletja ena najpomembnejših bavarskih plemiških rodbin. Grof Bertold II. Andeški je s poroko s kraljico Zofijo, hčerko istrskega mejnega grofa Popona, pridobil ozemlja južno od Alp (Kamnik, Slovenj Gradec, Vipava, Postojna). Njegov sin Bertold III., ki je med drugim nadziral pomembne povezave z Italijo in bil redni spremljevalec cesarja Friderika I. Barbarosse, je bil leta 1173 imenovan za mejnega grofa Istre. Njegov naslednik Bertold IV. pa je bil leta 1180 povzdignjen v vojvodo Meranskega, s čimer je rodbina pridobila knežji status. Člani te plemiške družine so spadali med peščico najvplivnejših državnih knezov in so zasedali pomembne položaje tako v Cerkvi kot vojski.

The Andechs-Merania Family

The Andechs family, later known as the Dukes of Merania, was one of the most important Bavarian noble families in the 12th and the first half of the 13th century. Count Berthold II of Andechs married Queen Sophia, daughter of Popon, an Istrian margrave, and thus acquired territories south of the Alps (Kamnik, Slovenj Gradec, Vipava, Postojna). His son, Berthold III, who controlled critical routes to Italy and frequently accompanied Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, was appointed margrave of Istria in 1173. His successor, Berthold IV, was elevated to the status of Duke of Merania in 1180, thus granting the family princely status. Members of this noble family were among the few most influential state princes and held significant positions in both the Church and the military.



Grf Bertold II. Andeški, ki je v 12. stoletju pridobil ozemlja južno od Alp in v tem tudi današnje Postojno. (Izbrano vir: Bertold II. Andeški)

Count Berthold II of Andechs acquired territories south of the Alps in the 12th century, including the area of this day Postojna. (Vir: source: Bertold II of Andechs)

13. STOLETJE/Century

Začetek 13. stoletja zaznamuje ustanovitev posebnega cerkvenega sodišča – inkvizicije, ki je svoj vrhunec dosegla v renesansi z lovom na čarovnice. V tem obdobju potekajo tudi osvajanja Mongolov pod vodstvom Džingiskana, ki leta 1241 vdrejo tudi v Evropo. Izpostaviti velja tudi ustanovitev Hanzeatske zveze ali Hanse – trgovske in obrambne konfederacije trgovskih cehov in mest v severozahodni in srednji Evropi, ki je kar tri stoletja obvladovala baltsko pomorsko trgovino. Ob koncu 12. in na začetku 13. stoletja je Bizantinsko cesarstvo v zatonu, gre pa tudi za čas začetka širjenja Turkov selžukov proti zahodu.

V Svetem rimskem cesarstvu so 13. stoletje zaznamovali spopadi med Rudolfom I. Habsburškim in češkim kraljem Otokarjem II. Premyslom, ki je z dedno pogodbo po bratranču Ulriku III. Spannheimskem pridobil Korosko in Kranjsko. Rudolf Habsburški je Otokarja v spopadih premagal in za svoja dinastična ozemlja obdržal Avstrijo in Štajersko, Kranjsko in Slovensko marko (krajino) pa za nekaj desetletij prepustil oglejskim patriarhom. V tem času so se postopno torej že izoblikovale dežele (Koroska, Kranjska, Štajerska, Goriška), pri čemer so izhodišča predstavljale vojvodine in grofije kot upravne administrativne enote.

Pravice mejnega grofa in vrhovno oblast nad vso Istro, tudi Postojno, ki je bila takrat v lasti Andeško-Meranskih, je pridobil oglejski patriarh. V notranjosti Istre pa so se na račun Ogleja začeli širiti gorjski grofje. Naše ozemlje je takrat še vedno spadalo pod cesarstvo, ki pa je bilo le ohlapen državni okvir. Istrska mesta z izjemo Trsta so spadala pod Beneško republiko, Prekmurje pa v Ogrsko kraljestvo. Sredi 13. stoletja je bil prvič omenjen grad Postojna (Castrum Arnesperch), prvič pa je bil omenjen tudi grad Jama, katerega gradnja je nato potekala vse do 16. stoletja in je bila prilagojena naravnim danostim.

The early 13th century was marked by the establishment of a special ecclesiastical court – the Inquisition, which peaked during the Renaissance with the witch hunts. This period also witnessed the conquests of the Mongols under the leadership of Genghis Khan, who invaded Europe in 1241. Another significant development was the founding of the Hanseatic League or Hansa (also Hanse) – a commercial and defensive confederation of merchant guilds and market towns in northwestern and central Europe. The Hanseatic League dominated the Baltic maritime trade for three centuries. At the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century, the Byzantine Empire was in decline, and this period also saw the start of the westward expansion of the Seljuk Turks.

Conflicts between Rudolf I of Habsburg and Ottokar II Premysl of Bohemia marked the 13th century in the Holy Roman Empire. Ottokar acquired Carinthia and Carniola through an inheritance agreement with his cousin Ulrich III of Spainheim. Rudolf of Habsburg defeated Ottokar in battle and retained Austria and Styria as his dynastic territories. However, Carniola and the Slovene March (Lande) were left to the patriarchs of Aquileia for a few decades. During this time, the regions of Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and Gorizia began to take shape, with the duchies and counties serving as starting points for administrative units.

The rights of the margrave and supreme authority over Istria, including Postojna, which was then owned by the Andechs-Meranians, were acquired by the patriarch of Aquileia. In the interior of Istria, however, the counts of Gorizia began expanding their influence at the expense of Aquileia. At that time, our territory was still part of the Empire, which was only a loose state framework. Istrian towns, with the exception of Trieste, were part of the Venetian Republic, while Prekmurje was part of the Kingdom of Hungary. In the middle of the 13th century, the Postojna Castle (Castrum Arnesperch) and the Jama Castle were mentioned for the first time, the construction of which continued until the 16th century and was adapted to the natural conditions of that area.



Book 1: zemljevid Posredna razdelitev na jugovzhodni Svetega rimskega cesarstva med letoma 1209 in 1228. (Vir: Slovenski zgodovinski atlas, 2011. Izdajina: Nova revija.)
 Excerpt from the map showing the Last Division in the Southeast of the Holy Roman Empire between 1209 and 1228. (Source: Slovenian Historical Atlas, 2011. Izdajina: Nova revija.)

Gospodje Orehovski (von Nussdorf)

Kot je poročal Valvasor, je grad Orehok prvič omenjen leta 1245 kot rodni grad gospodov Orehovskih (von Nussdorf). Kmetije v kraju Nussdorf, ki je bil tedaj verjetno fevd grofov Rihemberških, so nanizane na seznamu gorjske posesti z začetka 13. stoletja. Plemiči Orehovski so bili trije bratje: Rudolf, Hartvik in Oton. Po izumrtju rodbine Nussdorf naj bi grad, za katerega se predvideva, da je bil stolpste oblike, propadel.

The Lords of Orehok (von Nussdorf)

As reported by Valvasor, the Orehok Castle was first mentioned in 1245 as the ancestral castle of the Lords of Orehok (von Nussdorf). The farms in Nussdorf, likely a fief of the counts of Rihenberg at the time, are listed in the inventory of the Gorizia estates from the early 13th century. The noble family of the Lords of Orehok included three brothers: Rudolf, Hartvik, and Oton. After the extinction of the lineage, the castle, which is believed to have been tower-shaped, dilapidated.

1204

Križarji oplenijo Konstantinopol.
 Crusaders sack Constantinople.

1251

Prvič se omenjata grad Postojna (Castrum Arnesperch) in Vipava.
 The Postojna Castle (Castrum Arnesperch) and the Vipava Castle are mentioned for the first time.

1273

Rudolf Habsburški je izvoljen za kralja Svetega rimskega cesarstva.
 Rudolph I of Habsburg is elected as King of the Holy Roman Empire.

1299

Ustanovljeno je Otomansko cesarstvo.
 The Ottoman Empire is founded.



Jakov Valvasor: Grad Orehok – Nussdorf, 1679. (Opisni in kartografski del.)
 Johann Wilhelm von Welfsen: Castle Orehok – Nussdorf, 1678. (Opisni in kartografski del.)

14. STOLETJE/Century

Začetek stoletja je zaznamovala t. i. mala ledena doba, ki je po mnenju strokovnjakov povzročila smrt skoraj četrtine evropskega prebivalstva, saj jo je spremljala velika lakota. V obdobju od leta 1371 do 1791 je bilo samo v Franciji kar 111 lakotnih let. Tudi naselitev Amerike v 16. stoletju nekateri raziskovalci povezujejo prav s posledicami male ledene dobe – ljudje so iz Evrope v Ameriko odhajali v upanju na boljše življenje. V tem času je postal pomembna surovina premog. Za njegovo pridobivanje in transport so bile organizirane delavnice z najemniškimi delavci, kar je že naznanjalo znanstveno-tehnološko revolucijo in rojstvo nove družbene organizacije – kapitalizma. Stoletja pa ni zaznamovala samo lakota, ampak tudi kuga. Pandemija »črne smrti« je pustila po Evropi, ki je zaradi kuge izgubila kar četrtino prebivalstva.

Na Kranjskem so v tem času vladali Habsburžani, v primorskih mestih pa Benečani, ki so živahno trgovali med seboj. Čas so zaznamovali občasni vpadi Otomanov in spopadi med tedanjim plemstvom. Habsburžani so na različne načine, tudi s porokami in medsebojnimi dednimi pogodbami, brez težav pridobili Kranjsko in Koroško. Ozemlje Postojne in kraškega območja zahodno od Postojnskih vrat je bilo v tem času preprosto znano kot Kras, uradno je postalo del Kranjske šele po letu 1500. V dobi razpadanja oglejske posesti, natančneje leta 1371, so Habsburžani ob prodiranju proti Jadranu pridobili tudi postojnske posesti in postali gospodarji na gradu Sovič. V tem času so se vrstili tudi spopadi med oglejskimi patriarhi in goriskimi grofi. Leta 1398 so čete oglejskega patriarha premagale nemške upornike, ki so se zatekli v grad Jama. Utrabo so požgali, puntarske viteze pod vodstvom Pankracija Jamskega pa je patriarh izobčil. V tem času je bilo v imenih »postojnski grad« in »Postojnsko okrajno glavarstvo dežele Kranjske« ime za Postojno že izpričano v današnji obliki – Postojna, Postojna.

The beginning of the 14th century was marked by the so-called Little Ice Age, which, according to experts, caused the death of almost a quarter of Europe's population since it was accompanied by severe famine. From 1371 to 1791, France alone experienced 111 years of famine. Some researchers also attribute the settlement of America in the 16th century with the consequences of the Little Ice Age – people left Europe for America in hopes of a better life. At that time, coal became an essential natural resource. Workshops with hired workers were organized for its extraction and transport, heralding the scientific-technological revolution and the birth of a new social organization – capitalism. However, the century was marked not only by famine but also by the plague. The pandemic of the "Black Death" ravaged Europe, causing the continent to lose a quarter of its population to the disease.

At that time, the Habsburgs ruled in Carniola (Kranjska), while the Venetians held sway in the Littoral (Primorska), engaging in lively trade relations. The period was marked by occasional Ottoman incursions and conflicts among the local nobility. The Habsburgs had no major problems with the acquisition of both Carniola and Carinthia by various means, including marriages and mutual inheritance agreements. The territory of Postojna and the Karst region west of the Postojna Gate was known simply as the Karst during this time. It did not officially become part of Carniola until after 1500.

