ŠENČUR



ISBN 978-961-91800-5-1





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Discover our stories – from village to village

The villages of the Šenčur municipality are surrounded by an abundance of fields and forests combined with several watercourses, all of them writing their own tales. They are even more interesting due to the rich cultural heritage consisting of old farmhouses and numerous churches, which create the unique look of the region.

Od vasi do vasi odkrivajte naše zgodbe ...

V vaseh naše občine so se med širna polja in mogočne gozdove ujeli prenekateri vodotoki, ki pišejo zanimive zgodbe. Da je pripoved bolj pestra, je poskrbela bogata kulturna dediščina s starimi kmečkimi hišami in številnimi cerkvami, ki našim krajem dajejo svojevrstno podobo.



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Certainly, you will be fascinated by the twelve villages at the foot of the Alps. We suggest you discover their tales by car, by bike or on foot. Visit us and write new stories – those of the future.

Zagotovo vas nobena od 12-ih pisanih vasic v naročju Alp ne bo pustila ravnodušnih, zato vam predlagamo, da spoznate njihove zgodbe z avtom, s kolesom ali peš.
Obiščite nas in skupaj z nami pišite nove zgodbe – zgodbe prihodnosti.

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The Kokra River meanders on the north and west side of the village of Milje, while there is a strip of forest to the east and an area of fields to the southwest. An asphalt road from the centre of the village takes you down to the Kokra River. At the point where the river gets wider, the villagers have built a sports park with a volleyball and bocce ball court. The unspoiled nature and the crystal-clear Kokra River invite you to come and enjoy their beauty. In the village centre, close to the turn for the sports park, there is an old farmhouse, "Pr' Franč". It was built in the middle of the 19th century. Now it is home to various activities in the framework of the "Hiša čez cesto" (The House across the Street) society. It houses a private collection of old toys and household furnishings. You can have a look at the exhibits, or take part in cultural or ethnological workshops and events. Next to the farmhouse is an outbuilding with farming implements, while the stables have been converted into a place for children's workshops.

MILJE

Na severni in zahodni strani tik za vasjo vijuga reka Kokra, proti vzhodu se vleče pas gozda, na jugozahodu se v soncu blestijo polja. Sredi vasi zavije asfaltirana pot proti Kokri. Ob razširjenem koritu reke so Miljani uredili športni park z igriščem za odbojko in balinišče, kjer vas neokrnjena narava in bistra Kokra vabita, da se naužijete njenih lepot.

V središču vasi, tik pred odcepom za Športni park Milje, stoji stara kmečka hiša Pr' Franč, ki je bila zgrajena v sredini 19. stoletja in v kateri sedaj deluje »Hiša čez cesto«. V njej je na ogled zasebna zbirka starih otroških igrač in druge opreme. Poleg zbirke, ki si jo lahko ogledate, v hiši potekajo tudi različne kulturne in etnološke delavnice ter prireditve. Poleg hiše je gospodarsko poslopje, ob katerem je razstavljeno kmečko orodje, v nekdanjem hlevu pa je urejen prostor za izvedbo otroških delavnic.









Legend has it that the original settlement was built on a hill close to the churches of St Catherine and St Radegund, but allegedly the village was later destroyed by the Turks. "Visoko" means high – the name was probably given to the settlement because of its high geographical position above the Kokra. The village was first mentioned in 1239. It was the home of a knight who was also named after the village.

The original Gothic church, dedicated to St Vitus, was reconstructed several times. It housed a renowned side altar with a statue of a sad Virgin Mary. Later the statue was restored and placed in a chapel in the middle of the village.

Visoko used to be a farming and milling settlement. At the Zorman Mill, cultural activities were developed as early as between World Wars I and II by local resident Valentin Kokalj, a.k.a. Zormanov Tine. The cultural society of Visoko has been named after him.

VISOKO

Legenda pripoveduje, da je stalo naselje prvotno na hribčku blizu cerkvic sv. Katarine in sv. Radegunde, vendar naj bi vas razdejali Turki.

Ime verjetno izvira iz njene lege, saj je bila višje ležeča in nad kanjonom Kokre. Prvič je omenjena leta 1239, v njej je živel vitez, ki je dobil pridevek po naselju.

