



Miklovi  
The Miklov Family

Ribnica na Dolenjskem  
Ribnica in the Dolenjska Region



*Čas nam je odmerjen, znotraj njega pa se  
tkejo nevidne vezi, ki nas povezujejo  
v neskončnost.*

*Dakler ostaja spomin, obstajamo.*

*Each of us gets a certain amount of time to  
live with invisible bonds linking us all to  
infinity and beyond.*

*For as long as we are remembered, we exist.*

# Miklovi

## The Miklov Family

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**A**rkovi - Miklovi, so se v hišo sredi ribniškega trga preselili v začetku 19. stoletja kot podnajemniki, okoli leta 1830 so jo odkupili. V njej je bila pekarna in gostilna.

Ob koncu 19. stoletja, v času narodnega prebujanja je v največji sobi v prvem nadstropju hiše delovala javna čitalnica s knjižnico.

V hiši so Miklovi prebivali vse do leta 1956, ko je umrla zadnja lastnica Karolina Pakiž Göderer – Miklova mama. Hiša je bila po tem letu nacionalizirana.

Na začetku devedesetih let 20. stoletja sta se potomca Miklovih Irena in Vojko Arko, odpovedala denacionalizacijskemu postopku. Hišo sta z darilno pogodbo podarila Občini Ribnica pod pogojem, da služi kulturi in ohrani hišno ime.

»Naj torej še naprej služi ribniški kulturi in naj ostane v mojem rojstnem kraju trajen spomin na Miklovo družino in zlasti Miklovo mamo, ki je posvetila svoje življenje tej stavbi sredi trga.«  
(V. Arko, 1997:16)

**T**he Arko-Miklov family moved into the house in the early 19th century as tenants and then bought it circa 1830. The building housed a bakery and an inn. In the late 19th century, at the time of national awakening, the largest room on the first floor was also used for the activities of a national-minded and cultural society, as well as a library.

The Miklov family lived in the house up until 1956, when its last owner Karolina Pakiž Göderer – also known as Miklova Mama, i.e. Miklov's Mother – passed away, after which the house was nationalised.

In the early 1990s, the descendants of the Miklov family, Irena and Vojko Arko, renounced their claim for denationalisation. They donated the house to the Municipality of Ribnica by means of a deed of gift provided that the house would be used for culture-related purposes and the house name would remain unchanged.

“May the house continue to serve the culture of Ribnica, my hometown, and remain a lasting memory of the Miklov family and in particular of Miklova Mama, who dedicated her whole life to this building in the middle of the market town.”  
(V. Arko, 1997:16)



Anton Aka (1820-1896) - Miklovec

- ↳ poročen prvič z Agnes Adamič (1824-1868)
- ↳ Married for the first time with Agnes Adamič (1824-1868)

- Marija Aka (1842-?)
- Francka Aka (1843-1843)
- Anton Aka (1845-1846)
- dr. Anton Aka (1846-1908)
- Janez Aka (1848-1849)
- Ivana Aka (1850-1852)
- Barbara Aka (1851-1851)
- Ivan Aka - Janka (1853-1924)
- Lani Aka (1855-?)
- Edward Aka - Edi (1855-1925)
- Angela Aka (1857-1928)
- Viktor Aka (1859-1960)
- Stefan Aka (1860-1861)
- Agnes Aka - Nečka (1862-?)

- ↳ poročen drugič z Marija Laurič (1839-1907)
- ↳ Married for the second time with Marija Laurič (1839-1907)

- Alojz Aka (1869-1870)
- Ivana Aka (1871-1952), poročena Jaklič
- Karolina Aka (1872-1956) - Miklova mama
  - ↳ poročena prvič z Antonom Pakižem
  - ↳ Married for the first time with Anton Pakiž
    - Emilija Pakiž (1897-1899)
    - Anton Pakiž (1899-1900)
    - Ivana Pakiž (1898-1982)
      - ↳ poročena z dr. Jožkom Aksom (1896-1959)
      - ↳ Married for with Dr Joško Aka (1896-1959)
        - dr. Vojka Aka (1920-2000)
        - Branka Aka (1923-1943)
        - dr. Irena Aka (1925-)
- ↳ poročena drugič s Petrom Gödererjem (1874-1910)
- ↳ Married for the second time with Peter Göderer (1874-1910)
  - Anton Göderer (1905-1906)
- Helena Aka (1875-1943)
- Antonija Aka (1877-1951)
- Josef Aka (1879-1980)