During the period of the disintegration of the territories of the Patriarchate of Aquileia, in 1371 to be precise, they also acquired the Postojna estates as they advanced towards the Adriatic and became the lords of the Sovič Castle. This period also saw conflicts between patriarchs of Aquileia and the counts of Gorizia. In 1398, troops of the patriarch of Aquileia defeated German rebels who had taken refuge in the Jama Castle. The fortress was burnt down, and the patriarch excommunicated the rebel knights led by Pankracij Jamski. During this time, the names "the Postojna Castle" and "Postojna District Administration of the Duchy of Carniola" were already documented in their present form – Postojna, Postojna.



Grb grofov Celjskih (von Cilli), iz Časin, ko so bili glavni na Kranjskem. [Vir: Janez Vajkard Valvasor, 1687-1688, Velika grbovna knjiga.]

Coat of arms of the Counts of Celje (von Cilli) from when they were the rulers of Carniola. [Source: Johann Weikhard von Valvasor, 1687-1688, Great Armorial.]

Habsburžani

Habsburžani so bili ena najstarejših in največjih vladarskih dinastij v Evropi, ki je od 2. polovice 13. stoletja vladala vsem avstrijskim deželam, tudi večini ozemlja današnje Slovenije. Med člani rodbine lahko v tem stoletju izpostavimo Albrehta II. Avstrijskega (1298–1358), znanega tudi kot Albreht Hiromi ali Modri, ki je bil vojvoda Avstrije, Štajerske in Koroške ter gospod Kranjske in Prednje Avstrije. Rudolfa IV. Habsburškega, ki si je prizadeval za rast moči Habsburžanov, povečevanje gospodarske osnove države in svobodno konkurenco, sta nasledila njegova mlajša brata, Albert III. in Leopold III. V 2. polovici 14. stoletja se je rodbina zaradi medsebojnih sporov razdelila na dve veji – Albertinska je imela v oblasti Spodnjo in Zgornjo Avstrijo ter kasneje še Češko in Ogrsko, Leopoldinska pa je obsegala med drugim tudi slovensko vejo.

Grofe Celjski (Grafen von Cilli)

Celjski grofje so bili najbolj znana in najplivnejša plemiška rodbina, ki je imela svojo matično posest na območju današnje Slovenije. Grofovski naziv so prejeli, ko je cesar Ludvik Bavarski leta 1341 povzdignil Friderika I. v grofa. Kot poplačilo za zvesto službo so jim Habsburžani zastavljali celotna gospostva z gradovi, mesti in trgi ter vsemi pravicami in dohodki. Gospostvo in grad Postojna sta bila v zastavi grofov Celjskih med letoma 1372 in 1432.

The Habsburg Family

The Habsburgs were one of the oldest and largest dynasties in Europe, ruling all Austrian lands, including most of the territory of present-day Slovenia, from the second half of the 13th century. Among the members of the family in the 14th century, we can highlight Albrecht II of Austria (1298-1358), also known as Albrecht "the Lame" or "the Wise", who was the Duke of Austria, Styria, and Carinthia, as well as the Lord of Carniola and the Vorderösterreich. Rudolf IV of Habsburg, who sought to increase the Habsburgs' power, expand the state's economic base, and promote free competition, was succeeded by his younger brothers, Albert III, and Leopold III. In the second half of the 14th century, the family split into two branches due to internal disputes—the Albertine branch, which ruled Lower and Upper Austria and later Bohemia and Hungary, and the Leopoldine branch, which also included the Slavic branch.

Counts of Celje (Grafen von Cilli)

The counts of Cilli were the best known and most influential noble family to have had their ancestral estate located in the territory of present-day Slovenia. They were granted the title of counts when Emperor Louis IV of Bavaria elevated Frederick I to the rank of count in 1341. As a reward for their loyal service, the Habsburgs pledged to them their entire estates with castles, towns, and market towns, along with all rights and income. The seigniorship of Postojna and the castle were promised to the counts of Cilli between 1372 and 1432.

1335

Wulfing Šteberški je omenjen kot oglejski glavar v Postojni in je posedoval celotno gospostvo Postojna.

Wulfing von Steber is mentioned as the governor of Aquileia in Postojna and possesses the entire territory of Postojna.

1350

Predjamski grad se omenja kot Castrum Laforun Forame.

The Predjama Castle is mentioned as Castrum Laforun Forame.

1364

Kranjska postane vojvodina. Carniola becomes a duchy.

1371

Habsburžani postanejo gospodarji gospostva in gradu na Soviču ter imajo v Postojni svojo mitnico (1372).

The Habsburgs become the lords of Sovič Castle and principality; they also collect customs in Postojna.



Iskri iz zemljevidu Gospodarstva v poznem srednjem veku. Na njem so posebej označene pomembnejše mestice: Plana, Postojna, Lendol, Senohvala, Vipava. [Vir: Slovenski geografski atlas, 2011, Ljubljana: Nova revija.]

Excerpt from the map Economy in the Late Middle Ages. It highlights important stations – Plana, Postojna, Lendol, Senohvala, Vipava. [Source: Slovenian Historical Atlas, 2011, Ljubljana: Nova revija.]

15. STOLETJE/Century

Največji dogodek v svetovni zgodovini ob koncu 14. stoletja je bil dokončni propad Mongolskega imperija. V tem času se je nadaljevalo širjenje islama, ki se je razširil tudi v vzhodno in zahodno Afriko, na Indokitajski polotok in v Indonezijo. V 2. polovici 15. stoletja se je srednji vek prelomil v novega. Rekonkvista se je končala z zmago španskih kristjanov, kraljestvi Kastilja in Leon ter Aragon pa sta se združili in se predstavljali kot močna španska državnost. Portugalske in španske karavale so se pogumno pognale v širni ocean in zaznamovale začetek dobe velikih geografskih odkritij ter s tem ustvarjanja kolonialnih imperijev. Anglija je bila poražena v boju proti francoskemu ljudstvu, ki si je pod zastavo Ivane Orleanske dokončno izborilo osvoboditev svoje domovine. Na Italiskem polotoku so cvetele mestne države (Firence, Milano, Genova, Benetke), ki niso bile združene venotno nacionalno državo. Pri nas je 15. stoletje zaznamovala vojna med Habsburžani in Benečani. Gre tudi za čas, ko so celjski grofje s Habsburžani podpisali pogodbo o medsebojnem desovanju in primenu izumrtja katere od rodbin. Kazenje, ko je bil v Beogradu ubit zadnji pokrazezičeski grof Ulrik II., so Habsburžani na podlagi pogodbe pridobili vse njihovo premoženje. V času vojne cesarja Friderika III., Habsburškega z ogrskim kraljem Matjijo Korvinom so se izoblikovale vojnopolne zveze iz glavnih mest Kranjske in Štajerske proti jugu. Na našem ozemlju so se pojavile poštne postaje in poštarski pomožni osebje. V 1. polovici 15. stoletja je bila Postojna prvič omenjena kot trg. V tem času je, tako v virih, »Postojna imela 12 in pol kmetij, 11 celih, 3 pa polovične. Tržani in kmetje so svoje podložniške obveznosti poravnali v denarju in tlaku.« V 15. stoletju so naše kraje zaznamovali tudi turški vpadi. Prvi roparski vdori Turkov so bili dokumentirani v letih 1408 in 1411. Deželna vojska je popolnoma zajela pri obrambi in položaj kmetov, ki so bili prepuščeni sami sebi, se je močno poslabšal. Postojnska jama je nudila dobro zavetje starikom, ženskam in otrokom pred krutimi Turki, ki so neusmiljeno zažigali, ropali in morili tudi v 2. polovici 15. stoletja. Zavetje okolikim prebivalcem pa je nudil tudi kompleks na Šilentaborju.

The late 14th century was marked by the Mongol Empire's final and definitive collapse, which stands as one of the most significant events in world history. During that period, the spread of Islam continued, spreading to both Eastern and Western Africa, Indochina, and Indonesia. In the second half of the 15th century, the Middle Ages were followed by the early modern period. The Reconquista ended with the victory of Spanish Christians, the kingdoms of Castile-Leon and Aragon united, thus forming a powerful Spanish state. Portuguese and Spanish caravels boldly ventured into the vast ocean and marked the Age of Exploration which led to the creation of colonial empires. England was defeated in the conflict against the French, who, under the banner of Joan of Arc, secured their homeland's liberation. Meanwhile, the Italian Peninsula flourished with city-states such as Florence, Milan, Genoa, and Venice, which remained independent entities rather than a single united nation-state. In the territory of present-day Slovenia, the 15th century was marked by a war between the Habsburgs and the Venetians. This was also the period when the signed a treaty of mutual inheritance in the event of the extinction of either of the families. After the assassination of Ulrik II, the last noble count of Cilli, in Belgrade, the Habsburgs acquired all their possessions according to the terms of land treaty. During the war between Emperor Frederick III of Habsburg and Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, wartime postal service alliances formed from the capital cities of Carniola and Styria towards the south. Postal stations and mail carriers with auxiliary staff have emerged in our territory. In the first half of the 15th century, Postojna was mentioned for the first time as a market town. According to sources, during that period, "Postojna had 12 and a half farms, 11 of which were whole farms, and three of them were half-farms. The townspeople and farmers settled their feudal obligations in money and feudal labour." Ottoman incursions in our regions also marked the 15th century. The first marauding raids from the Ottoman Empire were documented in 1408 and 1411. The provincial army ultimately failed to defend the territory, and the position of the farmers, who were left to fend for themselves, deteriorated dramatically. The Postojna Cave provided refuge for the elderly, women, and children from the cruel Turks, who mercilessly burned, looted, and killed even in the second half of the 15th century. The complex at Šilentabor provided additional shelter to the surrounding residents.



Grb rodbine Lueger, ki je nekoliko drugačen od znanega grba vitez Erasma Predjamskega. (Vir: James Vajkard Valvasor, 1687-1688, Velika grobnica Anžije.)



Trg Adlsperg (Postojna) prejme svoj grb leta 1462. (Vir: James Vajkard Valvasor, 1687-1688, Velika grobnica Anžije.)



Grb rodbine Raubar go leta 1516, ko so bil arcažev v baronu. (Vir: James Vajkard Valvasor, 1687-1688, Velika grobnica Anžije.)

Rodbina Ravbar
Ravbarji so bili kranjska plemiška rodbina, povzdignjena v baronski stan v 16. stoletju. V času karantanskih vojvod je imela rodbina pravico ropanja po deželi v obdobju med smrtjo prejšnjega in ustoličenjem novega vojvode. Iz tega razloga se jih je prijelo ime Ravbar. Na Kranjskem je bil njihov izvorni grad Kravjek, fevd koroških deželnih knezov, v najemu pa so ga imeli Ortenburžani in grofje Celjski. Sredi 15. stoletja so Ravbarji v fevd dobili Mali grad (Kleinhäusel), danes Ravbarjev stolp, v Planini. Najbolj znani pripadniki rodbine so bili: Nikolaj Ravbar, ki je skupaj z drugimi plemiči reši cesarja Friderika III. pred upornimi Dunajčani in se s cesarjem Maksimilijanom I. bojeval proti Matiji Korvinu; njegov sin Krištof Ravbar, drugi ljubljanski škof in državnik, deželni glavar Kranjske, upravnik Spodnje Avstrije, diplomat in vojaški strateg, ter deželni glavar v Postojni in na Krasu in Gašper Ravbar tržaški glavar, ki je premagal Erazma Predjamskega.