Prvotna gotska cerkev, posvečena sv. Vidu, je bila večkrat predelana. Znamenit je bil stranski oltar s podobo žalostne Matere Božje, ki so jo restavrirali in postavili v kapelici sredi vasi.

Visoko je bilo nekdaj vaško in mlinarsko naselje. V Zormanovem mlinu je deloval Valentin Kokalj, po domače Zormanov Tine, ki je vodil kulturno dejavnost že med vojnama in po katerem danes nosi ime kulturno društvo.











Ob reki Kokri je med Visokim in Hotemažami urejena učna pot z zgodbo o reki sami. Učna pot je dolga dober kilometer in je označena s petimi razlagalnimi tablami, ki sprehajalce in obiskovalce seznanjajo, kje se nahajajo, jih opozarjajo na naravne vrednote, in sicer ne le na geološko pestrost prodnikov, ampak tudi na posebnosti reke in sveta ob njej. Del poti je tudi 3 m visoka geološka piramida z energetsko močjo, ki se nahaja v Športnem parku Rapa.

Along the Kokra River and between the villages of Visoko and Hotemaže, there is a nature trail with info boards describing the river. The trail is about one km long. The five info boards are rich with data on the area's geographical position, places of natural interest, the geological diversity of the pebbles and rocks, and the peculiarities of the Kokra River and its banks. In the Rapa sports park there is a three-metre-high geological pyramid, which is supposed to have special energy.















This village situated along the Kokra River was first mentioned in 1207 and is believed to have gotten the name after the knight Hotimir. A point of interest is the Novak House with a stone statue of a man. The sculpture is a remnant of a castle that was located on the site of the present building. In the past, the village was well known for its several mills. The Church of St Ulrich was first mentioned in 1403. The high altar is exceptional as it is very rich in Rococo-style ornamentation.

The village boasts the 200-year-old Šuštar Homestead. The owner has preserved the old house and turned it into a place for educational workshops, so that visitors are able to feel the pulse and way of life in the countryside up until World War I. Part of this wonderfully preserved homestead houses the Museum of Bread. The owner of the museum shows you the entire process from grain to bread – that is, from preparing the soil for sowing until the final loaf of bread baked in the so-called black kitchen or in the bread oven. Visitors are invited to either taste the bread or learn how to bake it themselves.

HOTEMAŽE

Vas ob Kokri se v pisnih virih prvič omenja leta 1207 in naj bi ime dobila po vitezu Hotimirju. Nekdaj naj bi tu stal tudi grad, katerega ostanek je kamniti vogalni branik moža na Novakovi hiši. Hotemaže so bile nekdaj znane po mlinih. Cerkev sv. Urha se prvič omenja leta 1403, odlikuje pa jo izjemen veliki oltar z bogato ornamentiko v rokokojskem slogu.

V vasi je tudi več kot 200 let stara Šuštarjeva domačija. Staro hišo je lastnik ohranil in v njej uredil učno delavnico, kjer obiskovalci lahko začutijo utrip in način življenja na podeželju do 1. svetovne vojne. Del stare in odlično ohranjene domačije je tudi Muzej kruha, kjer lastnik obiskovalcem prikaže celotno pot od zrnja do kruha – torej od priprave zemlje na setev do pečenega kruha v črni kuhinji in znameniti krušni peči, ki ga obiskovalci lahko tudi poskusijo ali pa se ga naučijo peči sami.



The village of Olševek was first mentioned in 1154. It was named after the alder tree ("olša" or "jelša" in Slovene) or is from the word Viševek, which was presumably the original name of the village. In the terrain above the village, archaeological excavations have shown that there was an old settlement. The original Church of St Michael dates back to 1333, while the present church was built in the 18th century in accordance with the model church at Šenčur. Close to the church and along the main road is the old Vrbanček House, which is also well worth seeing.
Visitors can also follow a nature trail through an area rich in natural and cultural heritage, a modified rural landscape, places of geological interest, and diverse uses of space. Behind the village, a 740-metre hill called Apnišče is the highest point in the municipality of Šenčur. You can hike to the top of Apnišče via paths leading from Olševek, Možjanca, Velesovo or Adergas.

