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## Grad Breg pri Ribnici na Dolenjskem in njegov arhitekturnozgodovinski pomen

### IZVLEČEK

V ravnino postavljeni grad je nastal okoli leta 1470 za oskrbnika gradu Ribnica Andreja pl. Lamberga († 1473). Z njim so nadomestili srednjeveški dvor, ki je bil uničen med turškim vpadom leta 1469. Zasnovali so ga kot heterogeno oblikovan grajski kompleks s krožnim zunanjim vodnim obrambnim jarkom, samostojnim obrambnim obzidjem in z višjo prosto stoječo glavno grajsko stavbo na sredini zasnove. Opravljena stavbna analiza je pokazala, da je bil grad Breg zanimiv arhitekturno-razvojni primer hibridne zasnove, ki je v eni stavbni fazi združila koncept protiturške utrdbe oziroma tabora in v ravnino postavljenega protorenesančnega plemiškega dvorca s poznogotsko oblikovanimi drobnimi stavbnimi členi. Z gradnjo gradu Breg se je začela izjemno bogata gradbena in arhitekturna dejavnost rodovine Lamberg na Kranjskem. Čeprav so od gradu po rušenjih v 18. in 19. stoletju ostali razmeroma skromni ostanki, je še vedno mogoča dovolj zanesljiva interpretacija pričevalne arhitekturne zasnove iz zadnje tretjine 15. stoletja.

### KLJUČNE BESEDE

grad, srednjeveški gradovi, dvorec, renesančni dvorci, Breg pri Ribnici, Willingrain, arhitektura, arhitekturna zgodovina, kastelologija, stavbni razvoj, gotika, renesansa, Lamberg, Cobenzl, Kobenzl, Rudež

### ABSTRACT

#### CASTLE BREG NEAR RIBNICA IN THE DOLENJSKA REGION AND ITS ARCHITECTURAL-HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The flatland castle was built about 1470 for the steward of the Ribnica Castle, Andreas von Lamberg (died in 1473) in place of a medieval manor house that was demolished during a Turkish incursion in 1469. It was designed as a heterogeneously constructed castle complex, surrounded by a circular moat, with an unattached defensive wall, and a higher, freestanding building in the centre. The building analysis has found the Castle Breg to be an interesting example of architectural development, featuring a hybrid layout where a single architectural phase merged the concept of anti-Turkish fortification or tabor on the one hand and a proto-Renaissance noble mansion built on a plain and exhibiting late-Gothic architectural details on the other. The construction of the Castle Breg ushered in an era of an extremely rich building and architectural activity of the Lamberg family in Carniola. Although the destructions in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries left little trace of the castle, it is still possible to make a sufficiently reliable interpretation of its illustrative architectural design from the last third of the fifteenth century.

### KEY WORDS

castle, medieval castles, mansion, Renaissance mansions, Breg near Ribnica, Willingrain, architecture, architectural history, castelology, building development, Gothic art, Renaissance, Lamberg, Cobenzl, Kobenzl, Rudež

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#### S U M M A R Y

### Castle Breg near Ribnica in the Dolenjska region and its architectural-historical significance

The article presents the hitherto neglected architectural and historical significance of the Castle Breg near Ribnica in the Dolenjska region. The castle was built about 1470 for the then territorial princely steward of the Ribnica Castle, Andreas (I) von Lamberg (died in 1473), in place of a medieval manor house that was first indirectly mentioned in sources in 1241 and then directly in 1436 as hof *zum Willigen Rain*. After 1465, the manor house disappears from records and it was most likely destroyed by the Turks in 1469. The Breg Castle was built as one in a long series of fortifications to fend off the Turkish onslaught into the territory of present-day Slovenia. It was designed as a flatland, heterogeneous castle complex with a circular moat, an unattached one-storey defensive wall with one- to two-storey fortified towers and two two-storey auxiliary buildings adjoining it, as well as a higher monolith-like, two-and-a-half storey freestanding palace building in the centre. From the functional perspective, the castle served a well-balanced combination of defensive, residential, administrative, and economic purposes. Its design predominantly featured an intertwining of Gothic tradition and new early Renaissance trends. The remnants suggest a high-quality construction. The building analysis has found the Castle Breg to be an interesting example of architectural development, featuring a hybrid layout where a single architectural phase merged the concept of anti-Turkish fortification or *tabor* on the one hand and a proto-Renaissance noble mansion built on flatland and exhibiting late-Gothic architectural details on the other. The construction of the Breg Castle ushered in an era of an extremely rich building and architectural activity of the Lamberg family in Carniola, which lasted until the late sixteenth century and resulted in numerous new castle buildings, as well as remodelled and expanded medieval castle layouts. Ever since its construction about 1470, the Breg Castle structure remained unchanged until it fell to ruin in the eighteenth century. It was owned by the noble Lamberg family until 1571 and then passed on to the noble family of Wernegkh. In 1686, the castle came into the possession of Johann Baptist Baron of Wizenstein and after 1707 his son-in-law Weikhard Leopold Ursini Count of Blagaj (died in 1719). In 1753, Breg was purchased by the lord of Ribnica's manor, Guidobald Count of Kobenzl who merged the seigniories of Breg and Ribnica. After that, the

Breg Castle was abandoned and served as a stone quarry. The exploitation of the castle rubble to obtain construction material continued in the first half of the nineteenth century under the Rudež family, since 1810 the owners of the Ribnica and Breg seigniory.

Although very little is left of the castle today, it is still possible to make a sufficiently reliable interpretation of its illustrative architectural design from the last third of the fifteenth century.



*Ostanki gradu Breg okoli leta 1930 (Zbirka razglednic Muzeja Ribnica, inv. št. 1592).*