## Anton Arko (1820–1896) - Miklovec

$\frac{3}{4}$  zemljak, gostilničar in pek  
cerkveni ključar in ribniški župan

Že mlad je moral prevzeti posest, saj mu je oče umrl zaradi kolere. V dveh zakonih se mu je rodilo enaindvajset otrok, le slaba polovica je preživela otroško dobo. Anton Arko se omenja kot gostilničar, pek, cerkveni ključar, župan in kmet. Leta 1858 je na mestu stare hiše sezidal novo. Poznani so njegovi drzni poskusi uvajanja novosti, kot so gojenje sviloprejk in nasad trt v Mali gori.

Anton Arko (1820–1896)

A landowner, innkeeper and baker

A church warden and mayor of Ribnica

Nicknamed “Miklovec” – the Miklov guy At a very young age, Anton Arko had to take over his family’s estate as his father had died of cholera. He was married twice and had a total of twenty-one children, less than half of them, however, lived to adult age. He was an innkeeper, a baker, a church warden, a mayor and a farmer. In 1858, he built a new house at the site of the previous one. He was also well known for his bold attempts at introducing various innovations, such as silk farming and a vineyard in Mala gora.



## Dr. Anton Arko (1846–1908)

prvi škofjeloški zdravnik

Študiral je medicino na Dunaju. Kasneje je bil zdravnik v Škofji Loki. Vse življenje je ohranjal močno vez z družino. Po njegovi smrti so Miklovi vzdali spominsko ploščo na domačo hišo.

Dr Anton Arko (1846–1908)

The first Škofja Loka-based physician

He studied to be a doctor in Vienna and later worked as a physician in the town of Škofja Loka. He had a close bond to his family throughout his life. After his death, the Miklov family members had a memorial plaque put up on the family house.



## Helena Arko (1875–1943)

teta Helena

Obiskovala je samostansko gospodinjstvo šolo, prakso je opravljala v ljubljanskem hotelu Slon, kjer se je izučila »boljše kuhinje«. Pomagala je v gospodinjstvu in gostilni.

## Helena Arko (1875–1943)

aunt Helena

She attended the cloistral housekeeping school and then did her work placement at Hotel Slon in Ljubljana, where she learnt "haute cuisine". She helped with household- and inn-related work.



## Antonija Arko (1877–1951)

Tončka, teta Toni  
poštna uradnica

Izučila se je za poštarico in je službovala v Škofji Loki, živela je pri bratu dr. Arku. Po njegovi smrti 1908 se je vrnila v Ribnico in živela umaknjeno v domači hiši. Posvetila se je zapisovanju družinske kronike.

## Antonija Arko (1877–1951)

Tončka, Aunt Toni  
A postal Clerk

She trained to be a postwoman and worked as one in Škofja Loka, where she lived with her brother, Dr Arko. After his death in 1908, she returned to Ribnica and lived a quiet secluded life at the family house, devoting herself fully to writing a chronicle of her family.



## Ivana Arko (1871-1952)

poročena Jaklič

Po poroki s pisateljem in nadučiteljem Franom Jakličem se je preselila v Dobropolje. Vse življenje je gojila pristne stike z domačimi.

### Ivana Arko (1871-1952)

née Jaklič

After marrying a writer and head teacher Fran Jaklič, she moved to Dobropolje. She remained close to her family throughout her life.



## Karolina Pakiž Göderer (1872-1956)

Miklova mama

gostilničarka

Opravila je samostansko gospodinjsko šolo. Leta 1896 se je poročila z Antonom Pakižem, mlinarjem in posestnikom iz Ribnice. Od treh otrok je otroška leta preživela le hči Ivana Karolina. Štiri leta po poroki ji je za jetiko umrl mož. Na prošnjo svoje matere se je vrnila domov in prevzela gostilno, očetove dolgove in podpisala pogodbo o

obveznostih do neporočenih sester Helene in Antonije ter skrbela za polbrata Janka. Leta 1904 se je poročila s Petrom Gödererjem, krčmarjem iz Šmihela pri Novem mestu. Rodil se jima je sin, ki je kmalu umrl. Leta 1909 ji je umrl tudi mož. Čeprav je bilo videti, da bo Miklovino zaradi prezadolženosti potrebno prodati, je Karolina poplačala dolgove in obdržala posestvo. Kmetovanje je močno skrčila in kasneje opustila tudi pekarijo, ker ni bila dovolj donosna.