OLŠEVEK

Olševek se prvič omenja leta 1154. Vas se je včasih imenovala Viševek, lahko pa, da je ime dobila po olši (jelši). Nad Olševkom so arheološka odkritja pokazala, da je tam že bila stara naselbina. Prvotna cerkev sv. Mihaela je iz leta 1333, sedanja pa je bila po vzoru šenčurske zgrajena v 18. stoletju. Vredna ogleda je tudi stara Vrbančkova hiša, ki se nahaja ob glavni cesti v bližini cerkve.
Zanimiva je tudi učna pot, zasnovana na območju, kjer se prepleta naravna in kulturna dediščina, oblikovana in kmetijska krajina, geološke zanimivosti in različna raba prostora.
Na obrobju Olševka se nahaja Apnišče. 740 m visoka gora predstavlja najvišjo točko, ki je v celoti na območju občine Šenčur. Na vrh Apnišča vas pripelje več pohodnih poti z Olševka in Možjance ter iz Velesovega in Adergasa.

















LUŽE

Luže naj bi bile naseljene že v rimski dobi, o čemer pričajo arheološke izkopanine. Prvič se omenjajo v 12. stoletju v povezavi z vitezon Lužanom, ki naj bi tu imel svoj dvorec. Že ime pove, da se Luže imenujejo po lužah, ki jih je bilo nekdaj veliko ob narasli Olševnici. Na Lužah stoji gotska cerkev sv. Janeza Krstnika, v kateri je veliki oltar izdelal Valentin Šubic, Jurij Šubic pa je naslikal Janeza Krstnika, ki krščuje Jezusa. Zaradi baročnega sloga je zanimiv tudi stranski oltar sv. Andreja.

The village of Luže was a settlement already in Roman times, which has been proven by archeological finds. The first mention of the village dates back to the 12th century in connection with a knight called Lužan, who had a manor house here. The village is named after the pools ("luže" in Slovene) that used to result from the torrential waters of the Olševnica Brook. The Church of St John the Baptist contains a high altar made by Valentin Šubic, while Jurij Šubic painted John baptising Jesus. The side altar of St Andrew is outstanding for its Baroque style.























SREDNJA VAS

Srednja vas je skoraj združena s Šenčurjem. Na koncu vasi stojita zanimivi gotski cerkvici sv. Radegunda iz 15. stoletja, ki je bila v 18. stoletju predelana, strela leta 1961 pa je odkrila zanimive gotske freske svetopisemskih dogodkov iz leta 1440, in mlajša sv. Katarina iz 16. stoletja z lepo ohranjenim lesenim stropom. Leta 1998 so pri izkopavanjih naleteli na temelje še starejše cerkve, ki naj bi nastala okoli leta 1100. O cerkvah krožijo številne legende. Cerkev sv. Radegunde naj bi bila s podzemeljskim rovom menda povezana z velesovskim samostanom. V Srednji vasi si lahko ogledamo še staro kužno znamenje, zanimiva pa je tudi lepo ohranjena Debevčeva hiša.

Srednja vas is almost entirely connected to Šenčur. At the upper end of the village there are two Gothic churches. The Church of St Radegund dates back to the 15th century and was reconstructed in the 18th century. In 1961, a lightning strike revealed Gothic frescoes from the year 1440. The Church of St Catherine dates back to the 16th century and boasts a well-preserved wooden coffered ceiling. In 1998, excavations revealed the foundations of an earlier church supposedly dating back to the 1100s. Several legends about the churches have been preserved to date; according to one of them, there is an underground passage linking the village to the Velesovo Monastery. You can also have a look at the old plague column and the well-preserved Debevec House.













Na koncu vasi v smeri Luž je zadrževalnik Olševnice z opazovalnico ptic. Sprehodimo pa se lahko tudi po Srjanski učni poti.



Towards the village of Luže, there is a retention basin of the Olševnica Brook, a birdwatching hide, and the Srednja vas nature trail.









ŠENČUR

Šenčur je urejeno manjše mesto in sedež občine Šenčur. Poseljen je bil že v času Rimljanov, o čemer priča odkritje rimskega sarkofaga. V pisnih virih se prvič omenja leta 1221, in sicer v povezavi z vitezom Friderikom iz Šenčurja. Leta 1238 je Šenčur prešel pod oblast velesovskega dominikanskega samostana. Naselje se je širilo okoli cerkve, ob nekdanjem jezeru in potoku Olševnica.