The Rauber Family
The Rauber Family were Carniolan nobility, elevated to the rank of barons in the 16th century. During the period of the Carantanian dukes, the family had the right to plunder the land between the previous duke's death and the enthronement of a new one. For this reason, they were known as Raubers, since their family name translates to "robber." In Carniola, their ancestral castle was Kravjek, a fief of the Carinthian provincial princes leased to the Ortenburg family and the counts of Cilli. In the middle of the 15th century, the members of the Rauber family received the so-called Little Castle (Kleinhäusel), today known as the Rauber's Tower, in Planina as a fief. The most famous members of the family include Nicholas Rauber, who, along with other nobles, saved Emperor Frederick III from the rebellious Viennese and fought alongside Emperor Maximilian I against Matthias Corvinus; his son Christopher Rauber, the second bishop of Ljubljana and a statesman, governor of Carniola, administrator of Lower Austria, diplomat, and military strategist, as well as governor of Postojna and the Karst region; and Caspar Rauber, the governor of Trieste, who defeated Erasmus of Lueg.

Pripadniki rodbine Lueger se pojavijo že leta 1202, najprej kot vazali goriških grofov, pozneje kot deželni maršali Goriško-Gradiščanski, od 1463 pa tudi kot kranjski deželani. Verjetno najbolj znan pripadnik rodbine je vitez Erazem Predjamski, ki je zaslovel kot izvrsten in hraber bojevnik, pa tudi dvorjan in član spremstva - cesarja Friderika III. Iz svojega varnega zavetja v Predjamskem gradu je izvajal roparske pohode po Notranjski in bil strah in trepet trgovskih karavan, ki so čez Kras potovale v Trst in istrska pristaniška mesta. Valvasor o okoliščinah njegove smrti pravi, da se je leta 1483 sprl s cesarjevim sorodnikom maršalom Pappenheimom in ga ubil. Cesar je zato ukazal tržaškemu glavarju Gašperju Ravbarju, naj predrzne roparskega viteza ujame živega ali mrtvega. Ravbar je s svojo vojsko oblegal Predjamski grad, a Erazma ni uspel poraziti, dokler ga ni izdal njegov služabnik. Erazmova posest z gradom Jama je po njegovi smrti prešla v cesarsko last, nadvojvoda Karel pa jo je v 16. stoletju prodal baronu Janezu Kobencu.

Knights of Jama - The Lueger Family
Members of the Lueger family appeared as early as 1202, initially as vassals of the counts of Gorizia and later as provincial marshals of Gorizia-Gradiška, and from 1463 as Carniolan nobility. Knight Erasmus of Lueg (Erazem Predjamski) is probably the most famous member of the family. He was renowned as an excellent and brave warrior, as well as a courtier and member of Emperor Frederick III's entourage. From his secure stronghold in the Predjama Castle, he conducted raids across Inner Carniola, instilling fear in the merchant caravans traveling through the Karst region to Trieste and the Istrian port towns. Valvasor described the circumstances of his death by stating that Erasmus of Lueg disputed with the emperor's kinsman, Marshal Pappenheim, and killed him. Consequently, the Emperor ordered the governor of Trieste, Caspar Rauber, to capture the audacious knight dead or alive. Rauber besieged the Predjama Castle with his army but could not defeat Erasmus of Lueg until he was betrayed by his servant. After Erasmus's death, his estate, including the Jama Castle, came into imperial possession, and in the 16th century, Archduke Charles sold it to Baron Johann Cobenzl.

1429

Ivana Orleanska dvigne Francoze v boj proti Angliji
Joan of Arc rallies the French to fight against England.

1440

izum tiskarskega stroja
The invention of the printing press.

1462

Trg Postojna prejme svoj grb
The market town of Postojna receives its coat of arms.

1497

Postojnski glavar ter s tem upravitelj gospostva in gradu Postojna postane Bernardin Raunach
Bernardin Raunach becomes the governor of Postojna, and thus the administrator of the seignior and the Postojna Castle.

Rodbina Raunach

Eden od najslavnejših pripadnikov rodbine Raunach je bil vitez Bernardin Raunach, rojen okoli leta 1450. V prvi vrsti je bil vojak, a tudi uspešen uradnik in nosilec visokih državnih funkcij – med drugim je bil cesarski svetnik. Zagovarjal je viteško kulturo in se udeleževal viteških turnirjev. Bil je eden redkih, ki je na turnirju premagal viteza Gašperja Lambergerja iz gradu Kamen, njuni spopadi pa so veljali za družbeno atrakcijo. Bernardin je leta 1471 skupaj z očetom zgradil grad na Šilentaboru, ki je skupaj s protiturškimi taborom predstavljal enega največjih utrjenih kompleksov na Slovenskem.

The Raunach family

One of the most famous members of the Raunach family was knight Bernardin Raunach, who was born around 1450. He was primarily a soldier, but also a successful civil servant and held high state positions, including that of an Imperial Councillor. He advocated for knighthood and took part in knightly tournaments. He was one of the few to defeat knight Caspar Lamberger from the Kamen Castle in a tournament, and their jousts were considered a social attraction. In 1471, Bernardin and his father built the castle at Šilentabor, which, together with the camp that served as a defence against the Ottoman incursions, constituted one of the largest fortified complexes in Slovenia.



James Vajkard Valvasor: Kleinhäusel (Mali grad), danes Ravbarjev stolp v Planini. (Vir: Digitalna arhivska Slovenija.)

Johann Weikhard von Valvasor: Kleinhäusel (Mali grad), today known as Rauber Tower in Planina. (Source: Digital Library of Slovenia.)

16. STOLETJE/Century

Gre za dobo odkritij in znanstvenih dosežkov, kolonizacije in iskriščanja dobrin novega sveta, kar je zahodnoevropska kraljevstva spremenilo v svetovne imperije. Bogati italijanski trgovci so bili pokrovitelji umetnikov in znanstvenikov, ki so ponovno odkrivali literaturo antike, shranjeno v križčanskih samostanih in muslimanskih knjižnicah. Kulturni preporod oziroma renesansa je dosegel vrhunec v 16. stoletju, v času Leonarda da Vincija, Galilea Galileja in drugih mojstrov. Martin Luther in drugi protestantski reformatorji so pozivali k reformaciji, ki je pretresla Evropo – začelo se je preganjanje in verske vojne. Španija je postala največji imperij 16. stoletja, za kolonije pa so tekmovali tudi Anglija, Francija, Portugalska in Nizozemska, ki so se lotevale trgovskih in kolonizacijskih pohodov v Ameriko, Azijo in Afriko. Razmah trgovine ni prinašal dohodka samo monarhom, ampak tudi poslovnem, ki so ustanavljali podjetja – nastala je nova trgovska elita, ki je na oblasti preseglja staro veleposestniško plemstvo.

V 16. stoletju so se tudi v naših krajih dogajale velike spremembe. Za boj proti Turkom je deželni knez potreboval velike vsote denarja, kar je sililo zemljiške gospode k povečevanju dohodkov od njihovih gospostev. To pa je posledično vodilo v vedno večje nezadovoljstvo kmetov in v dva največja kmečka upora na naših tleh, katerih zmagovalci pa so bili deželni gospodje in pokrajinske oblasti, s čimer se ni okreplil le njihov položaj nasproti podložnikom, ampak tudi nasproti cesarju. V sredini 16. stoletja je tudi v naše kraje prišla reformacija in omogočila razvoj slovenskega knjižnega jezika.

V prvi polovici 16. stoletja je posestvo grofov Goriških z dedno pogodbo prišlo v last Habsburžanov in bilo tako priključeno ostalim notranjeavstrijskim deželam (Štajerska, Koroška, Kranjska), sedež pa je postal Gradec. Postojna je, tako kot drugi kraji ob cesti Postojna–Trst, v tistem času živela od tovarništva in kasneje prevoznitva, saj je v času cesarja Maksimilijana skozi Postojno potekala glavna pot proti Trstu. Razvita je bila tudi konjereja. Potres na začetku stoletja je močno poškodoval grad na Soviču, vendar ga je rodbina Eggenburških, ki jim je takrat pripadalo 35 notranjskih vasi z 246 kmetijami, obnovila, saj je bil v času, ko je še vedno prežala turška nevarnost, pomembna obrambna točka – na gradu so se kurili kresovi, ki so naznanjali nevarnost, služil pa je tudi kot utrjeno zatočišče.

This period was an era of discoveries and scientific achievements, colonization, and exploitation of the resources in the New World, transforming the kingdoms in Western Europe into global empires. Wealthy Italian merchants were patrons of artists and scientists who rediscovered ancient literature, stored in Christian monasteries and Muslim libraries. The cultural revival, or Renaissance, peaked in the 16th century during the time of Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo Galilei, and other masters. Martin Luther and other Protestant reformers called for a reformation, which shook Europe and led to persecution and religious wars. Spain became the largest empire of the 16th century, while England, France, Portugal, and the Netherlands also competed for colonies, embarking on trade and colonization expeditions to North and South America, Asia, and Africa. The expansion of trade brought income not only to monarchs but also to businessmen who founded companies – a new commercial elite emerged, surpassing the old landed gentry in power. The 16th century also saw great changes in our region. The Landeshauptmann, or prince who ruled the Lander, required large sums of money to fight against the Turks, which forced the landowners to increase the revenues from their estates. This in turn led to a growing dissatisfaction among the peasants which, resulted in the two major peasant revolts in the region. The princes and other regional authorities were triumphant in those conflicts which not only strengthened their position against the peasants but also against the emperor. In the middle of the 16th century, the Reformation reached our region, thus facilitating the development of the Slovenian literary language. In the first half of the 16th century, the estate of the counts of Gorizia came into the possession of the Habsburgs through an inheritance contract. It was thus incorporated into the other Inner Austrian lands (Bavaria, Carinthia, Carniola), with Graz as its administrative centre. During this time, Postojna, like other places along the Postojna–Trieste Road, thrived on freight transport and later on the carriage transport trade. During Emperor Maximilian's reign, the main route to Trieste passed through Postojna. At that time, horse breeding was also well-developed. An earthquake at the beginning of the century severely damaged the castle on the Sovi Hill. However, the Eggenburg family, who owned 35 villages with 246 farms in Inner Carniola, restored it. Since the threat of Ottoman incursions still loomed, the castle served as an essential defensive point – signal fires were lit to indicate danger and thus warn people. In addition, the castle functioned as a fortified refuge.

Cobenzli

Cobenzli so bili gorisko-kranjska plemiška družina, ki je imela med 16. in 19. stoletjem tako na Kranjskem kot Goriškem obsežno zemljiško posest, njeni člani pa so opravljali nekatere najvišje funkcije v civilni in cerkveni sferi. Zelo vidno vlogo so imeli tudi kot zbiratelji in mecen umetnosti in znanosti. Eden pomembnejših državnikov in diplomatov v drugi polovici 16. stoletja je bil Janez Kobencel baron Proseški in Predjamski. Kot član nemškega viteškega reda je bil komtur (predstojnik viteškega reda) na Dunaju, v Dunajskem Novem mestu, Gradcu, Ljubljani in Padovi ter prior v furlanskem Preconicu, hkrati pa je opravljal številne visoke funkcije tako na nadvojvodskem kot cesarskem dvoru. Bil je tajnik in tajni svetnik nadvojvode Karla II., njegov komisar pri urejanju gorške meje in predsednik spodnjeavstrijske komore. V 2. polovici 16. stoletja je kot cesarski poslanec deloval v Rimu in pri prvem ruskem carju Ivanu IV. Groznem. V Rusiji mu je pri komunikaciji menda zelo pomagal njegovo znanje slovenskega jezika. Posest z gradom Jama je po smrti Erazma prešla v cesarsko last, leta 1567 pa jo je v zastavo prevzel Janez Kobencel, ga preuredil in povečal, leta 1589 pa odkupil kot svobodno posest, na katero je bilo vezano deželno sodišče.