Hiša je bila ob bombardiranju Ribnice, novembra 1944, tako poškodovana, da je bilo bivanje v njen nemogoče, vendar se je Karolina po vojni takoj lotila prenove. Hišo je obnovila, vendar ni mogla obnoviti gostilniške dejavnosti. Ko je umrla sestra Tončka, leta 1951, ni mogla sama prebivati v hiši, zato se je preselila k hčerki in zetu v Šentvid, kjer je tudi umrla.

Karolina Pakiž Göderer (1872-1956)

Miklova Mama (Miklov's Mother)

An innkeeper

She finished the cloistral housekeeping school. In 1896, she married Anton Pakiž, a miller and landowner from Ribnica. They had three children, however, only the daughter Ivana Karolina lived to adult age. Four years after the wedding, Karolina's husband died of tuberculosis. At the request of her mother, she returned home and took over the family inn and her father's debts, signed a contract under which she was obliged to provide for her unmarried sisters Helena and Antonija, and took care of her half-brother Janko. In 1904, she got married to Peter Göderer, a publican from Šmihel pri Novem mestu. They had a son, who died soon after birth. Karolina's husband passed away not long after too, in 1909. Although it looked like the Miklov family's estate would have to be sold due to over-indebtedness, Karolina managed to pay off the debts, keeping the estate. She cut back on farming and later also did away with the bakery as it was not profitable enough.

During the bombardment of Ribnica in November 1944, the house was damaged so badly it was no longer habitable, but Karolina made sure the renovation started immediately after the war. She had the house rebuilt, she was, however, unable to restore the innkeeping business. After her sister Antonija died in 1951, Karolina was no longer able to live in the house herself, so she moved in with her daughter and son-in-law in Šentvid, where she died a few years later.



## Ivana Pakiž (1898-1982)

poročena Arko

Najprej je zaključila petorazredno zasebno ljudsko šolo »Ubogih šolskih sester de Notre Dame« v Šmihelu pri Novem mestu, nato še triletno meščansko šolo. Dobro je igrala klavir, želela je postati pianistka. Na materino željo se je izučila za pomočnico gostilničarske obrti, ki je ni nikoli opravljala, saj se je leta 1920 poročila z dr. Joškom Arkom in se z njim preselila v Šentvid nad Ljubljano.

Ivana Pakiž (1898-1982)

née Arko

She first finished the five-grade private primary school run by the "School Sisters of Notre Dame" in Šmihel pri Novem mestu, followed by a three-year civic school (Bürgerschule). She played the piano very well and aspired to be a pianist. In accordance with her mother's wish, she trained to be an innkeeper's assistant, however, she never worked as one as she married Dr Joško Arko in 1920 and moved to the village of Šentvid near Ljubljana with him.



## Dr. Vojko Arko (1920–2000)

duša slovenskega andinizma in pisatelj

Po maturi na klasični gimnaziji se je vpisal na Pravno fakulteto, ki jo je 1944 zaključil, podiplomski študij je zaključil v Padovi na Fakulteti za politične vede, kjer je leta 1947 tudi doktoriral. Leto kasneje se je preselil v Argentino. Do svoje smrti je živel v mestu Bariloche, kjer je imel svojo trgovino, poučeval v slovenskem srednješolskem tečaju, pisal knjige in planinaril. Bil je

eden od ustanovnih članov Slovenskega planinskega društva v Argentini. V slovenščini in španščini je objavljajl članke o slovenskem in argentinskem gorništvu.