Cerkev sv. Jurija v središču Šenčurja je bila zgrajena leta 1747 v baročnem slogu na mestu starejše cerkve. Za cerkvijo je še delno ohranjen protiturški obrambni zid. V centru Šenčurja stoji spomenik krompirju in Mariji Tereziji, kajti temu območju zaradi obilnega pridelka krompirja rečemo tudi Krompirjeva dežela.

Ob 20-letnici občine Šenčur leta 2015 smo v krožišču ob vstopu v Šenčur postavili skulpturo občinskega zavetnika sv. Jurija.

Šenčur is a small town and the seat of the municipality of Šenčur. The area was inhabited as early as in Roman times, proof of which is the Roman sarcophagus excavated there. Written sources mention Šenčur in 1221 in connection with the knight Friedrich of Šenčur. In 1238, Šenčur passed to the subordination of the Dominican monastery at Velesovo. The settlement was first built around the church, a former lake, and along the Olševnica Brook. The Baroque-style Church of St George was built in 1747 on the site of an earlier building. Behind the church are the remains of an anti-Turk defensive wall. In the centre of the town there is a monument representing the potato and Maria Theresa. Due to the large amount of potatoes grown, the area has been nicknamed Potato Land ("Krompirjeva dežela" in Slovene).

In 2015, a roundabout sculpture of St George was erected at one of the town entrances to celebrate 20 years since the foundation of the municipality.







In the centre of Šenčur is the noteworthy 18th-century Bvagne House and a row of maple trees lining Pipanova Street, while the Museum of Šenčur hosts monthly art exhibitions as well as a special permanent exhibition of Slovenian ceramic art. Going towards the cemetery, a row of birch and maple trees lines the road. In the southern part of Šenčur there is a business and trade zone and in the northern part there is a sports park. In 2006, Šenčur won a bronze medal at the ENTENTE FLORALE EUROPE competition for European towns and villages.





Znamenita je tudi Bvagnetova hiša iz 18. stoletja, negovan javorov drevored ob Pipanovi cesti in zanimiva stalna razstava keramike na Slovenskem v Muzeju Šenčur, kjer se odvijajo tudi mesečne razstave. Zanimiv je tudi brezov in javorov drevored pred pokopališčem. V južnem delu Šenčurja se širi Poslovno-obrtna cona, v severnem delu pa se razprostira Športni park Šenčur. Leta 2006 je Šenčur osvojil bronasto medaljo na evropskem tekmovanju ENTENTE FLORALE EUROPA v kategoriji manjših evropskih mest.







VOKLO

Voklo leži sredi Kranjskega polja v križišču cest Trboje-Šenčur in Prebačevo-Voglje. Vas je dobila ime po nekdanji lokvi – mlaki, okrog katere je nastalo naselje. Kraj se prvič omenja leta 1238 ob ustanovitvi velesovskega samostana. Tu je živel prvi omenjeni svobodnjak Martin Dinstam. Za današnjo cerkev, pozidano leta 1862, je šenčurski kaplan Ivan Koprivnikar izrisal načrte in vodil gradnjo. Prostrana cerkev, posvečena sv. Jerneju, ima pročelje obrnjeno proti vasi, oltarji v cerkvi so iz leta 1878 in so delo družine Šubic iz Poljan.

The village of Voklo is situated in the middle of the Kranj Plain at the crossroads of the Trboje-Šenčur and Prebačevo-Voglje roads. The village is named after the pond around which it was originally built. Voklo was first mentioned in 1238, which is the year of establishment of the Velesovo Monastery. Martin Dinstam, the first liberal to be mentioned, lived here. The present church was built in 1862 – Chaplain Ivan Koprivnikar drew up the plans and oversaw the construction work. It is dedicated to St Bartholomew. The front side of this spacious church faces onto the village. The altars date back to 1878 and were made by the Šubic family from Poljane.











The village of Voglje is situated on the Kranj Plain between Šenčur, Voklo, Trboje and Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport. It is a good example of a village centre that was formed around a lake. In 1961, the lake was filled with earth and changed into a park. The first inhabitants cut the trees and settled at the edge of a forest. The name of the village derives from this forest edge ("vogal" in Slovene). The village was first mentioned in 1247.

In 1750, a Baroque church dedicated to Sts Simon the Zealot and Jude Thaddaeus was built on the site of an earlier church. The altars date back to the first half of the 19th century. During the construction of the church, a lime tree was planted close by and it soon became the focal point of village life. In the vicinity, a new lime tree was planted in 1991 to honour Slovene independence, while the old lime tree fell victim to a storm in 2010.

