

V bližini Kranja, med Predosljami na vzhodu, Kokrico in Srednjo Belo na zahodu, ter Preddvorom na severu, leži v dolini, pred kulisso Storžiča v ozadju, območje gradu Brdo.

V 13. in 14. stol. so bili v okolici Kranja sezidani številni gradovi, dvorci ter hiše ministerialov in vitezov. Na mestu današnjega gradu Brdo je bil že leta 1446 omenjen podeželski dvor v lasti manj pomembnih vitezov, imenovanih plemeniti Egg (ali Eck, Ekg, Eghk, Ekker). Nemški besedi Egg ustreza slovenska beseda brdo, zato lahko imenujemo te plemiče tudi "z Brda" ali "Brdski".

Jakob Brdski je bil omenjen leta 1429 kot manj pomemben fevdnik celjskih grofov, ki je z darovi Friderika Celjskega in dokupljenimi kmetijami povečal svojo posest. Njegov sin Jurij pl. Eghk je bil od leta 1497 cesarski svetnik, dvorni denarničar in zakladnik, leto kasneje je postal kranjski deželni vicedom. Ker je obogatel, je lahko posojal deželnemu knezu Maksimiljanu I velike vsote denarja. Zato mu je le ta podelil razne fevde in desetine, dobil je tudi dovoljenje, da si lahko sezida nov grad in zajezi potok Vršek, ga poveže z rečnim sistemom Belice ter uredi nekaj ribnikov.

Tako je Jurij Brdski v začetku 16. stol. začel v ravnini pri Predosljah na mestu ali v bližini nekdanjega dvorca graditi nov grad.

V okolici gradu so bili obsežni gozdovi, kjer so gojili divjad in prirejali love.

V drugi polovici 17. stol. so postali lastniki grofje Schrottenbachi in Gallenbergi, od marca leta 1773 pa Zoisi: Michelangelo Zoisi pl. Edelstein kot prvi navedeni lastnik v glavni knjigi Deželne deske in nato njegov sin, veliki mecen, usmerjevalec slovenskega preporoda, znanstvenik, raziskovalec in lastnik fužin, baron Žiga Zoisi. Karel Zoisi, pomemben botanik, je na gradu osnoval botanični vrt. Zoisi

The estate of Castle Brdo lies in a valley in the vicinity of Kranj, between Predoslje to the east, Kokrica and Srednja Bela to the west, and Predvor to the north, with the mountain of Storžič as a background.

A number of castles, mansions and houses of ministers and knights were built in the neighbourhood of Kranj in the 13th and 14th centuries. A provincial palace on the site of today's Brdo castle, belonging to minor knights titled Egg (or Eck, Ekg, Eghk, Ekker), was mentioned in 1446. The German word Egg corresponds to the Slovene word "Brdo", so the title could be equated with "Brdski", or "of Brdo".

Jakob of Brdo was mentioned in 1429 as a minor liegeman of the Celje counts, who increased his estates by gift of Friderik of Celje and by the purchase of farms. From 1497, his son, Jurij pl. Eghk was a counsellor to the emperor, court financier and treasurer, and a year later became the Carnolian vice-governor. His wealth allowed him to lend the provincial duke, Maksimiljan I, a large sum of money. He was thus granted various feus and tithes, and he also obtained permission to build a new castle and dam the Vršek stream, to connect it to the Belica river system, and to lay out some ponds.

Jurij of Brdo thus started to build a new castle on the plains by Predoslje on the site of or close to the former manorhouse, at the start of the 16th century.

There were extensive forests in the vicinity of the castle in which game was raised and hunts organised.

In the second half of the 17th century, the Schrottenbach and Gallenberg counts became the owners, and from 1773, the Zoisi family: Michelangelo Zoisi pl. Edelstein as the first owner mentioned in the main book of the Provincial estates and then his son, the great patron, leader

so ostali lastniki do 14. aprila leta 1928.

Na osnovi štirih kupnih pogodb in pooblastila ter treh menjalnih pogodb je grad leta 1935 prešel v last kraljevske rodbine Karadjordjevičev, ki so grad in zemljišče temeljito preuredili, posest pa razširili.

