

PAPIR KLJUBUJE STOLETJEM

Primož Trubar: Cerkovna ordninga

PAPER DEFIES CENTURIES

Primož Trubar: Cerkovna ordninga (Church Ordinance)

DITP

Primož Trubar was the father of Slovenian written word. He was a Protestant priest in a predominantly Catholic community, which is why he was forced to move to Germany on several occasions.

After the first exile, he returned to Carniola as a highly respected superintendent of the Protestant Church of the Slovenian Lands. He kept close contacts with the emperors and the entire intellectual elite of that period. Hence his great confidence and motivation to publish the church ordinance – the first humanistic standard for Slovenians – in Slovenian language. The book, printed in approx. 400 copies, was published in Tübingen in 1564. However, the opposition of the Catholic Church and Charles, the Duke of Carniola, was so strong that an order was issued to burn all copies of the Church Ordinance and force Trubar to once again leave Carniola.

The copies of this priceless book were considered lost for centuries and only one was preserved and kept in Dresden Municipal Library. However, the library was burnt down during a bomb raid at the end of World War II and "Cerkovna Ordninga" seemed to be lost forever.

Many years later, in 1971, a copy, though severely damaged, was discovered in the Vatican library.

And last year, another copy, well preserved this time, was coincidentally discovered at the Memmingen city archive. It was owned by Bernard Steiner who was a student of theology in Tübingen in Trubar's time. It is a well known historical fact that Trubar was a great supporter of scholarship holders from Carniola at the University of Tübingen.

"Cerkovna Ordninga" by Primož Trubar from the year of 1564 is considered a monument of Slovenian literary language. Hope remains that there are still copies somewhere out there, waiting to be found.

In the 16th century, paper was made by hand from wood-free fibers due to their high resistance in comparison with wood fibers that are being used nowadays.

Therefore, "Cerkovna Ordninga" proves that papers made of these fibers can defy centuries if properly stored.

Odkritje v Memmingenu

Trubarjeva Cerkovna ordninga iz leta 1564

Primož Trubar je bil začetnik slovenskega knjižnega jezika. Bil je protestantski duhovnik in bil zaradi premočnega katoliškega okolja doma večkrat izgnan v nemške dežele.

Po prvem izgnanstvu se je vrnil na Kranjsko kot spoštovan superintendent tam delujoče cerkve. Bil je v stiku s takratnimi cesarji in celotno intelektualno elito. Od tod njegova velika samozavest, da poskusi v slovenskem jeziku izdati cerkveni red, ki pomeni za Slovence prvi humanistični standard. Knjiga je bila natisnjena v Tübingenu leta 1564 v cca. 400 izvodih. A nasprotovanje katoliške cerkve doma skupaj z deželnim knezom Karlom je bilo tako veliko, da so ukazali uničiti vse izvode Cerkovne ordninge in Trubarja ponovno izgnati iz Kranjske.

Izvodi te knjige so več stoletij veljali za izgubljene, le v mestni knjižnici v Dresdnu naj bi bil ohranjen eden. Knjižnica je ob koncu 2. sv. vojne ob bombardiranju pogorela in Cerkovna ordninga je veljala za dokončno izgubljeno.



Cerkovna ordninga je dokaz, da lahko papirji iz teh vlaken kljubujejo stoletjem ...
"Cerkovna ordninga" proves that papers made of these fibers can defy centuries if properly stored ...

Nato se je leta 1971 našel en izvod te knjige v vatikanski knjižnici, ki pa je bil zelo poškodovan. Lansko leto pa je prišlo do naključnega odkritja dobro ohranjenega izvoda v mestnem arhivu v Memmingenu. Knjiga je bila last Bernarda Steinerja, ki je bil v Trubarjevih časih študent teologije v Tübingenu. Znano je namreč, da je bil Trubar zagovornik štipendistov iz dežele Kranjske na Univerzi v Tübingenu.

Cerkovna ordninga Primoža Trubarja iz leta 1564 velja za spomenik slovenskega

knjižnega jezika. Upanje, da se bo še kje našel kakšen izvod, obstaja.

Takrat, to je v 16. st., so papir izdelovali ročno iz nelesnih vlaken. Ta so namreč mnogo bolj obstojna kot dandanes uporabljena lesna vlakna.

Cerkovna ordninga je dokaz, da lahko papirji iz teh vlaken kljubujejo stoletjem, če so primerno hranjeni.

Tjaša Drnovšek