The village of Voglje is becoming increasingly known for its International Symposium of Ceramic Art, organized every July by Barba Štembergar Zupan and Niko Zupan, who also have a ceramics studio in Voglje.

VOGLJE

Voglje ležijo na Kranjskem polju med Šenčurjem, Voklom, Trbojami in letališčem Jožeta Pučnika Ljubljana-Brnik. Vas je lep primer središčne vasi, nastale okrog jezera, ki so ga leta 1961 zasuli in spremenili v park. Prvotni prebivalci so izkrčili gozd in se naselili na njegovem vogalu, od tu ime Vogljanci. V zgodovinskih virih je kraj prvič omenjen leta 1247.

Leta 1750 so na mestu starejše postavili baročno cerkev, ki je posvečena sv. Simonu in Judi Tadeju, oltarji so iz prve polovice 19. stoletja. Ob zidavi cerkve so v bližini zasadili lipo, ki je postala središče vaškega dogajanja. Na trgu ob stari lipi so v čast slovenski osamosvojitvi leta 1991 posadili novo lipo, staro pa je leta 2010 podrlo neurje.

Vas Voglje dandanes postaja vedno bolj poznana po Mednarodnem simpoziju umetniške keramike, ki ga vsako leto v mesecu juliju organizirata Barba Štembergar Zupan in Niko Zupan, ki imata v Vogljah tudi atelje keramike in lončarstva.







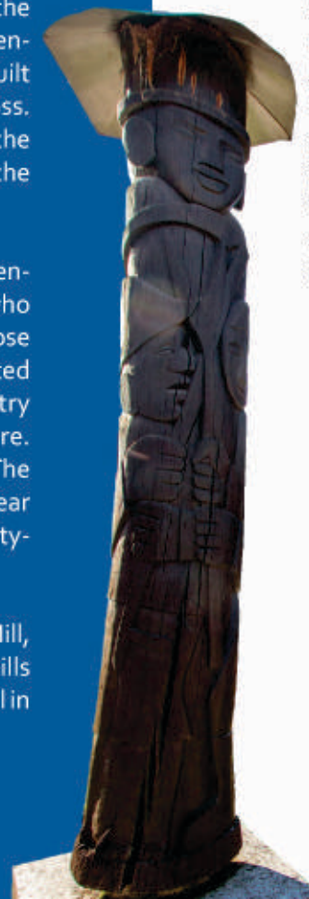




Prebačevo is situated on the left bank of the Sava River along the road from Kranj to Smlednik. Towards Šenčur and Trboje, there are fields and small patches of woods. According to folk tradition, the name of the village originates from an army that moved in and settled "on the other side". The church was first mentioned in 1517. The present one was built in 1855 and is dedicated to the Holy Cross. There is a famous set of Stations of the Cross, an example of folk art from the middle of the 19th century.

The village of Prebačevo was first mentioned in 1343. In 1687, the farmers, who were charged higher taxes than those recorded in the land register, revolted against the Smlednik landed gentry under the leadership of Jakob Stare. Sadly, he was caught and beheaded. The locals erected a memorial column near the Stare House two hundred and eighty-five years after his death.

Another unique spot is the Novak Mill, which is the only one of eleven mills between Kranj and Medvode that is still in operation.



PREBAČEVO

Prebačevo leži na levem bregu Save ob cesti Kranj-Smlednik. Proti Šenčurju in Trbojam se širijo polja z manjšimi krpami gozda. Ime vasi je po ljudskem izročilu nastalo, ko je prišla vojska, in se "prebacila" ali "prebasala" na drugo stran. Cerkev je prvič omenjena leta 1517. Današnja je bila sezidana leta 1855 in je posvečena sv. Križu. V cerkvi je znan križev pot, ljudsko delo iz srede 19. stoletja.

Vas Prebačevo se prvič omenja leta 1343. Zaradi višjih dajatev, kot so bile zapisane v urbarju, so se leta 1687 kmetje z Jakobom Staretom na čelu uprli smledniški gospodi, vendar je bil Jakob Stare ujet in obglavljen. Ob 285-letnici njegove smrti so vaščani postavili spominski steber v bližini njegovega doma.

