



Dobrna ni nič več »na smrt dolgočasna«*

Leta 1960 je Janko Orožen, velik poznavalec zgodovine širšega celjskega območja, v članku Doneski k zgodovini Dobrne zapisal, da bi »na osnovi dosedanjih spisov že lahko nastala večja monografija [o Dobrni]«. Tega se je v naslednjih letih lotil kar sam in leta 1975 izdal monografijo oz. vodič z naslovom *Dobrna: preteklost in sedanjost zdravilišča, kraja in okolice*. Od tedaj je minilo že štirideset let in o Dobrni se v tem času ni kaj dosti novega pisalo, z izjemo drobnega vodiča o Dobrni leta 1995 izpod peresa Ivana Stoparja, ki pa se osredinja bolj ali manj le na zdravilišče.

Tudi v *Kroniki* ni v več kot šestdesetih letih njegova izhajanja izšel niti en članek o Dobrni; kazalo njene bibliografije pokaže le en zadetek, in sicer recenzijo omenjene Orožnove knjige, ki jo je napisala Olga Janša-Zorn. Ravno zato, ker je od zadnjih objav o zgodovini Dobrne preteklo precej časa in ker se ob pomanjkanju novih raziskav pogosto dogaja, da avtorji zgolj povzemajo že starejše ugotovitve, smo se pri *Kroniki* odločili, da eno tematsko številko posvetimo tudi Dobrni in njeni okolici in s tem spodbudimo nove raziskave o dobrnski zgodovini.

Ob imenu Dobrna danes največkrat pomislimo na zdravilišče oz. toplice. Tako je že nekaj stoletij, saj Dobrna velja za eno najstarejših zdravilišč v današnjem slovenskem prostoru. Resda ima ravno zdraviliški turizem glavno zaslugo za razvoj kraja in širše okolice, vendar je Dobrna veliko več kot zgolj zdravilišče. Zato se pri izbiri obravnavanih tematik nismo omejili le na ta aspekt, ampak smo posegli tudi v starejšo zgodovino Dobrne, ki sega že v antiko, z etnološkimi prispevki pa smo se dotaknili tako osrednje, zdraviliške, kot tudi druge, nezdraviliške dediščine na Dobrni in opozorili na problematiko njenega ohranjanja.

Ker je nekdanj proti Dobrni gravitiralo širše ozemlje kot danes (na kar med drugim opozarja tudi obseg nekdanje občine Dobrna), smo z raziskavami skočili tudi preko njenih današnjih občinskih meja. Zato smo v raziskave vključili tudi sosednji Lemberg,

kraj z istoimenskim gradom, ki sta prav tako tesno povezana z zgodovino Dobrne, čeprav danes ležita v drugi občini. O njuni povezanosti priča že dejstvo, da se je včasih kraj Lemberg imenoval tudi Lemberg pri Dobrni, da so ga razlikovali od Lemberga pri Šmarju. Grad Lemberg, ki danes z entuzijazmom lastnika Francija Zidarja doživlja novo renesanso, v preteklosti ni bil deležen poglobljenih raziskav, zato smo mu tokrat namenili malo več prostora. Upamo, da bodo novi izsledki o njegovi zgodovini pomagali pri njegovi nadaljnji obnovi in revitalizaciji.

Kako se skozi čas spreminja dožemanje prostora in okolice, zanimivo pokaže članek Roka Polesa o cerkvi sv. Janeza Krstnika v Šentjanžu na Peči (Vinski Gori). Cerkev so v času gospodov Dobrnskih, pa tudi še njihovih naslednikov Gačnikov-Schlangenbergov dojemali kot del ožje dobrnske okolice, Dobrna sama pa se je celo smatrala kot del Šaleške doline.

V zadnjem času se je veliko novega odkrilo predvsem v zvezi z dobrnskimi graščaki Dienerspergi, ki so bili potomci znamenitega polihistorja Janeza Vajkarda Valvasorja. Intenzivno raziskovanje njihove (tudi zelo intimne) zgodovine, za kar gre zasluga predvsem Borisu Golcu, je odkrila ne le tančico z dolgo zamolčevane plemiške zgodovine, temveč tudi dinamiko v samem razvoju kraja in zdravilišča.

Tematska številka *Kronike* »Iz zgodovine Dobrne« je nastala tudi zato, da se znova opomni na zanimivo in bogato zgodovino Dobrne, ter hkrati pokaže, kako pomembno je raziskovanje lokalne zgodovine za samozavedanje kraja in prebivalcev in za njihov nadaljnji vsestranski razvoj. Upamo, da se bo ob prebiranju člankov utrnila tudi kakšna ideja za novo in izvirno prezentacijo dobrnske zgodovine in za razvijanje dobrnske turistične infrastrukture. Marsikatera tema je tudi zdaj žal ostala prezrta ali neobdelana, a to lahko pride na vrsto ob kakšni drugi priložnosti.