Dr Vojko Arko (1920-2000)

The trailblazer of Slovenian andinism and a writer

After finishing the Classical Gymnasium (grammar school focused on classical studies), he enrolled in the Faculty of Law, from where she graduated in 1944. He received postgraduate education at the Faculty of Political Sciences in Padua, Italy, where he obtained a PhD degree in 1947. A year later, he moved to Argentina. For the rest of his life, he lived in the town of Bariloche, where he owned a store, taught a course in Slovenian, wrote books and did a lot of mountaineering. He was one of the founding members of the Slovenian

Mountaineering Society in Argentina. He published a number of articles on Slovenian and Argentine mountaineering in both Slovenian and Spanish languages.



## Branko Arko (1923–1943)

študent medicine

Kot osnovnošolec je bil izredno spreten pri ročnem delu, risanju in slikanju, v gimnaziji pa se je poskušal v pisateljstvu. Po opravljeni maturi na klasični gimnaziji se je vpisal na medicinsko fakulteto. 1. novembra 1943 so ga partizani brez sodbe umorili na Travnici gori.

Branko Arko (1923-1943)

A medical student

While in primary school, he was very good at drawing, painting and anything that involved handiwork, and while attending grammar school, he also tried his hand at writing. After graduating from the grammar school, he enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine. On 1 November 1943, he was killed on Travnica gora by the Partisans without standing trial.



## Dr. Irena Arko (1925- )

varuhinja spomina Miklovih  
nevropsihiatrinja

Ko je bila stara devet mesecev, sta se starša preselila v Šentvid nad Ljubljano, kjer si je družina ustvarila dom. Maturirala je na klasični gimnaziji, diplomirala na medicinski in pedagoški fakulteti ter se specializirala za področje nevropsihiatrije. Poleg službe na psihiatrični kliniki v Ljubljani je veliko svojega časa in prizadevanj

posvetila duševno prizadetim otrokom in mladostnikom. Kot skrbnica Miklove dediščine je večino le-te podarila muzeju, prav predmeti Miklove družine so v zbirki ribniškega muzeja najbolj številčno zastopani. Del družinskega knjižnega gradiva bogati ribniško knjižnico.

Dr Irena Arko (1925- )

The guardian of the Miklov family 's heritage

A neuropsychiatrist

When she was nine months old, her parents moved to Šentvid in Ljubljana to live there permanently. She finished the Classical Gymnasium (grammar school focused on classical studies), graduated from the Faculties of Medicine and Education, and specialised in

neuropsychiatry. In addition to working at the University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, she devoted a lot of her time and effort to treating children and adolescents with mental disabilities. As the guardian of the Miklov family 's heritage, she donated most of it to the museum. In fact, the largest number of the museum items that are part of the Museum of Ribnica 's collections used to belong to the Miklov family. Some of the family 's books are now in possession of the local library.



Branko, Vojko in Irena Arko okoli leta 1928  
Branko, Vojko and Irena Arko, circa summer 1928



# Gostilna in pekarija

## The Inn and the Bakery

**G**ostilne so nekoč predstavljale pomembna središča druženja, pa tudi mesta, kjer so se sklepali posli, zato ni čudno, da je bila v ribniškem trgu pred drugo svetovno vojno vsaka druga hiša gostilna. Ena od ribniških gostiln s tradicijo je bila tudi Miklova.

»Gostilniški prostor je bil razdeljen v dve sobi. Pod je bil lesen, prostor je grela velika kmečka peč, ki je bila zgrajena v steni med obema prostoroma. Gostje so se posedli na klopi in stole okoli velikih hrastovih miz. /.../ V vsaki sobi je na mizi stal gostilniški zvonec. Gostilniške mize so bile pogrnjene z lanenimi prti s tkanimi vzorci, za praznike so na mize dali ta boljše prte. Krožniki so bili iz težkega porcelana, ohranjen je tudi jedilni pribor. Jedilni pribor /.../ so redno polirali s finim brusilnim papirjem, da se je svetil. Za kruh so uporabljali poleg kovinskih skodelic tudi posode, narejeni iz papirnate mase. Gostilna je bila odprta cel dan do odhoda zadnjega gosta. Največji obisk je bil v nedeljo po

maši, v času sejmov in shodov. Miklova mama je obiskovala zgodnjo mašo že ob šesti uri, kmetje so po večini hodili k osmi maši. Žene so šle po maši domov pripravljat kosilo, moški pa so se ustavili v gostilni.«  
(rekonstrukcija po spominih dr. Irene Arko)

**B**ack in the day, inns were an important socialising hub, as well as a place where business deals were made. It therefore comes as no surprise that prior to World War II, every other house in the market town of Ribnica was an inn. One of such local inns that boasted a long-standing tradition was the Miklov family 's inn.