Posebnost vasi je Novakov mlin, edini od enajstih mlinov med Kranjem in Medvodami, ki še obratuje.









Trboje is a clustered settlement on the left bank of the Sava River along the road from Kranj to Smlednik. It was formed beside a widened river, which was dammed in 1986. The resulting lake is up to 17 metres deep and covers an area of one square kilometre. It has become a nesting place for several species of birds, some of them rare. Žerjavka is another village on the lake.

The village of Trboje was attested in written sources in 1343, when a Gothic church was built. Another church was built in 1743, but it burnt down in 1883 along with the neighbouring houses. Later the church was restored and new houses were built. Leopold Layer painted the plaque on the front of the high altar. Today, the three-sided presbytery contains a trace of the original Gothic church.

TRBOJE IN ŽERJAVKA

Trboje so gručasto naselje ob levem bregu Save, ob cesti Kranj-Smlednik. Kraj leži ob razširjenem koritu Save, kjer je leta 1986 z zajezitvijo nastalo jezero, ob katerem se razprostira tudi manjša vasica Žerjavka. Jezero je globoko do 17 metrov in veliko en kvadratni kilometer, ob njem gnezdijo številne tudi bolj redke ptice.

V starih zapisih je vas prvič omenjena leta 1351, saj je bila takrat zgrajena stara gotska cerkev. Predhodnica današnje cerkve je bila iz leta 1743, vendar je leta 1883 skupaj z okoliškimi hišami pogorela, cerkev so nato obnovili, okrog nje pa sezidali hiše. Leopold Layer je izdelal poslikano ploščo, ki je na sprednji strani glavnega oltarja, tristranski prezbiterij v današnji cerkvi pa spominja na gotsko cerkev.



ŠPORTNO IN KULTURNO DOGAJANJE

SPORTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

























TRADICIONALNE PRIREDITVE

- GODLARJI – PUSTNA POVORKA
- KOLESARSKA DIRKA ZA VELIKO NAGRADO ŠENČURJA
- KONJENIŠKA PRIREDITEV
- ŠTEFANOVANJE

TRADITIONAL EVENTS

- GODLARJI ŠENČUR SHROVETIDE CARNIVAL
- GRAND PRIX ŠENČUR CYCLE RACE
- EQUESTRIAN EVENT
- ST STEPHEN'S DAY CELEBRATION



KULINARIKA

Hrana na območju občine Šenčur se v preteklosti ni bistveno razlikovala od hrane v naši bližnji okolici, mogoče so se jedi deloma razlikovale samo v postopku priprave ali po določenih sestavinah. V preteklosti je bilo območje povezano predvsem s kmetijstvom, zato so s tem povezane tudi jedi, ki so bile pripravljene iz sezonskih oz. doma pridelanih sestavin. Z območja Šenčurja izvirajo nekatere jedi, ki so sedaj poznane tudi v širšem slovenskem prostoru. Med najbolj poznanimi iz tega območja so zagotovo budelj, ki ga pripravljamo ob veliki noči, šenčurska godla, ki jo pripravljamo v času kolin, in šenčurski tenstan krompir.

PRATA/BUDELJ:

Sestavine:
1 kg belega, na kocke narezanega kruha
50 dag prekajene svinjske glave
ali drugih delov svinjine
2 dcl mleka
10 jajc
kuhinjska sol
mlet poper
1 čebula
1 česen
svinjska mast
2 žlici sesekljanega svežega peteršilja

Priprava:
Svinjsko glavo skuhamo, jo odluščimo od kosti in zrežemo na drobne koščke. Vsaj en dan star kruh zrežemo na kocke in ga zabelimo s čebulo, prepraženo na svinjski masti, ter navlažimo z mlekom.
Kruh in meso premešamo, dodamo razžvrkljana jajca, čebulo, strt česen in ostale začimbe. Nadev napolnimo v debelo goveje črevo in pečemo pri temperaturi 150-160°C od 45 minut do ene ure, odvisno od velikosti črevesa.



PRATA BUDELJ

CUISINE

The cuisine of Šenčur is similar to that of the surrounding region, with slight differences in the use of certain ingredients or procedures. In the past, Šenčur was mainly a farming area, thus enabling the preparation of dishes from seasonal or home-grown ingredients. Some dishes that originate in Šenčur are now more widely known, especially "budelj", a dish that is traditionally prepared at Easter; "godla", which is prepared at pig-slaughtering time; and Šenčur sautéed potatoes.

