

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

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Grad in dvorec Ojstrica

Stavbnozgodovinski oris

IZVLEČEK

Prispevek obravnava doslej prezrti stavbnozgodovinski pomen srednjeveškega gradu Ojstrica in istoimenskega novoveškega dvorca. Grad je nastal na strmi vzpetini, na jugozahodnem robu Spodnje Savinjske doline, nad cesto oziroma potjo, ki se s Trojan čez Zaplanino in Presedlje spušča proti Taboru v Savinjski dolini. V 14. in 15. stoletju so prvotno zasnovano z masivnim stolpom razširili z obzidanima utrjenima platojema na najbolj položnem pobočju vzpetine. Po letu 1566 so srednjeveški grad opustili in v kompleksu srednjeveške pristave ob potoku ob vznožju grajske vzpetine začeli graditi nov renesančni dvorec. Do leta 1587 so na starejši osnovi zgradili osnovo dvorca, ki so jo nato, najverjetneje do leta 1599, razširili ter ji dali reprezentativno podobo. Najverjetneje v prvi polovici 17. stoletja so dvorec dopolnili z velikim obzidanim renesančnim vrtom. Stavbni razvoj se je zaključil v poznem 18. stoletju, ko je ob dvorcu nastalo veliko poznobaročno poslopje pristave. V prvi polovici 19. stoletja so ojstriški dvorec in večino njegovih stranskih poslopij zaradi izgube pomena in dotrajanosti opustili ter do tal podrli. Leta 1964 so podrli še pristavo.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

grad, srednjeveški gradovi, dvorec, renesančni dvorci, plemiški vrtovi, Ojstrica, Osterwitz, arhitektura, arhitekturna zgodovina, kastelologija, stavbni razvoj, antika, romanika, gotika, renesansa, Žovneški, grofje Celjski, Veronika Deseniška, Schrattenbach, Schrottenbach

ABSTRACT

OJSTRICA CASTLE AND MANSION. A HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL OUTLINE

The contribution deals with the hitherto overlooked architectural historical importance of the medieval Ojstrica Castle and homonymous early modern mansion. The castle was built on a steep slope, on the south-western edge of the Lower Savinja Valley, above the road or, rather, path that runs from Trojanje and, passing through Zaplanina in Presedlje, descends towards Tabor in the Savinja Valley. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the original layout with a massive tower was expanded by adding enclosed fortified plateaus on the most gently sloping part of the hill. After 1566, the medieval castle was abandoned and the construction of the Ojstrica Mansion commenced in the complex of the medieval Meierhof on the creek at the base of the castle hill. Until 1587, the central structure of the mansion was constructed on the old foundations and then, most probably by 1599, expanded and given a representative appearance. It was most likely in the first half of the seventeenth century that the mansion was added a huge enclosed Renaissance garden. The architectural development came to completion in the late eighteenth century, with the construction of the late-Baroque Meierhof by the mansion. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the disused and dilapidating Ojstrica mansion and most of its accessory buildings were abandoned and completely demolished. The Meierhof itself was demolished in 1964.

KEY WORDS

castle, medieval castles, mansion, Renaissance mansions, noble gardens, Ojstrica, Osterwitz, architecture, architectural history, castelology, architectural development, Antiquity, Romanesque architecture, Gothic architecture, Renaissance, Lords of Žovnek (Saneck), Counts of Celje (Cilli), Veronika of Desenice, Schrattenbach, Schrottenbach

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the south-western edge of the Lower Savinja Valley, above the road or, rather, path that runs from Trojane and, passing through Zaplanina in Presedlje, descends towards Tabor in the Savinja Valley. The castle first appeared in written sources in 1288. From that date and until 1456, it was owned by the Lords of Žovnek (Saneck). Later, it came into the hands of Counts of Celje and ultimately passed into provincial princely possession until it ended in ruins in the second half of the sixteenth century. Its abandoned remains served as construction material for a long time. Nevertheless, it is still possible to identify the basic features of its original layout, which was fairly specific and unusual in comparison with other medieval castles in the territory of the present-day Slovenia. The building complex standing on a steep domed hill was developed in three building stages. In the thirteenth century, a massive square tower stood on top of the hill that served both defensive and residential functions and was firmly enclosed by defence walls. The tower was perhaps constructed on antique bases. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the original castle layout was gradually axially expanded with walled-in fortified terrace plateaus laid on the most gently sloping part of the hill. The construction of the second plateau was most probably a consequence of the struggles for the legacy of the Counts of Celje (Cilli) in 1456 and 1457.

When the provincial princely seigniory Ojstrica passed into the leasehold of brothers Maximilian and Georg von Schrattenbach in 1566, the medieval castle was abandoned and the construction of the Ojstrica Mansion commenced in the complex of the medieval *Meierhof* on the creek at the base of the castle hill. Until 1587, the central structure of the Renaissance mansion was constructed by integrating the medieval residential building. Later on, probably around 1599, the building was expanded and added two cylindrical towers and a relatively long representative main façade. The mansion had a very unusual layout, with its parts constructed above the creek bed and the road to Trojane. Most probably in the first half of the seventeenth century, the mansion was completed with a big, enclosed parterre garden of exquisite Renaissance geometric design. In the last third of the eighteenth century, when the mansion was owned by Johann Jakob Count Gaisruck, the building complex was added a huge late-Baroque *Meierhof* that was primarily intended for horse-breeding in the Ojstrica estate. In the first half of the nineteenth century, the disused and dilapidating Ojstrica Mansion and most of its accessory buildings were abandoned and completely demolished. The *Meierhof*, however, one of the biggest and best designed architectural accomplishments of this kind in the territory of present-day Slovenia, was preserved until 1964.



S U M M A R Y

Ojstrica Castle and Mansion. A historical architectural outline

The contribution deals with the hitherto overlooked architectural historical importance of the medieval Ojstrica Castle and homonymous early modern mansion. The castle was built on a steep slope, on