Kot letna rezidenca predsednika SFR Jugoslavije Josipa Broza-Tita je grad postal prizorišče političnih srečanj številnih državnikov sveta. Po volitvah leta 1990 in razglasitvi samostojnosti je v lasti in upravi vlade Republike Slovenije.

V prvih letih 16. stol. (1502), ko so namesto srednjeveškega dvora Eghki zgradili nov grad, se je ta po arhitekturni zasnovi bistveno razlikoval od drugih srednjeveških predhodnikov na tem območju, ki so bili zaradi strateško obrambnih razlogov postavljeni na težko dostopnih višinskih lokacijah.

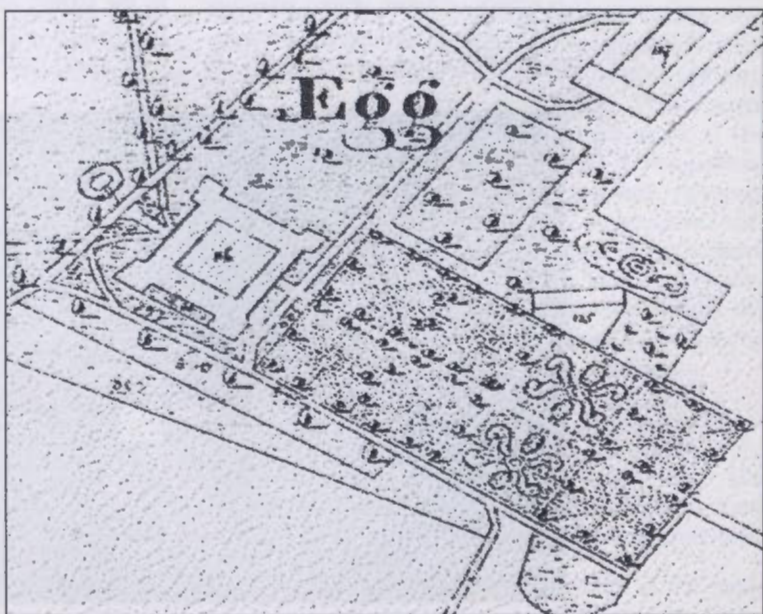
Novejši grad Brdo je imel značilno zgodnjerenesančno četverokotno tlorisno zasnovu, ki je bila na vogalih okrepljena z ostrokotno zaključenimi obrambnimi stolpi. Tipološko se je grajska zasnova zgledovala po italijanski utrdbeni arhitekturi, ki oživilja koncept renesančnih gradov po antičnem ri-

of the Slovene enlightenment, scientist, researcher and ironworks owner, Baron Žiga Zois. Karel Zois, an important botanist, planned a botanical garden at the castle. The Zois family remained owners until 14 April 1928.

On the basis of four sales contracts and authorities and three contracts of exchange, in 1935 the castle came into the ownership of the Karadjordjević royal family, who fundamentally rearranged the castle and grounds, and extended the estate.

As a summer residence of the President of SFR Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, the castle became a meeting place of a number of world statesmen. Since the elections of 1990 and the declaration of independence, it has been owned and administered by the government of the Republic of Slovenia.

In the first years of the 16th century (1502), the Eghks built a new castle in place of the medieval manorhouse. According to the architectural layout, Brdo differs essentially from other medieval precursors in this region, which were erected for strategic defence purposes on high ground which was difficult of access.





mskem kastelu. Ker je bila obramba zaradi turških vpadov v 16. stol. še vedno potrebna, je imel grad močno izpostavljene stolpe z velikimi strelnicami in utrjeni pritličji palacija ter gospodarskih traktov. Takšna podoba je prikazana na Valvasorjevi grafiki. Zleknjena masa renesančne trdnjave je bila zavarovana z zunanjim obrambnim sistemom: grajskim vodnim jarkom, dvžnim mostom in drugimi obrambnimi elementi.

Notranjost in zunanost sta se prilagajali novim bivalnim potrebam. Baročni princip se je uveljavil v funkcionalni artikulaciji etaž, stopniških celot in v detajlih. Tako so zasnovane osno nanizane grajske sobane ("en avon") in na novo oblikovana stopnišča. V fotografski arhivski dokumentaciji so podoobe bogato opremljenih soban.

V šestdesetih letih so bile po načrtih arhitekta Vinka Glanza preurejene vse fasade z ometi, okenske odprtine in portali ter vsi notranji prostori.