PRATA/BUDELJ:

Ingredients:
1 kg white bread
500 grams smoked pork head or other pieces of pork
2 decilitres milk
10 eggs
Salt and ground pepper to taste
Onion
Garlic
Pork fat
2 tablespoons fresh parsley, finely chopped

Directions:
Cook the pork head, peel it off the bone and dice it. Cut the day-old bread into cubes, fry the onions in pork fat and mix with the bread. Add milk for moisture. Stir together with the meat. Beat the eggs and add them to the mixture. Add the crushed garlic and spices according to taste. Stuff the bread/meat filling into a natural beef casing (intestine). Preheat the oven to 150–160 °C. Bake for 45–60 minutes, depending on the size of the loaf.

ŠENČURSKA GODLA

Sestavine za 6 oseb:
50 dag ješprenja
35 dag prosene kaše
30 dag sesekljane čebule
1 srednje velika glavica česna
20 dag svinjske masti z ocvirki
(namesto ocvirkov je lahko nedimljena zaseka)
majaron
sol in poper
mleta kumina
malo mete
3 dl svinjske krvi



Priprava:
Ješprenj operemo in ga za nekaj ur namočimo, najbolje že večer prej. Namočen ješprenj odcedimo, zalijemo s hladno vodo, solimo in skuhamo. Medtem v večji kozici segrejemo mast in na njej zlatorumeno popražimo čebulo.
Kašo operemo, solimo in skuhamo v vreli vodi. Kuhamo jo le toliko časa, da nabrekne in poči. Odvečno vodo odlijemo in prihranimo, kašo pa stresemo v kozico k praženi čebuli in dobro premešamo ter dodamo kuhan in odcejen ješprenj. Vse sestavine dobro premešamo in pražimo. Dodamo precejeno kri ter med praženjem neprestano mešamo, da se ne prismodi. Pražimo toliko časa, da se kri skuha – prepraži – po potrebi dolivamo tekočino od kaše in ješprenja, dodamo začimbe in dišavnice ter po potrebi dosolimo.
V drugi ponvi segrejmo ocvirke z malo masti, dodamo strt česen in ga popražimo le toliko, da zadiši. Vse skupaj primešamo godli in še naprej pražimo, da se sestavine med seboj dobro povežejo. Jed je kuhana, ko začne maščoba odstopati od ostalih sestavin. Medtem ko godlo pražimo, skuhamo v slani vodi droben neolupljen krompir, ki ga ponudimo v oblicah kot prilogo.

ŠENČURSKA GODLA

PORK BLOOD STEW WITH CEREALS

Ingredients for 6 servings:
500 grams barley
350 grams millet
300 grams chopped onions
1 garlic bulb
200 grams pork fat with cracklings
(alternately, use unsmoked minced lard)
Marjoram
Salt and pepper to taste
Ground cumin
A bunch of mint
3 decilitres pork blood

Directions:
Rinse the barley and soak it for some hours, preferably overnight. Before cooking, drain the water off, add fresh cold water and salt, and cook until done. In the meantime, heat the pork fat in a large saucepan and fry the onions until golden brown.
Rinse the millet and cook it in salted boiling water just until the grains swell up and crack. Drain the excess water and save it. Add the millet porridge to the onions. Add the drained barley to the mixture and stir well. Now, strain the pork blood and stir it in. Sauté until the blood is fried well, stirring all the time to prevent it sticking to the saucepan. Add the water from boiling the barley and millet if the mixture is too thick. Add spices and herbs according to taste.
In a second saucepan, heat the cracklings with a bit of pork fat. Add crushed garlic and fry until fragrant. Add it to the ingredients in the first pan and continue sautéing. The stew is done when the fat starts separating from the rest of the ingredients. While preparing the stew, boil some small jacket potatoes and serve them on the side.

