

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

UDK 929.5:728.82(497.4Jablje)"17/18"

Prejeto: 28. 3. 2016

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Lastniki dvorca Jablje skozi čas in portreti nekaterih lastnikov iz 18. in 19. stoletja

IZVLEČEK

V Narodni galeriji v Ljubljani poleg znanega portreta barona Leopolda Lichtenberg-Janežiča iz 19. stoletja, delo znanega slikarja Jožefa Tominca, hranijo še pet portretov, ki pripadajo njegovim prednikom iz 18. stoletja. Obnovljeni dvorec Jablje, ki je od leta 1999 kulturni spomenik državnega pomena, sedaj nudi zavetje nekaterim državnim in mednarodnim institucijam, zanimive pa so tudi življenjske zgodbe njegovih lastnikov v preteklosti. V prispevku je najprej prikazan kratek pregled lastnikov dvorca Jablje od srednjega veka do sredine 18. stoletja, nato pa so opisane življenjske zgodbe portretirancev, nekaterih članov rodbin Schwab-Lichtenberg in Lichtenberg-Janežič, ki so dvorec posedovali vse do leta 1941, ko je umrla zadnja lastnica baronica Hipolita.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Dvorec Jablje, kranjske plemiške rodbine, plemiški portreti, Lambergi s Črnela, Rasp, Moscon, Posarelli, Schwab-Li(e)chtenberg, Janežič, Lichtenberg-Janežič

ABSTRACT

OWNERS OF THE JABLJE MANSION THROUGH TIME AND SOME OF THEIR PORTRAITS FROM THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES

In addition to the famous portrait of Baron Leopold Lichtenberg-Janežič from the 19th century made by the renowned painter Jožef Tominc, the National Gallery in Ljubljana also holds five portraits belonging to his ancestors from the 18th century. The restored mansion, a cultural monument of national importance since 1999, now houses several national and international institutions, and keeps interesting stories of the lives of its past owners. The article first provides a brief overview of the owners of the Jablje mansion from the Middle Ages to the mid-18th century and then proceeds to describe the life stories of persons in the portraits, some of the members of the Schwab-Lichtenberg and Lichtenberg-Janežič families, who held the mansion in their possession until 1941, the year of the death of the last owner, Baroness Hyppolita.

KEY WORDS

Jablje mansion, noble families of Carniola, portraits of noblemen, Lambergs of Črnelo, Rasp, Moscon, Posarelli, Schwab-Li(e)chtenberg, Janežič, Lichtenberg-Janežič

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S U M M A R Y

Owners of the Jablje mansion through time and some of their portraits from the 18th and 19th centuries

The restored Jablje mansion near Mengeš is one of the finest mansions in Slovenia. Designed in Renaissance style, it was built a little less than five hundred years ago on the site of a medieval court house. The mansion came with a considerable number of estates in the immediate vicinity as well as around Kamnik, Domžale and Moravče. It was built in the first third of the 16th century by the Knights Lamberg of the nearby Črnelo Castle; in 1644, it came into the possession of Erasmus von Rasp and after his death into the hands of Johann Baptist Moscon, who was married to Rasp's only daughter Maria Si-

donia. Jablje was inherited by their son Franz Erasmus and after his early death by his widow Maria Kristina, née von Pernburg. With the marriage of their daughter Maria Theresia Josefa in 1724, Jablje came into the possession of the older line of Barons Posarelli, represented by her husband Johann Josef Anton. Their heir Anton Bernardin Baron Posarelli died already in 1735 and his widow Maria Franziska, née von Billichgrätz, sold the estate and the mansion in 1743 to Josef Anton von Janežič, grandson of Johann Anton Janežič von Adlersheim, a citizen of Ljubljana, who had been ennobled in 1716. The purchase of the Jablje mansion facilitated Josef Anton's admittance to Carniolan provincial estates and elevation to barony, all in the year in which he bought the estate. Josef Anton died childless in 1780, leaving the entire property to his twenty-one years younger half-brother Franz Xaver Baron Lichtenberg, a child of the second marriage of his mother Anna Maria Margareta, née Segalla. The only condition stated in Josef Anton's last will of 1777 was that his half-brother should change his family name into Lichtenberg-Janežič and combine his coat-of-arms

with that of the Janežič family. Franz Xaver and his wife Hyacintha, née Countess Ursini Blagaj, continued the line of the Barons Lichtenberg-Janežič for another two generations. Their son Leopold I distinguished himself during the period of the Illyrian Provinces, which hindered his reintegration into the Carniolan elite under the re-established Austrian rule, but he nevertheless earned great respect in the community, especially with his cultural engagement. His second marriage to Baroness Karolina Paungarten produced his only son Leopold II, who was also active in Carniolan culture as well as a great authority on agriculture. With his marriage to Hyppolita, née Baroness Apfalter, remaining childless, the male line of the Barons Lichtenberg-Janežič became extinct upon his death in 1916. Baroness Hyppolita died at Jablje in 1941. During the Second World War the mansion was ransacked and later converted into an apartment building, which did little for its preservation. It was only after a thorough restoration in the period 2000–2004 that the mansion regained its former splendour and became the seat of some Slovenian and international institutions.