S predelavami je izginila historična substanca gradu in neposredne okolice, ostale pa so osnovne značilnosti zasnove utrjene rezidence v ravnini.

Danes ima grad bogato zbirko premičnih kulturnih spomenikov iz različnih obdobj: zbirko pohištva iz 17. stol., zbirko slovenske in jugoslovanske likovne umetnosti od

The later Castle Brdo had a typical early Renaissance rectangular groundplan, which was reinforced at the corners with angular terminal defence towers. Typologically, the castle groundplan was modelled on Italian fortified architecture, in which the concept of Renaissance castles based on classical Roman castellums was revived. Since defence from Turkish raids was still necessary in the 16th century, the castle had a powerfully constructed tower, with large firing slits and a fortified ground-floor palace and storage wings. Such an appearance is shown in Valvasor's graphic illustration. The extended mass of the Renaissance fortress was protected with an external defence system: a castle moat, drawbridge and other defense elements.

The interior and exterior were adapted to the new residential needs. The Baroque principle was introduced into the functional articulation of the floors, the totality of the staircases and details. So axially arranged large castle rooms, or halls, were laid out "en avon" and the staircases redesigned. The appearances of the richly furnished rooms are shown in photographic archive documentation.

In the sixties, all the facades were remoulded with plastering, window apertures and portals, and



impresionizma naprej, eno najdragocenejših zbirk preprog v Evropi in knjižnico.

### **Ožje območje parka**

Za nastanek baročne zasnove je bilo pomembno obdobje lastništva Zoisov v mirnem obdobju zgodovine. Takrat so obrambni jarek lahko zasuli in zasnovali baročni park, ki je vzpostavil nova razmerja med arhitekturo in okolico.

Oblikovani sta bili dve novi likovno kompozicijski osi. Prva je potekala od osrednjega grajskega portala na vzhodni fasadi prek grajskega parka po povezovalni poti do cerkve sv. Siksta v Predosljah in je bila dolga kakšnih 600 m. Druga os se je začela v notranjem grajskem dvorišču je potekala prek portala na zahodni strani, prvotnega paviljonskega razgledišča (belvedere) in gabrovega drevoreda ter se končala v grajskem parku. To baročno kompozicijo, ki jo uvrščamo v vrh zgodovinskega razvoja, nam kaže tudi franciscejski kataster iz leta 1826, na katerem so vidni: osna zasnova parterja z osmimi polji in členitev posameznih polj, drevoredne zasaditve in vrtni objekti (ute, paviljoni).

Ortogonalna parkovna zasnova je bila malo širša od širine grajskega poslopja in dolga okoli 180 m, v njenem območju pa je botanik Karel Zois uredil botanični vrt. V obdobju družine Zois so preoblikovali ribnika severno od gradu v jezerci in uredili sprehajalne poti s počivališči.

V času lastništva kneza Pavla Karadjordjevića se je spremenila orientacija gradu. Urejena sta bila nova dostopa s ceste Predoslje-Kranj vzhodno in zahodno od gradu, ki sta bila zasajena z drevoredoma. Med obema novima osema je bila oblikovana nova parkovna ureditev z zaključnim ovalnim rondojem iz visoke gabrove žive meje, simetrično v vizualni osi gradu. Temeljito je bila spremenjena tudi širša okolica s travniki, gozdom in jezeri.

the interior rearranged to the plans of the architect, Vinko Glanzer.

The historical substance of the castle was lost with the remodelling, and all that remained was the basic characteristic groundplan of a fortified residence on level ground.

Today, the castle has a rich collection of historical objects from various periods: a collection of 17th century furniture, a collection of Slovene and Yugoslav art from Impressionism onwards, one of the most valuable collection of carpets in Europe and a library.

### **The inner area of the park**

The time of ownership of the Zois family, during a tranquil period of history, was important for the creation of the Baroque layout. At that time, the moat could be filled in and a Baroque park laid out which established a new relation between the architecture and the surroundings.