ŠENČURSKI TENSTAN KROMPIR

Sestavine:
1 kg šenčurskega krompirja
2 žlici šenčurskih ocvirkov
2 žlici sesekljane čebule
1-2 stroka strtega česna
sol in poper po okusu in sesekljan drobnjak
za okras: vejica peteršilja ali majarona

Priprava:
Dobro opran krompir skuhamo v hladni, rahlo osoljeni vodi. Kuhanega odcedimo, ohlajenega olupimo in ga zrežemo na tanke lističe.
V posodi segrejemo ocvirke, dodamo čebulo in jo zlatorumeno prepražimo. Na hitro primešamo česen. Dodamo še topel zrezan krompir, solimo in med stalnim mešanjem pražimo, da se ocvriki, čebula in česen dobro povežejo s krompirjem in na dnu posode nastane zlatorumena hrustljava skorja. Po okusu dodamo še poper in dobro premešamo ter potresemo s sesekljanim drobnjakom.
Ponudimo ga lahko kot samostojno jed z raznimi solatami ali kot prilogo h kuhani ali k dušeni govedini, raznim pečenkam, divjačini ter drugim mesnim ali zelenjavnim in sadnim jedem.



TENSTAN KROMPIR

ŠENČUR SAUTÉED POTATOES

Ingredients:
1 kg potatoes
2 tablespoons cracklings
2 tablespoons chopped onions
1 or 2 garlic cloves
Salt and pepper to taste
A bunch of chives
Garnish: a parsley or marjoram sprig

Directions:
Rinse the potatoes and put them in a pot of salted water. Bring to the boil and cook until done. Drain and leave to cool a bit. Strip the skins from the potatoes when they are still slightly warm, then cut them into thin slices.
Heat the cracklings in a frying pan. Add the onions and fry until golden brown. Add the garlic, stirring briefly. Add the sliced potatoes when still warm, and salt to taste. Sauté the potatoes, stirring so that all the ingredients are mixed together well and a crispy, golden-brown crust is formed on the bottom of the pan. Add ground pepper to taste, stir again and top with chopped chives.
Serve the sautéed potatoes as a main dish with a salad on the side, or as a side dish with meats such as boiled or braised beef, roast pork or veal, game, or other meat, vegetable or fruit dishes.



THE MUNICIPALITY OF ŠENČUR
11, Kranjska cesta
4208 Šenčur, Slovenia
Phone number: 00 386 4 251 91 00
E-mail: obcina@sencur.si
Website: www.sencur.si

Founded in: 1994
Municipal holiday:
23 April – St George's Day,
parochial patron saint's feast day
Area: 40.3 square km
Average elevation: 399 m
Neighbouring municipalities:
Kranj (west),
Preddvor (north),
Cerklje (east),
Vodice and Medvode (south)
Transport infrastructure:
Ljubljana–Naklo motorway,
Kranj–Mengeš and
Kranj–Zgornje Jezersko regional roads
Watercourses:
Sava River, Kokra River,
Olševnica Brook



CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

908(497.4Šenčur)(082)
308(497.4Šenčur)(082)

ŠENČUR / [uredniški odbor Vesna Bolka, Franci Erzin, Aleksander Gašperlin ; prevod v angleščino Polonca Kocjančič ; fotografije Franci Brezar ... et al.]. - Šenčur : Občina, 2016

ISBN 978-961-91800-5-1
1. Bolka, Vesna
285493504

OBČINA ŠENČUR
Kranjska cesta 11
4208 Šenčur
Telefon: (04) 251 91 00
E-pošta: obcina@sencur.si
Spletna stran: www.sencur.si

Ustanovljena: 1994
Občinski praznik:
23. april,
god farnega patrona Sv. Jurija
Velikost: 40,3 km2
Povprečna nadmorska višina: 399 m
Sosednje občine:
zahodno Kranj,
severno Preddvor,
vzhodno Cerklje,
južno Vodice in Medvode
Infrastruktura:
avtocesta Ljubljana-Naklo
regionalni cesti Kranj-Mengeš
in Kranj- Zg. Jezersko
Vodotoki:
Sava, Kokra, Olševnica

Publikacijo je izdala: Občina Šenčur, 2016
Uredniški odbor: mag. Vesna Bolka, Franci Erzin,
Aleksander Gašperlin
Prevod v angleščino: Polonca Kocjančič
Jezikovni pregled angleškega besedila: Adam Goloda
Fotografije: Franci Brezar, Franci Erzin, Ivan Majc,
Andreja Aljančič Povirk, arhiv Občine Šenčur,
fototeka Slovenske turistične organizacije
Oblikovanje: Andreja Aljančič Povirk
Tisk: Tiskarna Jagraf d.o.o.
Naklada: 2000 izvodov