Eden od vidnejših članov rodbine je bil tudi Janez Gašper Kobencel, cesarski tajni svetnik in državni dvorni svetnik. Prejel je tudi red zlatoga runa. Bil je deželni glavar v Gorici in na Kranjskem, sodeloval je pri polaganju temeljnega kamna za cerkev uršulinskega samostana v Ljubljani (1718) ter spodbujal zemljemerca in upravitelja idrijskega rudnika Franca Antona Steinberga k intenzivnemu raziskovanju Cerkljanskega jezera.

Rodbina Nicoletti

Rodbina je na Postojnskem živela od začetka 16. stoletja. Njeni člani so bili upravitelji cesarske kobilarne v Lipici in bili zaslužni za to, da je kobilarna odprla podružnico v Postojni. K njihovi posesti je spadal tudi mlin pred ponorom reke Pivke, ki je bil leta 1672 omenjen kot last Gašperja pl. Nicolettija. Po njihovem prizadevanju je Postojna leta 1645 dobila prvega stalnega duhovnika. Njihova nagrobna plošča je na zunanjšini župnijske cerkve in vsebuje imena pripadnikov rodbine od 16. stoletja naprej.

Rodbina Thurn

Rodbina ima slavno preteklost. Imela je mnogo posestev v Furlaniji, na Goriškem, Koroškem in Kranjskem in se v 16. stoletju razširila po Nemčiji, Belgiji in Španiji. Grof Achaz Thurn, ki je pripadal notranjeavstrijski veji Thurnov in je bival v Kamniku, je dogradil grad Orehek v moderno, renesančno stavbo po zgledu sosedov na zahodu. Bil je upravitelj Kranjske, kot predsednik vojnega sveta je konec 70. let 16. stoletja vodil gradnjo trdnjave Karlovec. Večkrat je sodeloval v bojih s Turki, bil pa je tudi vnet protestant.



Grofovski grb rodbine Thurn (Vir: Janes Vajkard Vajkavc. 1687-1688. Velika grbovna knjiga.)
County coat of arms of the Thurn family.
(Source: Johann Vajkard von Vajkavc. 1687-1688. Great Armorial.)



Skica tipične kmečke hiše na osrednjeavstrijskem (tudi Postojnskem) območju, od 16. stoletja naprej.
(Vir: Slovenski zgodovinski atlas, 2011. Ljubljana: Nova revija.)
Sketch of a typical farmhouse in the central Slovenian (including Postojna) area from the 16th century onwards.
(Source: Slovenian Historical Atlas, 2011. Ljubljana: Nova revija.)

The Cobenzl Family

The Cobenzl family was a noble family from the Gorizia-Carniola region, holding extensive land estates in both Carniola and Gorizia from the 16th to the 19th century. Some of the members of the Cobenzl family held some of the highest positions in civil and ecclesiastical spheres. They were also prominent collectors and patrons of art and science. One of the most significant politicians and diplomats in the second half of the 16th century was Johann Kobenzel, baron of Prosek and Predjama. As a member of the Teutonic order, he was a kamtur (knight, administrator) in Vienna, Wiener Neustadt, Graz, Ljubljana, and Padua. He was also a prior in Preconico, Friuli, while holding numerous high positions at both the archducal and imperial courts. He was the secretary and Privy Councillor to Archduke Charles II, his commissioner for the settlement of the Gorizia border, and president of the Lower Austrian Chamber. In the second half of the 16th century, he served as an imperial envoy in Rome and at the court of the first Russian Tsar, Ivan IV the Terrible. His knowledge of the Slovenian language is said to have significantly helped him communicate in Russia. After Erasmus' death, the estate along with the Jama Castle came into imperial possession. In 1567, Johann Kobenzel took it as a pledge, remodelled and expanded it. In 1589, he purchased it as allodial estate, to which the provincial court was bound.

One of the most prominent members of the family was also Johann Caspar Cobenzel, an imperial Privy Councillor and state court councillor. He was awarded the Order of the Golden Fleece. He served as provincial governor in Gorizia and Carniola and also participated in the laying of the foundation stone for the Church of the Ursuline Monastery in Ljubljana (1718). Furthermore, he encouraged Franz Anton Steinberg, a land surveyor and administrator of the Idrija Mercury Mine, to conduct intensive research on Lake Cerkljica.

The Nicoletti Family

The Nicoletti family lived in Postojna from the beginning of the 16th century. They held the position of administrators of the Imperial Stud Farm in Lipica and were responsible for the opening of a branch of the stud farm in Postojna. Their estate also included a mill near the sinkhole of the Pivka River, which was mentioned in 1672 as the property nobleman Caspar Nicoletti. Thanks to their efforts, Postojna got its first permanent priest in 1645. Their tombstone is located on the exterior of the parish church. It contains the names of family members from the 16th century onwards.

The Thurn Family

The Thurn family has a glorious past. They owned numerous estates in Friuli, Gorizia, Carinthia, and Carniola. In the 16th century, they expanded their territory to Germany, Belgium, and Spain. Count Achaz Thurn, who was a part of the Inner Austrian branch of the Thurn family and resided in Kamnik, transformed the Orehek Castle by turning it into a modern, Renaissance-style building. He was inspired to do so by his neighbours in the west. Achaz Thurn served as the administrator of Carniola and as president of the War Council, so he led the construction of the Karlovec fortress in the late 1570s. He frequently participated in battles against the Turks and was a fervent Protestant.



Zemljevid smeri turških vpadov na slovensko ozemlje v 15. in 16. stoletju.
(Vir: Slovenski zgodovinski atlas, 2011. Ljubljana: Nova revija.)
Map showing the direction of Turkish raids into Slovenian territory in the 15th and 16th centuries.
(Source: Slovenian Historical Atlas, Ljubljana: Nova revija.)

1511

Potres, ki močno poškoduje grad na Soviču.
An earthquake severely damages the castle on the Sovi Hill.

1519

Pomorski ak Ferdinand Magellan obpluje svet.
Navigator and explorer Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigates the globe.

1550

Izid Trubarjevega Katekizma in Abecednika.
The publication of Trubar's Catechism and Primer.

1577

Kranjski vicedom zaradi kuge v Pivki prestavi tedenski sejem iz Postojne na Razdrto.
The Carniolan vice-dominus moves the weekly fair from Postojna to Razdrto because of the plague in Pivka.

17. STOLETJE/Century

V Evropi se je v 17. stoletju začela moderna doba, ki jo je v prvi vrsti zaznamovala znanstvena revolucija. V tem času so bili postavljeni temelji moderne znanosti – matematike, fizike, astronomije. Galileo Galilei je postavil tezo, da zemlja ni negibno telo, temveč se enako kot drugi planeti vrtili okoli sonca, Isaac Newton je osnoval zakone gibanja in gravitacije. V umetnosti je bilo 17. stoletje čas baroka, ki sta ga v glasbi zaznamovala Johann Sebastian Bach in Joseph Haendel, v slikarstvu Rembrandt, v literaturi pa J. B. P. Moliere, ki je pisal do tedaj najboljše komedije.

V 17. stoletju se je protestantizem že dobrodu razširil po Evropi: luteranstvo, kalvinizem v Švici, anglikanstvo v Veliki Britaniji, Hugonoti v Franciji. Kot odgovor je rimokatoliška cerkev že konec 16. stoletja začela s protireformacijo. Ponovno je uvedla inkvizicijska sodišča, na katerih je protestante obsojala heretizma, ter s pomočjo reda jezuitov, ki so imeli nalogo ustanavljanja seminarjev po Evropi ter vzgajanja in izobraževanja novih duhovnikov in vernikov, skušala zaustaviti nadaljnje širjenje protestantizma. Med katoliki in protestanti je izbruhnila tridesetletna verska vojna, ki se je končala z neodločenim vojaškim izidom in vestfalskim mirom.

V 17. stoletju se je Postojna razvila v večje trško naselje. Naše kraje so v tem času najbolj zaznamovale kužne bolezni, pojavljalo pa se je tudi razbojništvo. Povsod po Slovenskem je bil uveden deželni davek. Nezadovoljstvo ter lokalni spori in upori so se množili in leta 1635 prerasi v vasi slovenski kmečki upor, ki je zajel tudi Postojno. Deželni stanovci so upor brez milosti zatirali s pomočjo uskokov. Tako kot drugod po Evropi, je tudi naše kraje zaznamovala protireformacija. Na Krajskem je Tomaž Hren uničeval knjige, pisane v slovenskem jeziku. Ōka – na gradu so se kurili kresovi, ki so naznanjali nevarnost, služil pa je tudi kot utrjeno zatočišče.

The 17th century marked the beginning of the modern era in Europe, which was primarily characterized by the scientific revolution. The foundations of contemporary science – mathematics, physics, and astronomy – were laid during this time. Galileo Galilei proposed the thesis that the Earth is not a stationary body but, like other planets, revolves around the sun. Isaac Newton formulated the laws of motion and gravity. The 17th century was also characterized by the Baroque era – the most distinguished artists include composers Johann Sebastian Bach and George Frideric Handel, painter Rembrandt, and playwright Moliere.

By the 17th century, Protestantism had widely spread across Europe, with Lutheranism and Calvinism in Switzerland, Anglicanism in Great Britain, and the Huguenots in France. In response, the Roman Catholic Church initiated the Counter-Reformation at the end of the 16th century. The Church reinstated inquisitorial courts to condemn Protestants as heretics. Furthermore, the Jesuit order, which was tasked seminaries across Europe and educating new priests and believers, sought to halt the further spread of Protestantism. This religious conflict culminated in the 'Thirty Years' War between Catholics and Protestants, which ended with an indecisive military outcome and the Peace of Westphalia.

In the 17th century, Postojna evolved into a larger market town. This region was affected by outbreaks of the plague and banditry. A regional tax was introduced throughout the Slovene Länder that constituted what is present-day Slovenia. General dissatisfaction, local disputes and revolts grew in the 'Slovene Peasant Revolt of 1635, which also included peasants in Postojna. The Estates ruthlessly crushed the revolt with the help of Uskoks. Like elsewhere in Europe, our region was also marked by the Counter-Reformation. In Carniola, The Bishop of Ljubljana Tomaž Hren destroyed books written in the Slovene language.



Grb kneza Auersperga (von Auersp.) (Vir: James Vajkard Vajkavot: 1687-1688. Velika globna knjiga.)
Coat of arms of the Princes of Auersperg (von Auersp.) (Source: Johann Weikhard von Valvasor: 1687-1688. Great Armoiral.)

Auersperg (Turjaški)

Rodbina Auerspergov prvotno najverjetneje izvira iz Bavarske oziroma Švabske in so ena najstarejših plemičkih rodbin, ki je na Slovenskem kontinuirano živela devetsto let. V začetku 17. stoletja sta si brata Herbard in Ditrich s Turjaka razdelila združeno posest, s čimer se je osnovala knežja linija Auerspergov v dveh vejah – turjaški in šumberski. Eden vidnejših predstavnikov slednje je Janez Vajkard (1615–1677), vzgojitelj prestolonaslednika Ferdinanda IV. in minister na cesarskem dvoru ter državni knez. Sodeloval je pri številnih diplomatskih misijah, tudi pri sklenitvi vestfalskega miru in pri poskusih zagotovitve španske krone habsburški dinastiji. V lasti je imel kranjske posesti, med drugim je od Eggenbergov kupil tudi notranjska gospostva Postojno, Lož in Snežnik.