Miha Preinfalk
odgovorni urednik *Kronike*

* Naslov je parafraza citata iz dnevnika Anne Plochl iz leta 1826 (gl. prispevek Elke Hammer-Luza v pričujoči številki *Kronike*).



Dobrna will no longer be »boring one to death«*

In 1960, Janko Orožen, a prominent authority on the history of the broader Čelje area, wrote in his article »Doneski k zgodovini Dobrne« [»Contributions to the history of Dobrna«] that »the hitherto documents provide a sound enough basis for a major monograph [on Dobrna]«. In the following years, he undertook the task himself and in 1975 published a monograph or, rather, a guide titled: *Dobrna: preteklost in sedanjost zdravilišča, kraja in okolice* [*Dobrna: the past and the present of the health resort, the town and its surrounding area*]. Forty years have passed since then and nothing new has been written on Dobrna, with the sole exception of a tiny guide on Dobrna, written in 1995 by Ivan Stopar, whose primary focus, however, is on the health resort.

In more than sixty years of its existence, *Kronika*, too, has failed to publish a single article on Dobrna; its bibliographic index only shows one hit: a review of the aforementioned Orožen's book, written by Olga Janša-Zorn. Given that many years have passed since anything was written on Dobrna and because the lack of new research often lead authors to merely summarise old conclusions, the editorial board of *Kronika* has decided to dedicate one thematic issue to Dobrna and its surroundings, and thus encourage new research on the history of the area.

Today, the name Dobrna is most often associated with the health or thermal spa resort, as it has been for several centuries, with Dobrna considered one of the oldest health resorts in the present-day Slovenian territory. Although spa tourism has been the main driving force in the development of the town and its wider surroundings, Dobrna is so much more than a health resort. Therefore, in selecting themes to be discussed we did not limit ourselves to this aspect alone but delved into Dobrna's ancient history, which reaches back into Antiquity; moreover, our ethnological contributions also touch upon the central, i.e. spa, as well as other non-spa heritage at Dobrna, and point to the problem of its conservation.

Since in the past a larger territory gravitated towards Dobrna than today (which is among others evident from the fact that the Dobrna municipality once covered a larger area), our research reached beyond its present-day municipal boundaries to include the neighbouring Lemberg, a place with its homony-

mous castle that was closely tied with the history of Dobrna, even though they now lie in different municipalities. Their close ties are already reflected in the fact that Lemberg was once called Lemberg pri Dobrni so as not to be confused with Lemberg pri Šmarju. This issue of *Kronika* affords more attention to the Lemberg Castle, which is currently being led towards a new renaissance by its enthusiastic owner, Franci Zidar, and which has never been subject to any in-depth research. It is our hope that the new findings regarding its history will facilitate its further restoration and revitalisation.

The ways in which the perception of place and its surroundings change with time are splendidly illustrated by the article of Rok Poles on the Church of St. John the Baptist at Šentjanž na Peči (Vinska Gora). During the period of the Lords of Neuhaus (present-day Dobrna) and their successors, the Gačnik-Schlangenbergs, the church was perceived as part of Dobrna's immediate surroundings and Dobrna itself was regarded as part of the Šalek Valley.

Many new discoveries have been made over the recent decades, especially in relation to the Diener-spergs, the descendants of the famous polymath Jan- ez Vajkard Valvasor. Intensive research of their (also very intimate) history, largely done by Boris Golec, has unveiled not only the long-concealed noble history, but also the dynamics in the development of the town and its health resort.

Another aim of this thematic issue of *Kronika*, titled »Iz zgodovine Dobrne« [»From the history of Dobrna«], is to refresh the memory of the interesting and rich history of Dobrna, as well as to demonstrate just how important the studies of local history are for the self-awareness of the town and its inhabitants, and for their further overall development. It is our hope that reading these contributions will also lead to ideas for making a new and original presentation of Dobrna's history and for the development of Dobrna's tourist infrastructure. Regrettably, many themes continue to remain overlooked or neglected, but they will get their turn on some other occasion.

Miha Preinfalk
Editor-in-Chief of *Kronika*

* The title is a paraphrase of the quote from the diary of Anna Plochl of 1826 (see the contribution of Elke Hammer-Luza in this issue of *Kronika*).