

## **THE OLD NAMES OF THE HOUSES IN RODICA**

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Mentors: Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun, Sabina Burkeljca

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The goal of our research was to find out how many old names of the houses are still preserved. We found out that old villagers know 63 old names of the houses. We were interested in the source and pronunciation of the old names of the houses. The majority of preserved names of the houses originates in the names of the first or later owners (34%) or in their family names (35%). There are many names of the houses which mark a plant, an animal or a thing, but they were probably family names (11%). Other names are derived from the names of the towns from where our predecessors came or from their occupations. The pronunciation has roots in the dialect of Upper Carniola, which is still spoken by elderly people. A vocal reduction is very frequent. At most names we do not say "U" at the end of a word (46%). There are cases in which the letter "I" or "E" at the end of or in the middle of a word disappears. Frequently, the letter "U" or "I" at the end of a word becomes a reduced vowel (34% of names); for example: At Rozalnə, At Zalarjə, At Ulčarjə, At Kosmə, etc. There are also the names of the houses where "b" converts into "p" (At Jakop) and a case when "ž" transforms into "š" (At Tomaške). A questionnaire for pupils from Rodica primary school has been made. It has been revealed that young people no longer know the old names of the houses, which old people still mention in their conversations.

## **THE KERN'S MILL IN ZALOG NEARBY CERKLJE**

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Our research shows representation millstone and its parts in Kern's Mill in Zalog nearby Cerklje. Mill is situated in upper stream of river Pšata. That Mill includes the oldest parts of it, that could not be seen anywhere else. In the old times there were the floats that used so push the whole Mill. Today is Mill pushed by turbine-powered. It pushes transmission (or the central spindle) which is by strapping connected to all parts of the Mill. In Mill mills three parts of Mill that are made by stone and six very well preserved stamp mill. In stamp mill they grind porridge. Before they used to grind a pt. The Mill wheel is about 50 years old. Today they mill only buckwheat flour. Miller uses wooden buckets, carrel bags, flour and grain ladles, handle broom and sieves.

### **THE WAY OF LIVING IN A 400 YEAR OLD KLOFUTNIK'S HOUSE**

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Mentors: Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun, Ida Fidler

Osnovna šola Rodica, Domžale, 2004



The goal of our research was to find out the way of living in the 400 year old Klofutnik's house in Srednje Jarše. The house is very small and made almost entirely of wood and has preserved a black kitchen. The description of people was based on the book titled *Status animarum*, which is held in the vicarage of Mengeš. On the basis of oral and written sources the life of the Klofutnik's family from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards has been presented.

At that time three single people lived at the Klofutnik's house: sisters Marija and Marjana and their brother Jernej Maček. In 1852 they went to Trieste to adopt a baby. This baby was Janez Giovanelli (1852-1933), who married and had seven

children. Two of his daughters had died before they were two years old. Three of his children went to America between 1910 –1920 to earn some money. Janez's son Johan and daughter Ivana lived in Srednje Jarše. Johan-Ivan Giovanelli (1894-1964), who took over the home farm, was injured during the World War I in Galicia in the the Carpathians and lost all of his toes. Between the years 1924 and 1936 he was the mayor of Jarše and later on, when the municipalities Jarše, Šmarca and Homes joined, also of Homec. With his wife, Katarina Kaplja, they had five children, two of which died before they were four years old, while their son died during the World War II in the concentration camp Mauthausen. Two of their children are still alive and were our main oral sources.

## **HAYRACKS IN JARŠE AND RODICA**

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Mentors: Andreja Berlec, Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun

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The goal of our research work was to find out the characteristics of all four types of hay racks in the area of Rodica and Jarše by measuring, sketching, and photo documentation. In our research work a single stretched hayrack, a single hayrack with a cloak, a double hayrack and a bind hayrack have been presented. All hayracks are made from wood. The single stretched hayrack and the single hayrack with the cloak have wooden supports, which lean against the column under the cross. Hayracks are 13.62 - 14.60 feet high, only the Borčev's hayrack is lower. It is 11.65 feet high. Windows are 13.62 - 15.42 feet wide. All hayracks have 12 laths, with the exception of the Borčev's hayrack which has 10 laths. The space between the laths is 0.66 to 0.82 feet. A wooden foot was exchanged for a stone or concrete foot. The legs are dug in the ground and serve as a socle to a column or they are cut into the letter L. Wooden columns of hayracks are fixed with metal hoops to such kinds of legs. They fit to the notches. The legs are 1.97 to maximum 3.44 feet above the ground.

All the observed hayracks have decayed. The last window of Žibert's hayrack lost its roof on the west side, it is in bad condition and therefore it is very difficult to be repaired. Other hayracks should be protected and renewed, or they will dilapidate.

## **STACKING OF HAY IN THA PAST AND TODAY**

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Osnovna šola Rodica, Domžale, 2004



Our research is dealing with method of haymaking and saving hays once and today. For this purpose we asked farmers on the area of middle and low Jarse and made two extensiveness intervjues at two farmers in Torovo. We are finding, that the size of piece of land very reduce, if the farmers gave up farming or stay the same and grow, if they farm today. Todays farmer have a lot of land in hire. Becouse of giving up farming most hayracks in Jarše dont use form drying hays. The saving of hays is different now than in past. Once was haymaking, drying and saving hays for farmers holiday and social adventure. Basic tools, which was used in past, was scythe, »oselnik« (for grinding scythe), iron and wooden fork and rake. Today this work do one person if he has machines.