Eggenberg

Knežja rodbina Eggenberg, ki izhaja iz Gradca, je ena najpomembnejših štajerskih rodbin, ki pa je zlasti v 17. stoletju vplivala na politično podobo Kranjske, saj so takrat kar štirje knezi iz njenih vrst postali kranjski deželni glavarji; Janez Ulrik, Janez Anton, Janez Sajfrid in Anton Jožef. Nadvojvoda Ferdinand je Janezu Ulriku Eggenbergu leta 1608 zastavil, leta 1616 pa prodal gospostvo Postojna na Kranjskem. Iz Eggenbergovega pisma nadvojvodi Ferdinandu izvememo, da si je Janez Ulrik najprej ogledal grad, ki je bil v žalostnem stanju, nato pa v njegovo popravilo vložil 15.227 goldinarjev. Zase in za svoje dediče je pridobil vse pravice, z izjemo deželnih suverenosti (Landeshoheiten), pod pogojem, da bo na Kranjsko pripeljal ustrezno vojaško opremo in grad ohranil v stanju, v kakršnem je bil po dokončanju gradbenih del. V zameno mu je nadvojvoda podelil naslov »Unser Hauptmann zu Adelsberg«. Nakup gradu je povezan z imenovanjem Janeza Ulrika za deželnega glavarja Kranjske leta 1602, saj je ta funkcija zahtevala njegovo občansko, a vendarle redno prisotnost na Kranjskem. Malo kasneje naj bi Ulrikova mati Benigna Eggenberg kupila tudi gosposčino Hošperk (Haasberg) na Planinskem polju, a je družina kmalu po nakupu opustila stari grad in si v dolini ob vnožuju grajske vspetne pozidala nov dvorec, v katerem so združili sedeža gosposčin Hošperk in Mali grad. Grad je bil nad vse udoben, saj se je v njem leta 1660 ustavljal sam cesar Leopold, ko je potoval v Gorico. Ulrikova sinova, Janez Kristjan (1641–1710) in Janez Sajfrid (1644–1713) sta se že zelo zgodaj začela uveljavljati v cesarjevi službi. Znana sta bila kot grofa Postojnska (Adelsberga). Janez Sajfrid je po delitvi dediščine ostal v Eggenbergu in leta 1673 postal kranjski deželni glavar, Janez Sajfrid pa je zaradi finančne stiske prodal gospostva Postojno, Snežnik in Lož Janezu Vajkardu knezu Auerspergu.



Grb kneza Eggenberga (von Eggenberg.) (Vir: James Vajkard Vajkavot: 1687-1688. Velika globna knjiga.)
Coat of arms of the Princes of Eggenberg (von Eggenberg.) (Source: Johann Weikhard von Valvasor: 1687-1688. Great Armoiral.)

The Auersperg Family

The Auersperg family, probably originated from Bavaria or Swabia, is one of the oldest noble families that continuously resided in the Slovenian lands for nine hundred years. At the beginning of the 17th century, brothers Herbard and Dietrich from the Turjak Castle divided their combined estates, establishing two branches of the Auersperg family – Turjak and Šumberk. One of the most notable members of the latter branch was Johann Weikhard von Auersperg (1615–1677), tutor of the heir to the throne, and minister at the imperial court, as well as a state prince. He participated in numerous diplomatic missions, including the negotiation of the Peace of Westphalia and efforts to secure the Spanish crown for the Habsburg dynasty. He owned estates in Carniola, including seigniories of Postojna, Laž, and Snežnik in Notranjska (Inner Carniola) from the Eggenberg family.

The Eggenberg Family

The princely family, which originated in Graz, is one of the most important Styrian families that significantly influenced the political landscape of Carniola, especially in the 17th century. Four princes from the Eggenberg family held the title of the Carniolan Landeshauptmann Johann Ulrich, Johann Anton, Johann Seyfried, and Anton Joseph. Archduke Ferdinand pledged the seignior of Postojna in Carniola to Johann Ulrich Eggenberg in 1608 and sold it to him in 1616.

It is evident from Eggenberg's letter to Archduke Ferdinand that Johann Ulrich first inspected the castle, which was in a state of disrepair, so he invested 15,227 florins (also known as guldens) in it. He acquired all rights except the territorial sovereignty (Landeshoheiten) for himself and his heirs under the condition that he would bring adequate military equipment to Carniola and that he would maintain the castle in the condition it was in after the completion of the construction work. In return, the Archduke granted him the title "Unser Hauptmann zu Adelsberg". The purchase of the castle was linked to Johann Ulrich's appointment as the Landeshauptmann of Carniola in 1602, as this role required his occasional, yet regular, presence in Carniola. Shortly after that, Ulrich's mother, Benigna Eggenberg, allegedly bought the Hošperk seignior (Haasberg) on the Planina plain. However, the family soon abandoned the old castle and built a new mansion in the valley at the foot of the castle hill, where they combined the seats of the Hošperk and the Little Castle seigniories. The castle provided utmost comfort, as Emperor Leopold stayed there in 1660 during his journey to Gorizia. Ulrich's sons, Johann Christian (1641–1710) and Johann Seyfried (1644–1713), began to assert themselves in the Emperor's service at an early age. They were known as Counts of Postojna (Adelsberg). After the division of the inheritance, Johann Christian remained in Eggenberg and became the Carniolan Landeshauptmann in 1673. Johann Seyfried, however, sold the seigniories of Postojna, Snežnik, and Laž to Johann Weikhard, Prince of Auersperg, due to financial difficulties.

1600

V gledališču Globe v Londonu je uprizorjena drama Hamlet Williama Shakespeara.

William Shakespeare's play Hamlet is performed at the Globe Theatre in London.

1618

Začetek tridesetletne verske vojne – prvi kaplan je Matevž Penič.

The Thirty Years' War begins.

1645

Postojna dobi prvega stalnega duhovnika – prvi kaplan je Matevž Penič.

The first permanent priest is appointed in Postojna – Matevž Penič is the first chaplain.

1689

V grad na Soviču udari strela, zato Auerspergi zgradijo nov dvor pod hribom (danes Institut za raziskovanje krasa ZRC SAZU).

Lightning strikes the castle on the Sovič Hill, prompting the Auersperg family to build a new manor at the foot of the hill. Today, the manor is the home to the Karst Research Institute which is the dislocated unit of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Slovenia (ZRC SAZU).

von Hueber

Pripadniki rodbine Hueber so bili v viteški stan pozidignjeni zaradi zaslug pri bojih s Turki in za večletno vodenje mitnice v Postojni. Tu niso bili le mitničarji, ampak tudi lastniki mlina pri Postojnski jami – nad vrati v mlin je še danes viden napis »W. H. 1593« (Wolfgang Hueber, leta 1593). V prvi polovici 17. stoletja je bil mitničar in nakladničar v Postojni Ivan Hueber, za njim pa je to funkcijo opravljal njegov dedič. Von Hueberji so bili v Postojni tudi dolgotletni poštni upravitelji. Postojna je bila pomembno križišče na zelo prometni cesarski cesti, od koder je en krak vodil proti Reki, drug pa proti Trstu. Funkcija je zahtevala dober gnotni položaj, saj je moral tisti, ki jo je zasedal, imeti prostore za opravljanje storitve in tudi dovolj prostora za vdrjevanje poštnih vozov in oskrbo konj ter hlapcev, ki so za to skrbeli.

Von Hueber Family

Members of the Hueber family were elevated to knightly status due to their merits in fighting the Turks and for their many years of managing the tollbooth in Postojna. They were not only toll collectors, but also owners of the mill at the Postojna Cave – the inscription "W. H. 1593" (Wolfgang Hueber, 1593) above the door to the mill can still be seen today. In the first half of the 17th century, the toll and freight duties in Postojna were managed by Ivan Hueber, followed by his heir. The Von Huebers also served as long-term postal administrators in Postojna.

Postojna was a crucial crossroads on the very busy "Imperial Road," with one branch leading towards Rijeka and the other towards Trieste. This position required substantial financial means, as the holder needed to have facilities to provide services and enough space to maintain postal carriages, horses, and the servants who tended to them.



Ruše gradu jama, vrtinja Inhamena Cibucarčiča, narisano med letoma 1801 in 1805. (Spletni vir: Gradovi.net)

Drawing of Anne Castle by Johannes Cibucarčič, created between 1801 and 1805. (Online source: Gradovi.net)



Fotografija napisne kamne nad vratmi mlinarice Heiderje Ritterja von Hueberja (Spletni vir: Novica / Notranjske)

Photograph of the stone inscription of postal master Heinrich Ritter von Hueber (Online source: Novica / Notranjske)

18. STOLETJE/Century

V 18. stoletju je v Evropi vladal duh razsvetljenstva. To je bil čas razsvetljenih absolutistov, ki so z reformami postopoma omogočali boljše življenje tudi predstavnikom nižjih družbenih slojev. Cerkev in duhovščina, po francoski revoluciji pa tudi stari privilegirani družbeni razredi, so počasi izgubljali na moči in vedno bolj se je poudarjalo razum in znanost, ki bosta omogočila družbeni napredek ter izboljšanje življenja vseh. To se je kazalo tudi v dveh najpomembnejših dogodkih v drugi polovici stoletja – francoski revoluciji in ameriški vojni za neodvisnost. Francoska revolucija (1789–1799) se je pod geslom »svoboda, enakost, bratstvo« namerila odpraviti ostanke fevdalnega sistema ter privilegije plemstva in cerkve. Dinastija Burbonov je začasno izginila z dvora, kralj Ludvik XVI. in njegova žena, avstrijska princesa Marija Antoaneta sta bila ponižana in usmrčena na giljotini. Sledil je čas Napoleona in njegovih vojaških osvajanj, v katerih je porazil skoraj tisoč let staro Beneško republiko in ostale evropske velesile. Po njegovem odstopu in izgonu leta 1715 je prestol zasedel zadnji francoski kralj iz dinastije Burbonov, Karel X., ki pa je bil leta 1830 prav tako prisiljen v odstop in izgnan – pokopan je v izgnanstvu v frančiškanskem samostanu v Kostanjevici pri Novi Gorici. Drugo polovico stoletja so zaznamovali tudi upori v kolonijah. V ameriški vojni za neodvisnost je združena vojska iz trinajstih kolonij pod vodstvom Georgea Washingtona porazila Veliko Britanijo. Leta 1776 je kongres sprejel temeljno listino novoustanovljenih Združenih držav Amerike, Deklaracijo o neodvisnosti, ki je v duhu razsvetljenstva poudarjala človekove pravice – da so vsi ljudje ustvarjeni enaki in imajo enake neodtujljive pravice do življenja, svobode in zasledovanja sreče.

V znanosti se je tudi v tem stoletju dogajal napredek, v medicinski praksi, matematiki, fiziki, kemiji, biologiji. Šved Carl Linne je bil pionir znanstvenega poimenovanja rastlin z latinskimi imeni in taksonomije – razvrščanja živih bitij v sisteme (debla, razrede, družine, poddružine, rodove). V umetnosti je bil to čas rokokoja in klasicizma, ki sta ga v glasbi zaznamovala čudežni deček Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in Ludwig van Beethoven, avtor današnje evropske himne Oda radosti.