Two new artistically designed axes were formed. The first ran from the central castle portal on the east facade through the castle park by a connecting path to the church of St. Sikst in Predoslje, and was some 600 metres long. The second axis started in the inner castle courtyard and ran through the gateway on the west side, past the original belvedere and along a beech avenue and ended in the castle park. This Baroque composition, which ranks at the peak of historical development, also appears in the land register of Franz I of 1826, on which are visible: the axial layout of the parterre with eight fields and the articulation of the individual fields, the avenue planting and garden objects (bowers, pavilions).

The orthogonal park layout was a little wider than the width of the castle building, and around 180 metres long, and the botanist, Karel Zois, laid out a botanical garden in it.

The fishponds north of the castle



V 19. in 20. stoletju se je starejša parkovna zasnova izgubljala, saj so v duhu mode časa zasajali nove tuje rodne drevesne vrste in tako oblikovali park v angleškem krajinskem stilu. Arhitekturno-krajinsko težišče se je pomaknilo v območje južno od gradu.

Večje poznejše spremembe gradu in okolice so iz leta 1962.

Na novo je bil oblikovan grajski atrij v sredini gradu in delno preoblikovan park, spremenjena terasa s stopniščem in zgrajen manjši bazen. Ta bazen so po izgradnji pokritega bazena na mestu historičnega parka spremenili v vodomet. Na širšem območju kompleksa so bile urejene številne poti, narejena nova jezercerca in zgrajeni novi gospodarski objekti.

V obdobju po drugi svetovni vojni je bilo v ožjem območju gradu Brdo postavljenih več novih objektov: hotel Kokra, konjušnica in hipodrom, teniška igrišča, urejen je

were transformed during the period of Zois family ownership into small lakes, and walks with arbours were laid out.

During the ownership of Prince Pavel Karadjordjević, the orientation of the castle was changed. New approaches from the Predoslje-Kranj road were laid out east and west of the castle, which were planted with avenues. A new park layout was arranged between the new axes, with a concluding oval rondo of a high beech hedge, symmetrically in the visual axis of the castle. The wider surroundings were also fundamentally changed, with meadow, forest and lakes.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, the older park layout was lost, since new foreign tree species were planted in the spirit of the times and a park in the English landscape style was formed. The architectural-landscape centre of gravity was shifted to the area south of the castle.

Major later changes to the castle and surroundings are from 1962.

A castle atrium was once again created in the centre of the castle and the park partially transformed, and the terrace was changed, with staircases and a small basin. After the construction of a covered pool on the site of the historical park, this pool was transformed by the addition



bil Račji otok, postavljenih je bilo več skulptur, ki predstavljajo zbirko patetičnega realizma poznih petdesetih let.

Nova konjušnica s hipodromom se je močno približala historičnemu območju, narejena pa je bila v osemdesetih letih po načrtih arhitekta Danila Oblaka. Ob konjušnici so manjši hlevi ter dva dolenjska kozolca - toplarja.

Baročna kompozicija parka je bila najbolj degradirana z izgradnjo hotela Kokra, ki stoji v osi baročne zasnove, in s postavitvijo bazena na parterna polja. Tudi tenis igrišče stoji na neustrezni lokaciji. Urbanistična ureditev območja je postala neprimerna.

Ohranjena je druga os z drevoredom in paviljonom, ki bi po zasnovi lahko spadal še v starejšo srednjeveško fazo gradu. Kletni del je vkopan, zgornji del pa je bil predelan v poligonalni vrtni paviljon, ki je služil za razgledišče (belvedere). Leta 1966 je bil paviljon predelan v zaprto vrtno uto v nadstropju in vinsko klet v spodnjem delu. Na fasadi so kopije gotških fresk iz Crngroba in sv. Primoža nad Kamnikom.

Od baročne zasnove je ohranjena lokacija oranžerije, ne pa tudi njena arhitekturna zasnova.

V parku so oblikovani ribniki in zasnova severno od gradu kaže na oblikovanje v angleškem krajinskem stilu.

### Širše območje parka

Park prehaja proti severu v gozdno površino - povirje potokov Vršek in Belica. V tem območju je bilo od 15. stol. pa do danes na hidrografsko bogatem območju z zajezitvijo potokov oblikovanih 11 jezerc. Urejena je tudi ribogojnica.

Od drugega jezerc navzgor je valovit teren z majhnimi dolinami in položnimi pobočji. Prevladujejo neprepustna ilovnata tla.