“The inn consisted of two rooms. The floor was wooden and the rooms were heated by means of a large tile stove, which was built into the wall between the two rooms. The patrons would sit on the bench and the chairs around large oak tables./.../ In each of the two rooms, there was an inn bell on the table. The tables were covered with linen tablecloths that featured woven patterns, and on public holidays with tablecloths reserves for special occasions. The plates were made of heavy china. The cutlery /.../, which has been preserved to date, was polished on a regular basis using fine sandpaper to make it shine. Bread was served in either metal bowls or paper pulp containers. The inn was open all day long until the last of the patrons left. The busiest time when lots of patrons were at the inn was after the Sunday Mass, and whenever fairs and assemblies were held. Miklova Mama would attend the early morning Mass

at six o 'clock, while most of the farmers went to the eighth o 'clock one. After the church service, women would go home to make lunch, while men popped down the inn.”  
(reconstruction based on an account by Dr Irena Arko)

**P**oleg gostinske obrti so se pri Miklovih ukvarjali tudi s pekarstvom. V 19. stoletju je prav ta obrt prinašala Miklovim znaten zaslužek. Tako imenovani »stari Miklovec«, Anton Arko, je to obrt prevzel od očeta Joannesa. Iz ohranjenega popisa prodanih porcij kruha v letih od 1835 do 1837 razberemo, da je šlo za zelo velike količine, saj so v tem času pekli kruh za vojsko in to kar za tri garnizije, za Novo mesto, Kočevje in Lož. Kruh so v lanenih vrečah vsakih pet dni dostavljali v Kočevje, Sodražico, Loški Potok, Star trg ob Kolpi in v druge okoliške kraje, kjer so bile nastanjene vojaške postojanke in straže. Včasih pa so prišli po kruh vojaki sami.

Pekarska obrt se je pri Miklovih izvajala tudi še na začetku 20. stoletja; po smrti moža Antona jo je nadaljevala žena Marija, tudi potem, ko se je domov vrnila hči Karolina in prevzela Miklovino. Kasneje je Karolina pekarijo postopoma opustila, ker ni bila več donosna. Po pripovedi Irene Arko naj bi pek, ki je delal pri Miklovih, prenesel pekovsko peč na drugo lokacijo. Po pogodbi je pekel kruh tudi za Miklovo gostilno.



In addition to innkeeping, the Miklov family was also engaged in the baker's trade, making handsome profits from it in the 19th century. The so-called "old Miklov guy", Anton Arko, took over the baker's business from his father, Joanes, working in it throughout his life. The preserved records of the bread portions sold during the 1837-1835 period show that the quantities sold were substantial since they baked bread for the army - for no fewer than three different garrisons, i.e. the Novo mesto, Kočevje and Lož garrisons. The baked loaves were loaded into linen bags, which were delivered to Kočevje, Sodražica, Loški potok, Stari trg ob Kolpi every five days, as well as to other nearby places where outposts and guards were located. Sometimes, however, the soldiers would come and get bread from the Miklov family themselves.

The Miklov family carried on the baker's trade even in the early 20th century. After the death of her husband, Anton, the business was taken over by Marija, who remained at the helm even after daughter Karolina returned home to run the family estate. Later, when the bakery was no longer profitable, Karolina eventually decided to close down the baker's business. According to Irena Arko, the baker who had worked for the Miklov family later relocated the baking oven to another location and, in agreement with the family, also baked bread for the Miklov family's inn.



## Kava

Kavina zrna je Miklova mama tik pred uporabo sprajžila v posebni okrogli napravi za praženje, na štedilniku je umaknila rinke in je nad žerjavico vrtela napravo za praženje, da je dišalo po celi hiši. V kavnem mlinčku je zrna zmlela. Veljalo je »pravkar sprajžena kava, pravkar zmleta in skuhana ter takoj postrežena«. Enkrat na teden so se premožnejše tržanke srečale na »kofetnem krožku«, na damskih dnevih kave v Miklovi gostilni. Na kavo pa so radi prišli tudi moški.