Tudi v naših krajih in drugih habsburških deželah je 18. stoletje najbolj zaznamovalo razsvetljenstvo z vladavino Marije Terezije in njenega sina Jožefa II., ki sta s svojimi reformami in administrativnimi ukrepi temeljito posegla v vsakdanje življenje prebivalcev monarhije. V ta čas spada na primer oblikovanje okrožnih uradov ali kresij, ki so zamenjale dotodajne deželne četrti in imele lastno uradništvo, ki je vodilo davčno evidenco in evidenco vojakov za potrebe obrambe. Poimenovali so bile po teritorialnih imenih za Kranjsko: npr. Zgornja Kranjska je postala Gorenjska, Notranja Kranjska pa Notranjska in je obsegala vzhodni in zahodni del »četrti Pivka na Krasu«. Uvedeni so bili tudi urbarni – popisi zemljiških posesti in z njimi povezanih dohodkov in obveznosti. Med pomembnejše predpise lahko uvrstimo tudi poštne patente Marije Terezije iz leta 1748, ki je obnovil in poostri določila poštne redov. Takrat je tudi v Postojni začela poslati poštne postaja s tremi poštnimi hišami, enim poštnim vajencem in dvanajstimi poštnimi konji, ob poštarju Henriku Huberju pa sta bila zaposlena še dva postiljona – domačina, opremljena z uniformo in poštnim rogom, ki sta prevajala poštne vozove in na poštah postajah skrbela za vozove in konje.

V tem času sta Trst in Reka postala svobodni pristanišči, kjer je bilo vsakomur dovoljeno svobodno trgovati. To je pospešilo trgovski promet skozi Postojno in povečalo skrb za vzdrževanje cest, ki so jih razširili. Kaplanija pri sv. Štefanu je bila povzdignjena v vikariat, krstne in mrljiške matice je vodil postojnski kurat. V 2. polovici 18. stoletja so cerkev sv. Štefana na novo pozidali, konec stoletja pa je Postojna postala tudi samostojna župnija.

In the 18th century, the spirit of Enlightenment prevailed in Europe. This was the time of enlightened absolutists who gradually implemented reforms to improve the lives of lower social classes. The church, the clergy, and the old privileged social classes slowly lost their influence after the French Revolution. The focus shifted towards reason and science, which were perceived as the means to achieve social progress and improve everyone's lives. This was evident in two of the most important events of the second half of the century: the French Revolution and the American War of Independence. The French Revolution (1789–1799) aimed to abolish the remnants of the feudal system and the privileges of the nobility and the church with the motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity". The Bourbon dynasty temporarily disappeared from the court; King Louis XVI and his wife, Princess Marie Antoinette of Austria, were humiliated and executed by guillotine. This was followed by the era of Napoleon and his military conquests, in which he defeated the almost a thousand-year-old Venetian Republic and other European powerful states. After his abdication and exile in 1815, the throne was occupied by the last French king from the Bourbon dynasty, Charles X. He was also forced to abdicate and was exiled in 1830. He is buried at the Franciscan monastery in Kostanjevica near Nova Gorica.

The latter half of the century was also marked by uprisings in the colonies. Great Britain was defeated in the American War of Independence by a united army from the thirteen colonies, led by George Washington. In 1776, the Continental Congress approved the foundational document of the United States of America – the Declaration of Independence. This document, written in the spirit of the Enlightenment, emphasised human rights – all men are born equal and have the same unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The 18th century also saw significant progress in medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology. Swedish scientist Carl Linnaeus pioneered the scientific naming of plants with Latin names and the taxonomy system – the classification of living organisms into hierarchical categories (kingdoms, classes, orders, families, genera, and species). This was also the period of Rococo and Classicism. In music, the era saw the emergence of child prodigy Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Ludwig van Beethoven who composed today's anthem of the European Union, "Ode to Joy".

In our region and other Habsburg lands, the 18th century was profoundly influenced by the Enlightenment, particularly during the reign of Maria Theresa and her son Joseph II. Their reforms and administrative measures significantly impacted the daily lives of the monarchy's inhabitants. One notable example is the establishment of district offices (kresij), which replaced the former provincial quarters. These offices had their own bureaucracy which was responsible for maintaining tax records and records of soldiers. The districts were named after territorial divisions in Carniola, for example, Upper Carniola became Gorenjska, Inner Carniola was referred to as Notranjska, which was comprised of the eastern and western parts of the quarter "Pivka on the Karst." Another significant reform was the introduction of urban records – detailed records of estates and incomes and obligations associated with them. Maria Theresa's Postal Decree of 1748 was one of her most important regulations since it renewed and tightened the provisions of previous postal orders. This period also saw the establishment of a postal station in Postojna, staffed by three postal servants, an apprentice, and twelve postal horses. In addition to the postmaster, Henrik Huber, two local postilions were employed, equipped with uniforms and postal horns. They transported postal carriages and managed the maintenance of both carriages and horses at postal stations.

During this period, Trieste and Rijeka were proclaimed free ports, allowing everyone to trade freely. This development boosted commercial traffic through Postojna and increased the need for road maintenance, leading to the expansion of the roads. The chaplaincy at St. Stephen's was elevated to a vicariate, with the baptisms and death registers being maintained by Postojna's curate. In the second half of the 18th century, St. Stephen's Church was rebuilt, and by the end of the century, it also became an independent parish.



Coat of arms of the Rosetti family. (Source: Johann Wilhelm von Wilsson, 1887–1888, Great Armorial.)

Rosetti

Gre za rodbino iz Ferrare, ki je imela v 17. stoletju posestva tudi na Notranjskem in Gorenjskem. Eden od vidnejših pripadnikov družine je bil Janez Bernard Rosetti (1756–1817), lastnik gospostva Orehek pri Postojni in gospostva Šilentabor. Kot visok uradnik si je zgradil odlično kariero, med drugim je bil cesarski kamornik, kranjski stanovski odbornik, deželni glavarški svetnik v Ljubljani, deželni glavar na Kranjskem, avstrijski guverner v Boki Kotorski in guverner v Trstu. Leta 1809 je vse svoje posesti – poleg Orehka še gospostvo na Školu, Razdrto, Podbrje pri Orehovicah in Šilentabor – prodal Matiji Dolencu, poštrenemu mojstru v Sezani. Matiji Dolencu je bil ponujen plemiški naslov s pridevkom »di Santa Croce«, kar pa je ta v svoji skromnosti odklonil.

The Rosetti Family

This Rosetti family was from Ferrara, but also owned estates in Inner and Upper Carniola during the 17th century. One prominent family member was Johann Bernard Rosetti (1756–1817), the owner of the seigniorship of Orehek near Postojna and the seigniorship of Šilentabor. He built an impressive career as a high-ranking official, serving as an imperial chamberlain, a member of the Carniolan Provincial Estates Committee, a provincial governor in Ljubljana, the Landeshauptmann of Carniola, the Austrian governor in Boka Kotorska, and the governor in Trieste.

In 1809, Johann Bernard Rosetti sold all his estates, including Orehek, Škol, Razdrto, Podbrje pri Orehovicah, and Šilentabor, to Matija Dolenc, who was the postmaster in Sezana. Matija Dolenc was offered the noble title with the epithet 'di Santa Croce', which he modestly declined.

Wolkensperg

Začetnik rodbine Wolkensperg je bil Marko Oblak pl. Wolkensperg, ki je leta 1696 kupil Apfaltrerjev dvorec Puštal, kjer so Oblaki pl. Wolkenspergi gospodarili in živeli vse do začetka 21. stoletja. Od pripadnikov rodbine velja izpostaviti Janeza Franca (1663–1723), ki se je še kot neplemič rodil v Škofji Loki očetu Marku Oblaku, trgovcu in poznejšemu mestnemu sodniku, ki je bil leta 1688 povzdignjen v dedni plemiški stan s predikatom »Wolkensperg und Ziegelefest«. Po očetovi je poleg Puštala podedoval gospostvo Postojna, ki ga je leta 1722 prodal Dvornu komori. Maks pl. Oblak, kasnejši baron Wolkensperg, je kot upravnik kobliarne Lipica leta 1711 prevzel v zakup nekdanje posestvo Auerspergov na Postojni.

The Wolkensperg Family

The founder of the Wolkensperg family was nobleman Marko Oblak Wolkensperg, who purchased the Apfaltrer Mansion in Puštal in 1696. The Wolkensperg family lived there until the early 21st century. One of the more prominent members of the family was Johann Franz (1663–1723), who was born in Škofja Loka and was not part of the nobility. His father was Marko Oblak, a merchant and later the town judge, who was elevated to hereditary nobility in 1688 with the title "Wolkensperg und Ziegelefest."

Johann Franz inherited the Puštal estate and the seigniorship of Postojna from his father, but he sold the seigniorship of Postojna to the Court Chamber in 1722. Nobleman Maks Oblak, later Baron Wolkensperg, was the administrator of the Lipica Stud Farm, leased the former Auersperg estate in Postojna in 1711.

Raigersfeld

Raigersfeldi so bili kranjska plemiška rodbina, ki je bila poplemenitena leta 1689, baronstvo pa je prejela leta 1747. Do 19. stoletja so bili pripadniki rodbine na vplivnih uradniških, vojaških in cerkvenih mestih ter sodelovali pri razvoju uprave in gospodarstva slovenskih dežel. Za naše kraje je pomemben Janez Boštjan Rakovec (1655–1732), ki se je poročil s hčerko grajskega oskrbnika v Postojni Janeza Ludvika pl. Sorgfelda. Leta 1711 je od grofa Janeza Galperja Cobenzla kupil grad Predjama, a mu ga je že leta 1719 prodal nazaj. Iz te družine izhaja tudi Franc Henrik Raigersfeld, (1697–1760), ki ga je Marija Terezija imenovala za gubernijskega svetnika in mu podelila dedno baronstvo. Sodeloval je pri uvedbi nove državne uprave ter uvedbi okrožnih uradov (kresij) v Ljubljani, Postojni in Novem mestu.

The Raigersfeld Family

The Raigersfeld family were a Carniolan noble family ennobled in 1689 and received baronial status in 1747. Until the 19th century, members of the family held influential positions in administrative, military, and ecclesiastical offices. They were involved in the development of the administration and economy in the Slovenian lands.

Johann Sebastian Rakovec (1655–1732) is significant for our region. He married the daughter of the estate manager in Postojna, nobleman Johann Ludvik Sorgfeld. In 1711, he purchased the Predjama Castle from count Johann Caspar Cobenzl, but sold it back to him in 1719. Another notable member of this family is Franz Henrik Raigersfeld (1697–1760). Maria Theresa appointed him a councillor of gubernia and granted him hereditary baronial status. He was involved in the introduction of the new state administration and in the establishment of district offices (kresij) in Ljubljana, Postojna, and Novo Mesto.

1732

Požar uniči 53 hiš v trgu ter cerkvi sv. Štefana in sv. Andreja.

A fire destroyed 53 houses in the market town, including the churches of St. Stephen and St. Andrew.

1748

Postojna postane sedež notranjske kresije, sedež upravnih enot, okrožnega gradbenega in gozdnega urada ter okrožne blagajne.

Postojna became the seat of the district office (Kreis) for the Inner Carniola, the market town also becomes the seat of administrative units, of the district construction and forestry offices, and of the district treasury.

1771

Sprejet je Terezijanski gozdni red za Kranjsko.

The Theresian Forest Order for Carniola was adopted.

1789

Začetek francoske revolucije

The French Revolution begins.



