UDC 728.81.025 (497.12 Celje)

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THE OLD CASTLE OF CELJE (EXPLORATIONS OF ITS BUILDING HISTORY)

Varstvo spomenikov 17—19, 1971—73 (1975) 2, p. 33—45, Slov. (Engl.), 10 drawings and plans.

The article is a continuation of the analytical survey of the materials about the old castle of Celje, published by the author in the Celjski zbornik for the year 1973. Whereas he there dwelt upon a detailed analysis of the existing literature, of the views preserved as well as of the older technical documentation, here he confines himself to the results produced by the explorations of the junctures and probes and of the former ground-plan of the castle. Doing this he refers to the materials and sources, dealt with in the Celjski zbornik. The results produced by the explorations are graphically represented in the last ground-plan. The author, however, draws attention to the numerous problems, still remaining unexplored.

UDC 728.81.025.4 (497.12 Kamen)

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THE CASTLE OF KAMEN NEAR BEGUNJE IN UPPER CARNIOLA

Varstvo spomenikov 17—19, 1971—1973 (1975) 2, p. 5—32, Slov. (Engl.), 13 photos, 7 plans and drawings.

The article sums up the results of the conservation work, going on for several years, on the picturesque ruins of the castle, first mentioned in the 12th century. The conservation work, having been done since the year 1959, has uncovered the architectonic development of the castle which, except for the details, was given its final shape in the 16th century, and started decaying already in the 18th century.
The conservation work on the castle, which is distinguished also by its site at the entrance to the Alpine Draga Valley, has been directed, from the very outset, towards the preserving and consolidating of the ruins. The presentation project contains a complete conservation scheme of all the component parts, the arrangement of the accesses in former directions, as well as the museological illustration of the history and of the conservation of the architecture as a whole, including the environments. The castle has been already, nearly entirely adapted, its individual development stages valorized, the ruins cleaned and cosolidated. In view of mass visits its »revitalization« will include also an unobtrusive inn.
The article lays emphasis on the necessity of a current and exhaustive documentation for such and similar work.

UDC 72.025.4 (497.12 Štanjel).

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THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF ŠTANJEL

Varstvo spomenikov 17—19, 1971—1973 (1975) 2, str. 57—68, Slov. (Engl.), 13 photos, 8 plans, and 4 sketches.

The authoress states a dual character of the architecture of Štanjel. The castle and the church are the most prominent representatives of the stressed style architecture, while most other buildings range among the so-called anonymous building art.
All the interventions made in the monumental settlement had to be adapted to this characteristic duality. A consequent reconstruction has been made with the castle only. With the »Romanesque house«, on the other hand, the rebuilding had to be subordinated completely to the level of the concept and construction of the, in regard to its style, inexpressive architectonic monument, allowance had to be made for casual features in constructing and treating visible wooden structures, and some details had to be rebuilt after regional models.
Having rebuilt the Štanjel town gate with the tower in the northern part of the settlement, we have recognized the inevitability of the so-called »historizations«, when a uniformly consistent, not sufficiently documented, but environmentally characteristic monument, is involved.

UDC 726.5033.4.025.4 (497.12 Dravinjski vrh)

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DRAVINJSKI VRH

Varstvo spomenikov 17—19, 1971—1973 (1975) 2, p. 47—55, Slov. (Engl.), 7 photos, 1 plan.

The article is a description of the conservatory and scientific results of the restoring of St. John Baptist's church over Videm near Ptuj. Its semicircular Romanesque apse was replaced, about the year 1300, by the Early Gothic square presbitery that had originally had a level wooden ceiling. The secondary Baroque vault has now been again replaced by a level ceiling, as in the aisle, where there have been opened up small Romanesque windows, and shut up large Baroque ones. Thus the space has been returned its original cubicity and lighting. The style datation of the building to the early 12th century is also supported by the historical data. It was built as an »owner's chapel« belonging to the castle of Treun, inhabited by the ministerials of Count Bernard of Maribor. Through the restoring of this church our monument property has been enriched with another beautifully presented monument of the Early Romanesque architecture.