

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

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Grad Bela Peč/Weissenfels in njegov arhitekturnozgodovinski pomen

IZVLEČEK

Grad Bela Peč/Weissenfels na vzpetini v karavanskem pogorju, med Kranjsko Goro in Trbižem, je eden najmlajših srednjeveških gradov na ozemlju nekdanje dežele Kranjske in eden redkih gradov, ki so jih povsem na novo zgradili grofje Celjski. Okoli leta 1431 ga je na strateško pomembni ekstremni višinski lokaciji začel graditi Friderik II. Celjski. Že v drugi polovici 16. stoletja je izgubil prvotni pomen in v 17. stoletju se je začel spreminjati v razvalino. Čeprav so njegovi ostanki skromni, je njegova stavbna zasnova še vedno dovolj dobro razpoznavna in kaže, da so jo izoblikovali v vsaj štirih stavbnih fazah v 15. in 16. stoletju. V prvi stavbni fazi so do leta 1456 zgradili veliko obzidano grajsko jedro, ki so ga nato v drugi in tretji stavbni fazi okrepili z zunanjim protiturskim obzidjem ter dopolnili z novimi stavbnimi trakti. Zadnje gradbene posege v grajskem kompleksu so opravili po potresu leta 1511, ki pa niso bistveno spremenili zasnove iz starejših stavbnih faz.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

grad, srednjeveški gradovi, Bela Peč, Weissenfels, Fusine in Valromana, Gornjesavska dolina, Furlanija–Juljska krajina, Fridrihtajjn, arhitektura, arhitekturna zgodovina, kastelologija, stavbni razvoj, celjska delavnica, celjska stavbarnica, grofje Celjski, Friderik II. Celjski, Habsburžani, Thurn–Valsassina, Khevenhüller, Moscon, Eggenberg, Trilleg

ABSTRACT

THE BELA PEČ/WEISSENFELS CASTLE AND ITS ARCHITECTURAL-HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

The Bela Peč/Weissenfels Castle standing on a hill in the Karavanke Mountains between Kranjska Gora and Trbiž/Tarvisio is one of the youngest medieval castles in the territory of the former Province of Carniola and one of the rare castles that were completely rebuilt by the Counts of Cilli. Around 1431 Frederick II of Cilli undertook its construction in a high-altitude and strategically important location. The castle lost its original significance already in the second half of the 16th century and began to crumble into ruin in the 17th century. Regardless of its modest remains, the building plan of the castle is still clearly discernible and reveals that its development spanned at least four building stages during the 15th and 16th centuries. In the first building stage until 1456 an extensive enclosed castle core was built, which was reinforced with an outer anti-Turkish bailey during the second and third building stages and added new tracts of buildings. The last construction works within the castle compound were performed after the earthquake of 1511, which did not significantly change the layout of the earlier building stages.

KEY WORDS

castle, medieval castles, Bela Peč, Weissenfels, Fusine in Valromana, Upper Sava River Valley, Friuli–Venezia Giulia, Fridrihtajjn Castle, architecture, architectural history, castelology, building development, Celje workshop, Celje's community of masons and builders, Counts of Cilli, Frederick II of Cilli, Habsburgs, Thurn–Valsassina, Khevenhüller, Moscon, Eggenberg, Trilleg

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S U M M A R Y

The Bela Peč/Weissenfels Castle and its architectural-historical importance

The Bela Peč/Weissenfels Castle standing on a hill at 1123 metres above the sea level, in the Karavanke Mountains between Kranjska Gora and Tarvisio/Tarvis/Trbiž, is one of the youngest medieval castles in the territory of the former Province of Carniola and one of the rare castles that were completely rebuilt by the Counts of Cilli. Around 1431 Frederick II of Cilli undertook its construction in a high-altitude location bordering Carinthia and Friuli. After the extinction of the Counts of Cilli in 1456 the castle became a provincial princely property, leased to the members of the noble families of Dietrichstein, Thurn-Valsassina, Khevenhüller, Moscon, and Eggenberg. After 1636 and until it was completely destroyed, the castle passed between the noble families of Eggenberg, Benaglia, Trilleg, Cobenzl and Segalla. Since the 18th century it has lain in ruins. Nevertheless, its building plan is still discernible enough to reveal that its development spanned at least four

building stages during the 15th and 16th centuries. In the first building stage, which may be dated between 1431 and 1456, a rather extensive castle core emerged in a manner typical of the architectural tradition of ministerial castles across central Europe of the 12th and 13th centuries, with a relatively regular geometric cross-section, pentagonal circumferential walls, inner courtyard, a water reservoir, a residential building – palatium, a two-and-a-half-floor square tower and, most likely already at this stage, the southeastern tract. In the second building stage, which took place in the last quarter of the 15th century, the castle was fortified to provide protection against Turkish incursions. On the northeastern and northwestern sides, the original castle layout was surrounded by an outer bailey, forming the present Zwinger, an area between two defensive walls, which was further fortified with an oval tower in the northern corner. At the same time, the castle core obtained a new southwestern tract and a small building constructed on the northwestern side of the wall, perhaps also a connecting northeastern tract. The third building stage, which may be dated to around 1500, saw the continuation and completion of the castle's anti-Turkish fortification. In the same period, an extensive external Zwinger was constructed at the gate of the castle compound, so that the latter could also provide a big enough shelter – so-called *tabor* – for the inhabitants of the broader area. The construction of the castle core continued as well, with the addition of new buildings that connected the previously separate building tracts into a fairly homogeneous and functional whole, as documented in depictions from around 1620 and around 1678. The castle suffered damage in the earthquake of 1511. Soon after the threat of Turkish incursions into this area had subsided, it lost its significance and by the 17th century began to crumble into ruin.