

## **DRAVOGRAD – CERKEV SV. VIDA**

CHURCH OF ST. VITUS

(EID 1-00126)

### **OBČINA DRAVOGRAD**

Cerkev sv. Vida je bila v virih prvič omenjena okoli leta 1177 kot lastniška cerkev, leta 1180 je bila posvečena. Po tipologiji sodi med cerkve s t. i. vzhodnimi kornimi zvoniki. Cerkve tega tipa romanske arhitekture sestavljajo pravokotna ladja, praviloma krita z ravnim stropom, sledi ji kvadraten zvonik na vzhodu, krit s piramidasto streho, in polkrožna apsida. Ena najpomembnejših skupin tega tipa cerkva v Sloveniji je t. i. »koroška skupina«, kamor spada tudi cerkev sv. Vida. Zunanjščina cerkve je ostala – z izjemo okenskih odprtín – več stoletij nespremenjena, notranjščina pa je bila v času baroka bistveno spremenjena. Stavbo so obokali, na mestu polkrožne apside pa so prizidali kvadraten oltarni zaključek. V drugi polovici 20. stoletja so cerkev celovito prenovili in ji pri tem povrnili prvotno romansko avtentično pojavnost. V celoti ohranjeno romansko cerkev s tipično romansko plastovito zidavo z »zastičenim ometom« sestavljajo pravokotna ladja z romanskimi okni na južni in severni fasadi, korni zvonik in apsida na vzhodu. Zvonik je z izjemo vrhnje partije z renesančnimi bifornimi linami romanski. Zahodno fasado členita romanska okenska in portalna odprtina. Cerkev je bila nekoč krita s klanimi skodlami, značilno kritino koroških cerkva. V notranjščini je v ladji raven lesen strop, zvonica je banjasto obokana. V notranjščini je med ladjo in prezbiterijem polkrožna slavoločna odprtina. Notranjščina cerkve je bila v gotiki poslikana. Baročna cerkvena oprema se ni ohranila. Cerkev, ki se danes uporablja za kulturne namene, sodi med najstarejše in najkakovostnejše romanske objekte v slovenskem prostoru in je eden ključnih spomenikov v skupini tega posebnega tipa romanske arhitekture. Pomembna je še zlasti zato, ker se je do danes ohranila v čisti obliki, brez motečih kasnejših prezidav.



Trg in cerkev sv. Vida sredi kraja (J. V. Valvasor, Topografija Koroške, 1681)  
*Square and St. Vitus Church in a central location (J. V. Valvasor, Topography of Carinthia, 1681)*



Podoba Dravograda – in cerkve sv. Vida desno od gradu na hribu,  
Skicirka F. B. Wernerja Silesiusa, 1712–1714

*Image of Dravograd – and the church of St. Vitus on the right side next to the castle on the hill,  
Sketchbook of F. B. Werner Silesius, 1712–1714*



Cerkev pred preno, druga polovica 20. stoletja (Dokumentacija ZVKDS OE Maribor)  
*Church before renovation, second half of the 20th century (Documentation of the Institute for the  
Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional office Maribor)*



Detajl poznogotske freske iz prve polovice 16. stoletja, ki je bila odkrita in nato sneta v sedemdesetih letih 20. stoletja. Upodobljeni so bili salzburški nadškof Eberhard s svetnikoma sv. Florijanom in sv. Jakobom. (Dokumentacija ZVKDS OE Maribor)

*Detail of a late Gothic fresco from the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, which was discovered and then removed in the 1970s. It depicts Archbishop Eberhard of Salzburg alongside Saints Florian and James. (Documentation of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional office Maribor)*

*The Church of St. Vitus was consecrated in 1180, although it first appears in sources around 1177 as a proprietary church. According to its typology, it belongs to the category of churches with so-called eastern choir towers. This type of Romanesque church is composed of a rectangular nave, usually covered with a flat ceiling, followed by a square bell tower to the east with a pyramidal roof and a semicircular apse. One of the most important groups of churches of this type in Slovenia is the so-called "Carinthian group", to which the Church of St. Vitus also belongs. The exterior of the church remained largely unchanged for several centuries, except for the window openings. The interior, however, was significantly altered during the Baroque period. The building was vaulted and a square altar ending was added in place of the semicircular apse. In the second half of the 20th century, the church was thoroughly renovated and its original authentic Romanesque appearance was restored. This completely preserved Romanesque church consists of a rectangular nave with Romanesque windows on the south and north façades, a choir tower and an apse to the east, and features typical Romanesque layered masonry and "combed plaster". Except for the top section with Renaissance biforate openings, the tower is Romanesque. The western façade features a Romanesque window and the portal opening. The church was once covered with split shingles, a typical roofing of Carinthian churches. Inside, the nave has a flat wooden ceiling, while the bell tower has a barrel vault. There is semicircular triumphal arch opening between the nave and the presbytery. The interior of the church was painted during the Gothic period. The Baroque church furnishings have not been preserved. Today used for cultural purposes, the church is among the oldest and finest examples of Romanesque architecture in Slovenia, and it is a key monument within the group of this particular type of Romanesque architecture. It is particularly significant as it has survived to this day in its original form, free from later alterations.*