V času francoske revolucije so Francozi na mesto uvedli tudi šolstvo. Vseka občina naj bi imela obliko lastne osnovne šole za dečke, neobiskovani pa je bilo še 25 nižjih gimnazij – tudi v Postojni. To je imela pravzaprav v Gosposvini hiši (na razglednici levo), na vogalu današnjega Tržnega trga in Ljubljanske ceste. (Vir: Notranjski muzej Postojna)

During the time of the French Revolution, the French implemented reforms in education. Each municipality was supposed to have its elementary school for boys, and plans were made for 25 lower gymnasiums, including one in Postojna. The Postojna lower gymnasium was located in Gosposvina House (on the postcard on the left), on the corner of today's Tržni trg (The Square) and Ljubljanska cesta (Ljubljana Street). (Source: Notranjska Regional Museum)



Notranjski loški cesarskega patenta iz leta 1751 v zvezi z uporabo cestnice za popravilo ceste na Koroškem. (Vir: Notranjski muzej Postojna)

Printed excerpt from the imperial patent 1751 regarding the use of stone for road repairs in Carinthia. (Source: Notranjska Regional Museum)



Župnišče v Postojni je bilo postrojeno leta 1793, ko je Postojna dobila župniško status. Sredi 19. stoletja, ko je Postojna postala deželna in lateralsko-kapitulski povodni, vasi pa so jo prevzeli tudi krasni. Stara kaplanija je vse loč proskladni, doler je bilo leta 1911 pošk. (Vir: Notranjski muzej Postojna)

The parish house in Postojna was built in 1793 when Postojna got its parish status. In the mid-19th century, Postojna became a diocese, and the parish house was expanded to accommodate this change, including the relocation of the chapel. The old chapel was probably destroyed until it was demolished in 1911. (Source: Notranjska Regional Museum)

19. STOLETJE/Century

Po porazu Napoleona pri Waterlooju sledita dobi avstrijskega cesarstva (1804-1867) in Avstro – Ogrske (1867-1908). Habsburžani vladajo s cesarjem Franc-Jožefom I. Lotarinskim (1830-1916), poročenim z Bavarsko princeso Elizabeto – Sissi. Slovanski narodi neuspešno zagovarjajo ureditev monarhije. Čas zaznamujejo tudi »meščanske« ali nacionalne revolucije, tako imenovane zaradi zahtev meščanstva po političnih pravicah. Kmetje dobijo zemljiško odvezo z dokupom.

V Združenem kraljestvu Velike Britanije in severne Irske vlada kraljica Viktorija, Nemško cesarstvo pa zaznamuje kancler Otto von Bismarck. V tem času potekajo tudi veliki gradbeni podvigi in preurejanje vodnih pot – zgrajen je Suezki prekop, ki poveže Rdeče in Sredozemsko morje ter zmanjša razdaljo in čas plovbe med Evropo in Azijo; Kielski prekop na severu Nemčije poveže Severno in Baltsko morje. Stoletje zaznamujejo tudi izum parnega stroja, Darwinova evolucionistična teorija naravne selekcije; telefon Alexandra Grahama Bello; Edisonova žarnica; motor z notranjim izgorevanjem, ki konjsko vprego zamenja z avtomobilom ter nenazadnje dinamič Alfreda Nobela. Nemca Karl Marx in Friderich Engels pišeta Komunistični manifest, na Dunajskem dvoru pa odmeva glasba Johanna Straussa, Antona Brucknerja in Madžara Franza Liszta.

Tako Evropo kot naše kraje so na začetku stoletja zaznamovale Napoleonove vojne in ustanovitve ilirskih provinc. V okviru le-teh je bilo reorganizirano tudi šolstvo – v Postojni je bila na primer v tem času zgrajena nova šola, štirirazrednica in nato gimnazija. Veliko spremembo je pomenila tudi odprava fevdalizma leta 1848. Po celem postojnskem glavarstvu so potekale volitve pod pogoji, ki so omogočali volilno pravico približno 13% prebivalstva. Naše kraje pa predvsem v 2. polovici stoletja zaznamuje tudi ustanavljanje čitalnic in taborsko gibanje. V tem času je zgrajena železnica Dunaj-Trst, ki pomeni veliko spremembo v načinu življenja ljudi in zaton furmanstva, v Pivški kotlini pa se začne tudi prvo pogodovanje.

After Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo, the periods of the Austrian Empire (1804-1867) and Austria-Hungary (1867-1908) followed. The Habsburgs ruled under Emperor Franz Joseph I of Lorraine (1830-1916), who was married to the princess Elisabeth of Bavaria – Sissi. The Slavic nations unsuccessfully advocated for a reform of the monarchy. This era was also marked by bourgeois or national revolutions because the bourgeoisie demanded political rights. Peasants could buy their land after feudalism was abolished.

During that period, Queen Victoria reigned in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, while Chancellor Otto von Bismarck ruled the German Empire. This was also the time of major construction projects and alterations of waterways – by building the Suez Canal, which connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, they reduced the distance and travel time between Europe and Asia. Furthermore, the Kiel Canal in northern Germany was built to connect the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The 19th century was marked by the invention of the steam engine, Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection; Alexander Graham Bell's telephone; Edison's light bulb; the internal combustion engine, which replaced horse-drawn carriages with automobiles; and finally, Alfred Nobel's dynamite. Germans Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto, while the music of Johann Strauss, Anton Bruckner, and the Hungarian Franz Liszt echoed through the Viennese court.

At the beginning of the century, Europe (including our region) was marked by the Napoleonic Wars and the establishment of the Illyrian Provinces, in which the education system was reorganized. In Postojna, for example, a new four-year primary school, and a gymnasium were built during this period. The abolition of feudalism in 1848 was also a major change. Elections were held all throughout the Postojna district under conditions that allowed approximately 13 % of the population the right to vote. The second half of the century in our region is particularly marked by the establishment of reading societies and the labor movement. During this time, the Vienna-Trieste railway was constructed, which significantly altered people's way of life and caused the decline of carting. Additionally, the first reforestation efforts began in the Pivka Basin.

Codelli

Rodbina se pojavi v Gorici v 16. stoletju, plemiški naziv pridobijo z vojaškim udeleževanjem, sredi 18. stoletja pa postanejo še baroni. Iz ljubljanske veje Codellijev je kar nekaj znamenitih članov rodbine, med drugim lahko omenimo Antona I. (1753–1832), okrožni glavar v Myšlenicah na Poljskem (1801), v Gorici (1806) in Postojni (1814–1831). Bil je tudi gubernalni svetnik, v času ilirskih provinc ljubljanski župan, intendant Kranjske in ravnatelj Kranjske kmetijske družbe.

Coronini

Italijanska plemiška rodbina, po izvoru iz Bergama v Lombardiji, ki se prvič omenja v 12. stoletju. Konec 15. stoletja se naselijo v Furlaniji in Gorici, gospostva, gradove in posestva pa so imeli širom po Primorskem, Korotki, Štajerski in Kranjski. Pripadniki rodbine so zavzemali visoke družbene položaje na dvoru, v diplomaciji, vojski, upravi, Cerkvi in kulturi. Po izumrtju družin Rabatta in Cobenzl konec 18. in v začetku 19. stoletja so dedovali ogromno posesti, med drugim tudi Jamo, Šteberk, Planino in Logatec.

Josip vitez Gorup pl. Slavinjski je bil gospodarstvenik, mecen in politik. Posebej vnet je bil za izobraževanje mladine. Ustanovil je prvi štipendijski sklad za ljubljanske dijake in dijakinje ter sklad, ki je podpiral slovenske študente na trgovskih akademijah v Gradcu, Pragi in na pomorski akademiji v Trstu. V Slavini je dal zgraditi novo osnovno šolo in ustanoviti sklade za živinorejce slavinske občine. Zaradi svoje dobrodelnosti in mecenstva je bil častni občan več občin in častni član mnogih društev. Cesar ga je leta 1898 odlikoval z viteškim križcem reda Franca Jožefa in ga nato povzdignil v dedni viteški stan s čimer je dobil pravico do naziva plemeni Slavinjski.

Anton Globočnik pl. Sorodolski je bil narodni buditelj, pravnik in pisatelj. Odlikoval se je kot narodni buditelj in eden od avtorjev programa Zedinjene Slovenije. Leta 1863 je postal okrajni predstojnik in nato okrajni glavar, skrbel je za razvoj in obnovno cestnega omrežja, pogodovanje Krasa, izboljšanje razmer v solstvu in uveljavitev Postojnske jame v svetu – med drugim je uredil dostop do jame, nov železni most čez Pivko, dal napeljati električno razsvetljavo in železniške tirne. Bil je tudi vladni svetnik deželne vlade v Ljubljani in poslanec v državnem zboru.

The Codelli Family

The family appeared in Gorizia in the 16th century. They gained their noble title through military service, and by the middle of the 18th century, they became barons. Several notable members come from the Ljubljana branch of the Codelli family, including Anton I (1753–1832). He served as the district governor in Myšlenice, Poland (1801), Gorizia (1806), and Postojna (1814–1831). He was also a gubernium councillor, mayor of Ljubljana during the period of the Illyrian Provinces, intendant of Carniola, and the director of the Agricultural Society.

The Coronini Family

An Italian noble family, originally from Bergamo in Lombardy, was first mentioned in the 12th century. They settled in Friuli and Gorizia at the end of the 15th century. They owned seigneuries, castles, and estates throughout Primorska (the Slovene Littoral), Carinthia, Styria, and Carniola. Family members held high social positions in court, diplomacy, the military, administration, the Church, and culture. After the extinction of the Rabatta and Cobenzl families at the end of the 18th and in the beginning of the 19th century, they inherited vast estates, including Jama, Šteberk, Planina, and Logatec.

Josip Gorup von Slavinjski was an entrepreneur, patron, and politician. He was particularly enthusiastic about educating the youth. He established the first scholarship fund for Ljubljana's secondary school students and a fund that supported Slovenian students at trade academies in Graz, Prague, and the Naval Academy in Trieste. He had a new primary school built in Slavina and established funds for livestock breeders in the inhabitants of Slavina. He was named an honorary citizen of several cities and an honorary member of many associations because of his philanthropy and patronage. In 1898, the Emperor awarded him the Knight's Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph and subsequently elevated him to hereditary knighthood, granting him the right to the title "noble Slavinjski."

Anton Globočnik von Sorodolski was a lawyer and a writer. Furthermore, played an important role in the national awakening and was one of the authors of the program "United Slovenia" (Zedinjena Slovenija). In 1863, he became the head of the district of Postojna and later the district governor. He oversaw the development and renovation of the road network, the reforestation of the Karst, improvements of the education system, and the international promotion of the Postojna Cave. He was responsible for the construction of the access to the cave, the new iron bridge over the Pivka River, the installation of electric lighting, and the construction of railway tracks. He was also a government councillor of the provincial government in Ljubljana and a member of the state assembly.

1809

Ustanovljene so ilirske province.

The Illyrian Provinces are established.

1849

Postojna dobi prvi telegraf.

Postojna gets the first telegraph.

1868

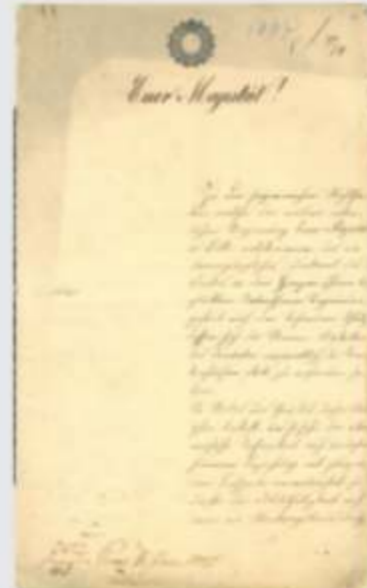
Postojna dobi Narodno čitalnico.

Postojna gets the National Reading Society.

1869

Organiziran je tabor na Kalcu. / Zgrajen je Suezki prekop.

A labor (mass rally) is organized at the Kalc Castle. / The Suez Canal is completed.



