

1.02 Pregledni znanstveni članek

UDK 929.52Petazzi"16/17"

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Nekaj drobcov iz zgodovine družine Petazzi

IZVLEČEK

Prispevek obravnava del znane plemiške rodbine Petazzi oz. Petač, ki se v virih pojavlja že v 13. stoletju. V ospredju je veja, poimenovana po gradu Švarcenek, ki je izumrla s smrtjo Adelma Petazzija leta 1817. Ta del rodbine je imel v 17. in 18. stoletju v lasti velik del Krasa, med drugim Vremsko dolino, Sežano in Divačo. Družina Petazzi je bila tudi lastnica gradov v vzhodnem delu današnje Slovenije (dvorec Strmol pri Rogatcu, Poganice, Novi dvor, Žusem). Premoženje in ugled je povečevala tudi s porokami z drugimi plemiškimi družinami, o čemer priča dejstvo, da so nekateri člani opravljali pomembnejše funkcije v takratni družbi. S historiografskega stališča je rodbina še precej neraziskana.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Petazzi, Petač, Kras, Švarcenek, plemstvo

ABSTRACT

A FEW FRAGMENTS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE PETAZZI FAMILY

The article presents a part of the well-known noble Petazzi or Petač family, which appeared in written sources as early as the 13th century. Primary focus is on the family branch named after the Švarcenek Castle, which became extinct upon the death of Adelmo Petazzi in 1817. In the 17th and 18th centuries, this family branch owned a vast portion of the Karst, including the Vremška dolina valley, Sežana and Divača. The Petazzis owned castles in the eastern part of present-day Slovenia (Strmol manor near Rogatec, Poganice, Novi dvor, Žusem). The family increased its property and reputation by marrying into other noble families, which is also evident from the fact that some members performed important functions in society. Historiographically, the Petazzi family remains fairly under-researched.

KEY WORDS

Petazzi, Petač, Karst, Švarcenek, nobility

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S U M M A R Y

A few fragments from the history of the Petazzi family

The Petazzi family most likely originated from Istria and appeared in written sources from the 13th century onwards. The family was divided into several branches, of which only one will be presented in detail here—i.e. the so-called Švarcenek branch, named after the Švarcenek Castle (Podgrad pri Vre-mah). One of the most important representatives of this branch in the second half of the 16th century was Johann Petazzi, who became a member of the

Gorizian land estates and served as secretary to the chancellor and later as vice-chancellor to the archduke. At that time, the Petazzi family owned a fortified castle building in Sežana. Since the Švarcenek seigniory (encompassing the present-day municipalities of Sežana, Naklo, Rodik, Lokve, Štorje) was an important transitional territory on the way to the sea, the family set up toll-houses that provided the seigniory with considerable revenue. Johann's son Benvenuto VI definitively purchased from Emperor Ferdinand II the seigniories of Švarcenek, Novi grad (above the Podgrad–Cerovlje settlement) and Socerb (above the village of Socerb), as well as acquired the title of baron (1622) and then count (1632). In this way, Benvenuto VI secured a lien on forest-produce in the Vilenica area and became the owner of the cave itself, in which the Petazzi family would reportedly organise parties. In 1633, Benvenuto VI started to share the proceeds from the cave entrance fee with the church in Lokve, thus placing Vilenica ranked among the oldest for the visitors arranged the caves in Slovenia. Benvenuto's son Nikolas became the provincial board member and inherited the governorship in Trieste. In October 1660, he received Emperor Leopold I in Trieste and handed him the keys to the city gate. Another descendant of the Švarcenek branch, Leopold Josef Hannibal, was one of the most important representatives of the Petazzi family. He served as Bishop of Trieste in 1740–1760 and then as Bishop of Ljubljana in 1760–1772.

The Švarcenek Castle was looted by the troops of Count Karl Thurn in the mid-17th century and devastated by a fire in 1700. In 1713, at the seigniory broke out a peasant revolt. The rebels occupied the castle, while Count Ferdinand Petazzi escaped with his son to Trieste. After the revolt, the count—and the judicial authority—moved to Sežana. Adelmo was the last member of the Švarcenek branch of the Petazzi family. He died in 1817 in Sežana and is buried in the family tomb in the middle of the local parish church. After 1800, the seigniory was administered by Josef Delena from Sežana, who married Petazzi's foster daughter Ana Veronika Just.