Večino površinskega pokrova predstavlja acedofilni borov gozd biv-

of a fountain. A number of paths were laid out in the wider area of the complex, new lakes were made and new outbuildings constructed.

In the period after the second world war, a number of new facilities were built in the immediate vicinity of Castle Brdo: Hotel Kokra, stables and hippodrome, tennis courts, Račji otok was arranged and a number of sculptures set up, representative of the collection of pathetic realism of the late fifties.

The new stables and hippodrome came very close to the historical area and were made in the eighties to the plans of the architect, Danilo Oblak. There are smaller stabling blocks by the main stables and two Dolenjska style "kozolci - toplarji" - double hayracks.

The Baroque composition of the park was most degraded by the construction of Hotel Kokra, which stands on the axis of the Baroque layout, and with the erection of the swimming pool on the parterre field. Even the tennis courts are in an unsuitable location. The planning layout of the area has become inappropriate.

The second axis, with avenue and belvedere which, on the basis of the layout, could belong to the earlier, medieval phase of the castle, has been preserved. The cellar part has been excavated, and the upper part was reconstructed into a polygonal garden pavilion which served as a belvedere. In 1966, the pavilion was transformed into a closed garden bower in the upper part and a wine cellar in the lower part. On the facade are copies of Gothic frescoes from Crngrob and Sv. Primož above Kamnik.

Of the Baroque layout, the location of the orangery has been preserved, though not its architectural layout.

Fishponds have been created in the park, and the continued layout north of the castle is designed according to the English landscape style.



ših steljnikov, ki je slabše kvalitete (redkec drogovnjak) in ima skromno podrast. Nekaj večjih površin je bilo okoli leta 1933 zasajenih z monokulturo smreke in v teh območjih najdemo primes redkih listavcev (hrast, kostanj, breza).

Na robovih so večje travnate površine in gozd z jasami je že v preteklosti predstavljal lovišče. Danes je to območje gojene srnjadi, muflonov, damjakov in jelenov lopatarjev s preveliko gostoto in redki mi avtohtonimi vrstami živali. Tu gnezdi mnogo različnih vrst ptic ali pa jim območje služi kot remiza na preletu.

V tem območju so bili postavljeni objekti: Titova brunarica, Kardeljeva brunarica, Tolminka in kočna na Beli ter sitarska hiša.

Sitarska hiša je bila prenesena v park leta 1980 iz Stražišča pri Kranju in predstavlja kvaliteten etnološki spomenik ljudskega stavbarstva ter začetek etnoparka, ki naj bi bil zasnovan do ograde pri vasi Bela.

Ožje območje gradu Brdo s parkom in parkovnimi objekti je v funkciji državnega protokola, širše območje gradu Brdo služi izobraževanju (menedžerska šola, organizacija posvetovanj) in turizmu na najvišji ravni.

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V.K.P.

### **The wider region of the park**

The park passes in the north into a forested area - the source of the Vršek and Belica streams. Eleven small lakes have been formed since the 15th century in this hydrologically rich area of water catchments. Fish farming has also been arranged.

There is undulating terrain from the second lake upwards, with small valleys and gentle slopes. Impermeable clay soil predominates.

The majority of the area is covered by acidophyllic pine forests, formerly used for collecting animal litter, which is of poor quality (few herbs) and has a modest understorey. Some larger areas were planted in 1933 with monoculture spruce, and in these areas is found an admixture of occasional broadleaves (oak, chestnut, birch).

On the edges, the large meadow surfaces and forest with clearings were hunting grounds even in the past. Today, this region is a breeding ground for roe deer, mufflon, fallow deer and red deer, with too great a density, and the occasional autochthonous species of animal. A great variety of bird species nest here, or rest here during migration.

The following objects have been erected in this region: Tito's cabin, Kardelj's cabin, the "Tolminka" and the hut on the Bela, and a sievemaker's house.

The sievemaker's house was transferred to the park in 1980 from Stražišče pri Kranju and represents a high quality ethnological monument of vernacular architecture, and the embryo of an ethnological park which could be laid out as far as the fence by the village of Bela.

The immediate area of Castle Brdo and park and the park objects are used for state protocol, and the wider region of the castle provides education (management school, consultancy organisation) and tourism on the highest level.