Prošnja plemiškega in lakotnega župana Ingo Postojna cesarju Ferdinandu I., da se del premoženja Postojnske jame razdeli na lokalno šolo, v katero so hoteli ustanoviti rudarski študijski odtok in raziskovalni inštitut. Dokument je iz leta 1846. (Izvir: Notranjski muzej Postojna)

Petition by the residents of the market town of Postojna and the then parish priest to Emperor Ferdinand I., requesting that part of the wealth of the Postojna Cave be allocated to a local fund aimed at establishing a "labor" or infirmary for the socially disadvantaged. The document dates to 1846. (Source: Notranjski muzej Postojna)



Leta 1874 je Franz Pagler zgradil prvi luksuzni hotel v Postojni – Grand hotel Adlonbergstrasse. Med I. svetovne vojne je bila v hotelu nastanjena poveljstva 5. armade avstrijske vojske, leta 1926 pa so ga odkupili knezi Windischgrätz. Po 2. svetovni vojni je bil v njem najprej hotel št. 12, kasneje osemna gostilna kava, leta 1980 pa je bil poručen. (Izvir: Notranjski muzej Postojna)

In 1874, Franz Pagler built the first luxury hotel in Postojna, the Grand Hotel Adlonbergstrasse. During World War I, the hotel housed the command of the 5th Army of the Austrian Army, and in 1926, it was purchased by the Princes of Windischgrätz. After World War II, it served as the headquarters of the 4th Army, later as a forestry school, and in 1980 it was demolished. (Source: Notranjski muzej Postojna)



Zaradi slabih razmer v stari postojnski šoli, se je lokalni svet na svoj dne 3. julija 1876 odločil, da se postojnsko gradijo nove šole. Razpisal je naročil arhitekta Jan Hraško, za gradnjo pa je bil pobudnik stavbenik Filip Sapančič. (Razpisnica je iz leta 1901, hrani jo Notranjski muzej Postojna.)

Due to poor conditions in the old school in Postojna, the school board decided at a meeting on July 3, 1876, that a new school needed to be built. Architect Jan Hraško drew up plans for it, and the construction was entrusted to builder Filip Sapančič. (The postcard is from 1901, held by the Notranjski Regional Museum)

20. STOLETJE/ Century

Mirovna pogodba v Versaillesu ob koncu I. svetovne vojne oznanila zaton Britanskega kolonialnega imperija in vzpon ZDA, izginotje nemškega cesarstva in Avstro-ogrske monarhije ter ruskega in otomanskega carstva oziroma cesarstva. Stoletje je v I. polovici poleg vojne zaznamujejo huda kaosa, lakota, v Evropi epidemija španske gripe, v ZDA huda gospodarska kriza. V Italiji postaja vse močnejši Benito Mussolini, v Nemčiji prevzema oblast Adolf Hitler, Španijo pa zaznamuje državljanska vojna.

V znanosti lahko izpostavimo Alberta Einsteina, z relativnostno teorijo in dr. Sigmunda Freuda s psihoanalizo - skupaj sta se že takrat zavzemala za ustanovitev nadnacionalnega telesa, na katerega bi nacionalne države prenesle del svoje suverenosti v zameno za zagotovitev miru. Številni izjemni dosežki velikih umov - fizikov, matematikov, astronomov, zdravnikov, kemikov že med vojnama spreminjajo ne le življenja elit, temveč vseh ljudi. Postane jasno, da dosežki ne pomenijo nujno napredka, temveč hkrati veliko nevarnost tragedij, katastrof in vojne.

2. svetovna vojna poleg drugih sprememb prinese tudi razpad plemstva in propad marsikatero kraljevino. Krono izgube Jugoslavija, Bolgarija, Romunija in Italija. Velika Britanija jo obdrži, današnje monarhije pa so še Danska, Švedska, Norveška, Belgija, Nizozemska, Luxemburg, Monako in Španija. Plemstva med drugim ni več v Franciji, Italiji, Nemčiji, Avstriji in pri nas.

Na začetku 20. stoletja se je Postojna uvrstila med prve kraje na Slovenskem, ki so dobili električno razsvetljavo. Bila je sedež okrajnega glavarstva in okrajnega sodišča, imela je davčni urad, pošto, brzojavni urad s telefonsko postajo in okrajno bolnišnico. Ponašala se je z ljudsko in prvo slovensko meščansko šolo. Leta 1909 pa jo je cesar Franc Jožef povzdignil v mesto. Svetovni vojni sta tako kot druge kraje Postojno močno zaznamovali. V 1. svetovni vojni je bila del zaledja soške fronte in v mestu je bil štab avstrijskega generala Borojeviča, poveljnika soške armade. Z rapalsko pogodbo pa je pripadla Kraljevini Italiji. Obdobje Italije je zaznamovala gradnja različnih javnih in stanovanjskih stavb ter vojašnic.

The Treaty of Versailles marked the decline of the British colonial empire, the rise of the United States, and the dissolution of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and the Russian empire and the Ottoman empire. The first half of the century was characterized by war, chaos, famine, the Great Influenza epidemic in Europe, and a severe economic crisis in the United States. Benito Mussolini was gaining strength in Italy, Adolf Hitler seized power in Germany, and Spain was embroiled in a civil war.

Significant achievements in science include Albert Einstein's theory of relativity and Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis. Even then, they both advocated for the establishment of a supranational body, onto which national states would transfer part of their sovereignty in exchange for the assurance of peace. Numerous exceptional achievements of great minds - physicists, mathematicians, astronomers, doctors, chemists - changed not only the lives of elites but also those of all people. It became clear that advancements do not necessarily mean progress but also pose a significant risk of tragedies, disasters, and wars.

The Second World War brought about the collapse of aristocracy and the downfall of many kingdoms among other changes. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Italy were no longer monarchies, while Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Monaco, and Spain retained their monarchies. Aristocracy no longer exists in France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Slovenia.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Postojna ranked among the first towns in Slovenia to receive electric lighting. Postojna was the seat of the district administration and court, with a tax office, post office, telegraph office with a telephone exchange, and a hospital. Furthermore, there was a public and the first Slovenian bourgeois school. In 1909, Emperor Franz Joseph elevated it to the status of a city. Like other places, Postojna was deeply affected by both world wars. During the First World War, it was part of the rear area of the Isonzo Front, and the town served as the headquarters of Austrian General Borojevič, commander of the Isonzo Army. The Rapallo Treaty resulted in the incorporation of Postojna into the Kingdom of Italy. The construction of various public and residential buildings and military barracks characterised the period of Italian rule.

Windischgraetz

Ena najstarejših plemičkih rodbin habsburške monarhije, ki se na našem ozemlju prvič omenja leta 1091 na območju Slovenj Gradca. Družina je imela bogate posesti na Štajerskem in Korškem, kasneje tudi v nemških, ogrskih in čeških deželah. Njeni člani so bili sredi 16. stoletja povzdignjeni v baronski stan, vrhunc moči pa so dosegli v 19. stoletju, ko si pridobijo knežjo čast. Na območje Notranjske so Windischgraetzi prišli sredi 19. stoletja, ko je Werland Alois Windischgraetz (1790-1867) med drugim kupil posestva Haasberg Planina skupaj z razvalino starega gradu, Šteberk, Logatec in Jamo pri Postojni. Za rezidenco so si izbrali grad Haasberg, enega najprezgodnejših dvorcev baročne dobe pri nas. Med pripadniki družine lahko omenimo Huga Alfreda Windischgraetza (1823-1904), ki je bil navdušen raziskovalec kraškega sveta na Notranjskem; Huga Werlanda Alfreda Windischgraetza (1854-1920), deželnega poslanca kranjskega deželnega zbora in prijatelja generala Svetozarja Borojeviča, ki se je med 1. svetovno vojno boril na soški fronti, po vojni pa umrl na gradu Haasberg ter Huga Winzenza Windischgraetza (1887-1959), zadnjega kneza gradu Haasberg.

Windischgraetzi so na Notranjskem prepoznali gospodarski potencial in so začeli z izkoriščanjem obširnih gozdov, ki so bili v njihovi lasti. Postavili so šest žag, in poleg gozdarjev, vozarjev (furmanov) zaposlovali tudi kovače, sedlarje, kolarje... Z lesom so trgovali že od 18. stoletja naprej, po 1. svetovni vojni pa so s tem namenom ustanovili delniško družbo SCLABSA, SICLA in FALLERSA, ki pa so prenehale delovati ob koncu 2. svetovne vojne.

The Windischgraetz Family

The Windischgraetz family is one of the Habsburg monarchy, first mentioned in our territory in 1091 in the area of Slovenj Gradec. The family had wealthy estates in Styria and Carinthia, and later also in German, Hungarian, and Czech lands. The members of the Windischgraetz family were elevated to the status of barons in the middle of the 16th century, reaching the peak of their power in the 19th century when they acquired princely honour. They arrived in the Inner Carniola region in the middle of the 19th century when Werland Alois Windischgraetz (1790-1867) acquired estates, including Haasberg Planina, along with the ruins of the old castle, Šteberk Castle, Logatec, and Jama. They chose the Haasberg Castle as their residence. Said castle is one of our region's most representative mansions of the Baroque era. Among the important members of the family is also Hugo Alfred Windischgraetz (1823-1904), an enthusiastic explorer of the karst in Inner Carniola; Hugo Werland Alfred Windischgraetz (1854-1920), a provincial deputy of the Carniolan Provincial Diet and a General Svetozar Borojevič's friend, who fought on the Isonzo Front during the First World War and died at the Haasberg Castle after the war; and Hugo Winzenz Windischgraetz (1887-1959), the last prince of the Haasberg Castle. The Windischgraetz family recognized the economic potential of Inner Carniola and began exploiting the extensive forests they owned. They founded six sawmills and employed foresters, carters (teamsters) and blacksmiths, saddlers, wheelwrights, and others. They traded timber since the 18th century, and after the First World War, they established joint-stock companies SCLABSA, SICLA, and FALLERSA for this purpose, which ceased operating at the end of the Second World War.

1901

V Postojnski jami uredijo električno razsvetljavo. Postojna jo dobi tri leta kasneje.

Electric lighting is installed in the Postojna Cave; the town of Postojna gets electric lighting three years later.

1909

Cesar Franc Jožef povzdigne 9. maja trg Postojna v mesto.

Emperor Franz Joseph elevates market town Postojna to the status of a city on 9 May.

1929

Zlom borze v New Yorku.

The New York Stock Exchange crashes.

1936

Začetek španske državljanske vojne.

The Spanish Civil War begins.



Fotografija postojnskih vojašnic, pomena 23. marca 1941, ob napadu 18. eskadrilje južnoafriških letalcev na (SAAF) na mesto. (Spletni vir: Postojna attacks by saaf)

Photograph of the Postojna barracks on March 23, 1941, during the attack by the 20th Squadron of the South African Air Force (SAAF) on the city. (Online source: Postojna attacks by saaf)



Fotografija iz leta 1925, sneta v predelu gradu Haasberg v Planini. Nad obojnimi, ki so imeli rdečo identifikacijo, je belo-vijolični grb rodbine. (Vir: Notranjski muzej Postojna)

A photograph from 1925, taken in front of Haasberg Castle in Planina. Above the unidentified individuals, the family coat of arms is visible. (Source: Notranjska Regional Museum)



Ena od inovacij, ki so jih v prvi polovici tridesetih let uvedli Italijani, je bila ureditev ulic in njihova pomerovala. Zaradi urbanizacije mesta in številnih novogradenj je bila nova ureditev uličnega reda tako za domačine kot tujce obkroževala Postojna. Na razglednici je takratna Piazza Duemila, danes trg (Two Square). (Vir: Notranjski muzej Postojna)

One of the innovations introduced by the Italians in the first half of the 1930s was the organization of streets and their naming. Due to urbanization and numerous new constructions, the new arrangement was welcomed by locals and many Postojna visitors. The postcard depicts the former Piazza Duemila, today's Two Square. (Source: Notranjska Regional Museum)