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Ribniška graščaka Anton st. in Anton ml. Rudež – poslednja patrona župnije Sodražica

IZVLEČEK

Ribniško gospostvo je patronatne pravice nad sodraškimi župnijskimi vikariatom izvrševalo od njegove ustanovitve leta 1753, v letih 1862–1936 pa tudi nad župnijo. Sprva so jih izvrševali njegovi lastniki grofje Kobenzli, od leta 1810 pa graščaki Rudeži. Sporne so postale leta 1936, ko je patron ing. Anton Rudež ml. prodal ribniški grad in del veleposestva vojaškemu erarju in začel trditi, da ni več patron, ker bi sicer moral sofinancirati popravila župnijskih stavb v Sodražici. Patronatnih bremen prav tako ni želel sprejeti vojaški erar, saj je grad in posest kupil brez vknjiženih bremen. Zapletu je sledila več let trajajoča sodna obravnava zadeve, ki ni dobila pravega epiloga.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

župnija Sodražica, gospostvo Ribnica, grofje Kobenzli, Anton Rudež st., Anton Rudež ml., patronat

ABSTRACT

LORDS OF THE RIBNICA MANOR ANTON RUDEŽ SR. AND ANTON RUDEŽ JR. AS THE LAST PATRONS OF THE PARISH OF SODRAŽICA

Ribnica seignior exercised the rights of patronage over the parish vicariate of Sodražica since its founding in 1753 and over the parish itself in the period of 1862–1936. Initially, the rights of patronage were exercised by its owners, the Counts of Kobenzl, and from 1810 onwards by the lords of the Ribnica's manor, the Rudež family. The patronage rights became a point of dispute in 1936, when the patron, engineer Anton Rudež Jr., sold the Ribnica manor and part of the large estate to the military treasury, claiming that he was no longer the patron, because this would oblige him to co-fund the restoration works on parish buildings in Sodražica. However, the military treasury refused to shoulder the burden of patronage as well, having bought the manor and the estate free of debt. The controversy led to a lengthy legal dispute, which never reached a closing epilogue.

KEY WORDS

parish of Sodražica, seignior of Ribnica, Counts of Kobenzl, Anton Rudež Sr., Anton Rudež Jr., patronage

katerem je ponovno poudaril dejstva, da je ribniško gospostvo nedvomno patron sodraške župnije.⁷⁰

Zadeva s patronatom in obnovo poslopij je župnika Majdiča zaposlovala celotno poletje 1940. V tistem času je ordinariat z reševanjem podobnih zadev imel izkušnje tudi drugje, saj je bilo tudi škofijsko gornjegrajsko gospostvo patron številnim župnijam na Štajerskem. Škofijska patronatna bremena so se odkupovala po 20.000 din na župnijo, deloma v gotovini, deloma v gozdu. Na podlagi agrarne reforme za veleposestva je v letih 1937–1939 prišlo do odkupa patronatnih bremen kneza Auersperga na Kočevskem. Za odškodnino je posamezni župniji namenil 8–10 ha gozda.⁷¹ Patronatnih pravic in bremen nad župnijo Polšnik se je leta 1940 z odkupom želel rešiti tudi zadnji lastnik gospostva Grmače Richard baron Apfaltrern, kar pa mu zaradi okupacije ni uspelo.⁷² Epiloga morebitnega odkupa Rudeževega patronata prav tako ni bilo zaradi začetka vojne.

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S U M M A R Y

Lords of the Ribnica manor Anton Rudež Sr. and Anton Rudež Jr. as the last patrons of the parish of Sodražica

The founding of the parish vicariate of Sodražica in 1753 led to the formation of a new pastoral institution which did not inherit the same patron as its home parish of Ribnica. Rather, the patronage was newly granted to the then owners of the Ribnica seigniorium – the Counts of Konbenzl.

According to the preserved archival documentation, the duties and rights of patronage following the purchase of the seigniorium in 1810 were also more or less diligently performed by the new owners, the Rudež family. This is most evident from the calls for the patron's presentation of the new vicar or, rather, parish priest. The large estate pertaining to the castle in Ribnica held patronage of the parishes of Sodražica and Loški Potok. The owners acknowledged this and enjoyed their patronage rights.

The exercise of these rights, however, became a point of dispute in 1936, when the last patron, engineer Anton Rudež Jr., no longer wanted to be a patron, having sold the Ribnica manor and a few nearby land plots to the military treasury. Nevertheless, in 1937, the Kočevje district authorities determined the scope of restoration works on the parish

⁷⁰ NŠAL, Župnije, š. 303, Ordinariat župnijskemu uradu, Ljubljana, 13. 6. 1940.

⁷¹ NŠAL, Župnije, š. 303, Župnijski urad ordinariatu, Sodražica, 25. 6. 1940; Ordinariat župnijskemu uradu, Ljubljana, 27. 6. 1940.

⁷² Ambrožič, Patronatne pravice, str. 528.

house and the agricultural building, based on the findings of competition proceedings. The patron was obliged to cover 20% of the expenses and the rest was imposed on the parish of Sodražica. The planned restoration works were then delayed due to patron Rudež's appeal to the Banovina administration and later the state military treasury filed complaints to interim rulings. Anton Rudež committed suicide in 1938, before the court proceedings were completed.

In line with the provision no. 33/1 of the act of 7 May 1874, the administrative authority only passed a decision regarding the existence of patronage, the dispute over which was decided by the regular court, in accordance with Paragraph 2 of the same provision. Two parties that were considered for (co)patronage under given circumstances mostly presented in the proceedings their claims and statements relating to the dispute over patronage. The latter was tied to *praedium* – the large estate of the former Ribnica seignory rather than the castle as a building.

The subject of the ruling was therefore how much consideration as co-patrons might also be given to parties other than Rudež who, in one way or another, acquired parts of the large estate.

Based on the outcome of the competition proceedings (1939) concerning the renovation of the parish house and the agricultural building, as well as legislation and the hearing of the diocesan ordinariate, the district authorities passed a decision in 1940 »acknowledging the existence of patronage over the church and parish house in Sodražica and instructed the parties in dispute to settle the subject of patronage by launching regular civil proceedings«. The court rejected the objections raised by the representative of the then minor Jurij Rudež and the representative of the state military treasury. The district authorities ultimately determined the scope of restoration works. The legal dispute never reached a closing epilogue due to the onset of the Second World War.