## **SHORT STORIES, PROVERBS AND RIDDLES FROM THE OLD MILLS**

Authors: Sabina Furar, Ajda Vodlan, Zala Vrbek

Mentors: Sabina Burkeljca, Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun

Osnovna šola Rodica, Domžale, 2004



The goal of our research was collecting short stories about the lives of former millers in our area where there was a mill by the artificial riverbed of Mlinščica at every 250 metres. In addition, we collected proverbs about millers and their lives and we tried to make puzzles by ourselves. On the basis of short stories we found out that lives of the millers were dangerous and hard. In different seasons they had many kinds of difficulties, for instance: in autumn with leaves and in winter with ice and cold. In spite of all that they were never hungry because they had a lot of bread. Proverbs about the millers show them as thieves, liars and dishonest people. Rarely, it was said anything good about them. If there is something good said about them, then this is the proverb: "to draw water to one's mill," meaning that they can take care of themselves. If the miller is honest and he works hard, he is poor. As the old saying in Slovene goes :A young miller is a beggar when he becomes old. This was true for those people who were not the mill owners. If the miller grinds his mill stone well, it will grind even very bad cereals. Župančič's collection of poems titles "Sto ugank" helped us at making puzzles.

### **THE RESPECT OF THE DIFFERENCE**

Authors: Tjaša Bigec, Nina Savič, Manca Ravnikar

Mentors: Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun, Milena Vidovič

Osnovna šola Rodica, Domžale, 2004



The goal of our research work has been the analysis of the relation to people that are different from us in our environment. The relationship has been estimated

from the view of tolerance as the positive quality and from intolerance as the negative quality. Tolerant or intolerant relationships to different groups or individuals have been assessed in details, on the basis of the questionnaire. All pupils of the eighth class from Rodica primary school and their parents have been included in the research. For that purpose two varieties of questionnaires have been prepared – one for children and one for their parents. The questionnaires were too long therefore ten questions from the questionnaires have been chosen for a detailed analysis. The results have been shown separately for the girls, boys and their parents.

It has been found out that we are mainly tolerant of other people, although some intolerance has been present as well. It would be right to talk more about the people who are different from us and try to understand and accept this difference.

### **THE GROWTH OF URBANISED PROVINCIAL TOWN OF VIR**

Authors: Eva Rovaneš, Maša Štirn, Urša Urbanija

Mentor: Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun, prof. geogr.

Osnovna šola Rodica, Domžale, 2004



Provincial city Vir, which is well urbanized has a high level of daily migration to nearby city specialy Ljubljana and Domžale. That is the main interest of our resarch. That facts leads us to get more informations about Vir. We have discovered that Vir had been only roadside settlement. It's upper and tower parts expended after second World war. It has grown on the natural field with a lot of grass and bushes. We interwieved peoples wholive in Vir. We figured out that they have lauded property in a shape of to m2. 91% of houses has a vegetable garden and a yard. The structure of interwieved people are manly the local people (30%) from Domžale do Količevega (15%). They are satisfied with the positions of their houses. In order to be sotisfied they quote good neighbours and nighbourhood, nearby located markets and littlegarden and city center. They are not sutefied with the smell of the nearby factories, trafic noise and high deusty of population. The city center in on Šaranovič street. There are also three bigger industries. People of Vir buy food for their living mainly in Domžalah (37%), Vir (26%), Ljubljana (21%). For buying shoes is it almost the same shucture (Ljubljana 50%, Domžale 25%, Kamnik 13%). Furniture is bought in

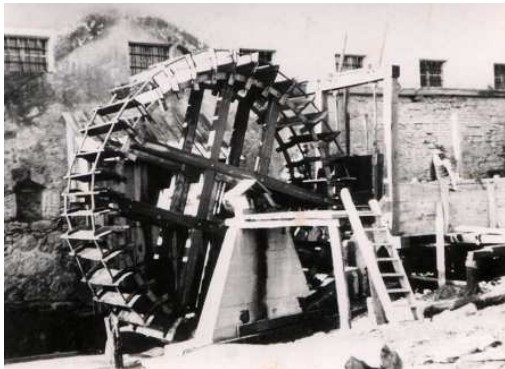
Ljubljana (73%) and Domžale (19%). People of Vir dealy drive to their work to Ljubljana (35%), Domžale (20%) and Mengeš (11%). Only 14% interweived people work in Vir. The children mainly goes to primeary school in Rodica in high school they go to Ljubljana.

### **ON THE TRACTS OF SAWED WATER – DOMŽALE'S MILL STREAMS**

Authors: Tjaša Pele, Sabina Slovinc, Petra Stražar

Mentors: Vilma Vrtačnik Merčun, Ida Fidler

Osnovna šola Rodica, Domžale, 2004



The research work deals with the former artificial riverbed of sewed water. The goal was to find out the route of the former riverbed and which devices worked by the route. It was found out that in the area of the town of Domžale the riverbed is filled up, whereas in other places it is highly overgrown and therefore hardly seen. There have been no written sources about the former Bertoncelej's mill, with the exception of rumours, therefore we have found some oral sources after a long enquiry. That sources were people who worked in that mill, and on the basis of their narrations we noted down, as reliably as possible, the description of the above mentioned mill. There were more sources about Krizant' power station, which were supplemented with oral sources as well. In that way we gained some more information about the already forgotten mill of Domžale.