

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

728.82(497.434Ribnica)"12"

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Arhitekturna zgodovina gradu Ribnica na Dolenjskem

IZVLEČEK

Sredi naselbine Ribnica postavljeni grad je bil eden redkih nižinskih oziroma vodnih gradov v Sloveniji. Nastal je za grofe Ortenburške v drugi polovici 13. stoletja oziroma pred letom 1263. Pred 15. stoletjem so prvotno stavbno zasnovano razširili in ji dodali še drugo bivalno poslopje. Najpozneje v prvi polovici 16. stoletja so grad obdali z razsežnim protiturskim obzidjem, ki je imelo tudi funkcijo protiturskega tabora za ribniške tržane. V 17., 18. in 19. stoletju je bil grad deležen več gradbenih posegov in z njimi se je iz utrdbe spremenil v udobno rezidenco vplivnega novoveškega plemstva. Stavbni kompleks so dopolnili z razsežnim dislociranim vrtom, ki so ga poudarili s kakovostno zasnovanim paviljonom. Med drugo svetovno vojno in v prvih letih po njej so večji del gradu podrli do tal. Ostanke so med letoma 1958 in 1961 prenovili po načrtih arhitekta Cirila Tavčarja.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

grad, Ribnica, arhitektura, arhitekturna zgodovina, kastelologija, stavbni razvoj, romanika, gotika, renesansa, barok, klasicizem, historizem, protiturske utrdbe, Auerspergi, grofje Ortenburški, Celjski grofje, Trilleg, Cobenzl, Kobenzl, Rudež, prenova, konservatorstvo, spomeniško varstvo, Janko Trošt, Ciril Tavčar

ABSTRACT

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE RIBNICA CASTLE

The castle standing at the heart of the Ribnica settlement was one of the rare flatland or water castles in Slovenia. It was built for the Counts of Ortenburg in the second half of the thirteenth century or, rather, before 1263. Prior to the fifteenth century, the original building layout was expanded and added the second residential building. No later than the first half of the sixteenth century, the castle was enclosed with an extensive anti-Turkish defensive wall which also served as an anti-Turkish fortification for the inhabitants of the market town of Ribnica. In the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the castle underwent several renovations that converted it into a comfortable residence of influential nobility from Novo mesto. The building complex was added an extensive non-adjointing garden, accentuated with a splendidly designed pavilion. During the Second World War and immediately after, most of the castle was torn down. The remains were restored between 1958 and 1961, according to the design of Ciril Tavčar.

KEY WORDS

castle, Ribnica, architecture, architectural history, castelology, building development, Romanesque art, Gothic art, Renaissance, Baroque, Classicism, historicism, anti-Turkish fortifications, Auerspergs, Counts of Ortenburg, Counts of Cilli, Trilleg, Cobenzl, Kobenzl, Rudež, restoration, conservation, protection of cultural heritage, Janko Trošt, Ciril Tavčar



S U M M A R Y

Architectural history of the Ribnica Castle

The castle standing at the heart of the Ribnica settlement was one of the rare flatland or water castles in Slovenia. It was built by the Counts of Ortenburg in the second half of the thirteenth century or, rather, before 1263. It initially consisted of an outer wall on a pentagonal ground plan and the residential building – palatium – adjacent to the castle wall. The building layout enabled the emergence and development of the market town of Ribnica. In the fourteenth century, the castle served as an Ortenburg residence and was closely linked to the systematic colonisation of the wider Kočevje area. Therefore, it was already before the fifteenth century that the original layout was expanded and added the second palatium as well as a two-storey tract connecting them. A Gothic castle chapel that was set up in the second storey of the connecting tract was first documented in 1454. After 1418, the castle belonged to the Counts of Cilli and after 1456 to the Habsburgs, who held it until 1619 as territorial princely chamber property. The castle was significantly fortified in the wake of the first Turkish incursions into the area. The medieval layout was enclosed with an extensive polygonal outer wall, fortified with five square towers. The construction of the wall was performed in several stages but nevertheless followed a uniform concept. At about the same time as the anti-Turkish wall, restoration works were also performed on the medieval castle core, adding it a new side late-Gothic portal with an engraved indication of year (1537). Comprehensive construction works during Turkish incursions were most probably linked to Bernardin Ritter of Ričan (Ritschan), the Carniolan military governor and from 1521 onwards

the territorial princely steward of the Ribnica Castle. The outer castle wall also provided a refuge to the population of Ribnica, as the settlement never had its own defensive wall. Once the Turkish threat ceased in the second half of the sixteenth century, the castle complex was gradually converted into a comfortable non-fortified noble or seigniorial residence. The conversion took place from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Between 1641 and 1701, the castle was renovated for the noble family of Trillegs. In the same period, the representative noble residential quarters on the second storey of the castle core were fitted with luxury furnishings by Carniolan standards. In the eighteenth century, when the complex was in the hands of the noble Kobenzl family, its castle chapel was given a Baroque-style makeover and the castle itself was provisionally reconstructed after the fire of 1778. The last thorough restoration of the castle took place after 1810, when it passed into the possession of its former steward Anton Rudež. This was when the main residential quarters in the interior were rearranged, facades partially rebuilt, a few new side buildings constructed, and a vast non-adjointing garden area was arranged on the fringes of the Ribnica settlement, boasting an elegant pavilion with neoclassicist paintings. The members of the Rudež family resided in the Ribnica castle until 1937. After that, it was consigned to the use of the Yugoslav army until the outbreak of the Second World War. In January 1944, the partisans burned the castle core. Following the war, the communist government deliberately demolished the remnants of the castle until 1953 and almost completely removed them. The non-adjointing castle garden and the pavilion were destroyed as well. Only three fortified towers of the former anti-Turkish defensive system have been preserved to date. They were reconstructed between 1958 and 1961 for Ribnica's museum and cultural purposes, according to the designs of architect Ciril Tavčar.