## Coffee

Miklova Mama would roast the coffee beans in a special round roasting device right before using them. She would remove the stovetop grates and spin the device over the glowing embers, so there was a delicious smell of roasted coffee all over the house. Then she would grind the beans in a coffee grinder. The basic rule was: "the coffee is served immediately after it's been freshly-roasted, ground and brewed". Once a week, wealthy local women would get together for a ladies' coffee club held at the Miklov family's inn and men loved coming over for a cup of coffee too.

## Pivo

Pivo je bilo v sodčku, ki je bil obdan s kockami ledu, točili so ga v posebne kozarce, »kruglice«. Na vrhu je moralo biti 5 cm pene. Pivo je točila teta Helena. Prirejali so tudi pivska tekmovanja.



## Beer

Beer was kept in a barrel surrounded with ice cubes and was then poured into special beer tankards by aunt Helena. A beer head – five cm of frothy foam on top of beer – was a must. Beer competitions also took place at the inn.

## Hrana

Do leta 1930 so v Miklovi gostilni goste postregli s kosili in večerjami. Potem se je gostinska ponudba omejila na pijačo in malice. Pri Miklovih so kuhali odličen golaž in golaž z vampi. V Muzejski zbirki družine Miklovi - Arko so ohranjene tudi dragocene kuharske knjige in zvezki z recepti, ki so se prenašali iz roda v rod.

## Food

Until 1930, Miklov's Inn served lunch and dinner, after that, however, only light meals and beverages were on offer. Goulash and goulash with tripe was the inn's speciality. Among other things, the Miklov-Arko Family Museum Collection contains some valuable cookery books and recipe notebooks with recipes that were handed down from generation to generation, and supplemented with new recipes time and again.



# Korespondenca

## Correspondence

D opisovanje je nekoč predstavljalo najosnovnejšo vez med ljudmi, ki so bili oddaljeni med seboj. Na ta način so ohranjali stike, se seznanjali z novostmi in si dali vedeti, da razmišljajo eden o drugem. Pisma in dopisnice, ki jih najdemo v zbirki Miklovih, predstavljajo različne tematske sklope, od pisem med očetom in sinom, ki je študiral na Dunaju, do čestitk za god, voščilnic za novo leto, božič, veliko noč ali samo kratkih pozdravov iz Ribnice. Nekatere razglednice so celo brez besedila, kupljene na potovanju zgolj za spomin. Vsebina razglednic in dopisov kaže na močno povezanost članov Miklove družine. Vsebinsko bogata je korespondenca Miklove mame in tet Helene in Toni v vnuki oz. pranečaki Vojkom, Brankom in Ireno. Koliko topline in naklonjenosti se skriva v teh kratkih zapisih!

B ack in the day, sending letters and postcards was a means of keeping in touch with people who did not live nearby. Thus, people were able to keep in touch, learn the latest news and let their loved ones know that they were thinking about them. Postal

cards that are part of the Miklov family 's collection are of various kinds, ranging from name day, Christmas, New Year and Easter cards to cards with short greeting from Ribnica. Some postcards have nothing written on them whatsoever as they were purchased during a trip or a holiday as a memento. The cards show a strong bond that existed between the Miklov family 's members and how much they cared about one another. Most of the cards are part of the correspondence Miklova Mama and aunts Helena and Toni kept up with their grandchildren and great-nephews/-niece respectively, namely Vojko, Branko and Irena. There is so much warmth and affection is hidden in these short texts.

Miklovi – Ribnica na Dolenjskem  
The Miklov Family – Ribnica in the Dolenjska Region

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PROGRAM  
RAZVOJA  
PODEŽELJA



ROKODELSKI CENTER  
RIBNICA

RIBNICA HANDICRAFT CENTRE

Evropski kmetijski sklad za razvoj podeželja: Evropa investira v podeželje



MUZEJ RIBNICA  
MUSEUM OF RIBNICA



KNJIŽNICA  
Miklova hiša Ribnica

