

DRAVOGRAD – RAZVALINE GRADU DRAVOGRAD

RUINS OF THE DRAVOGRAD CASTLE

(EID 1-07387)

OBČINA DRAVOGRAD

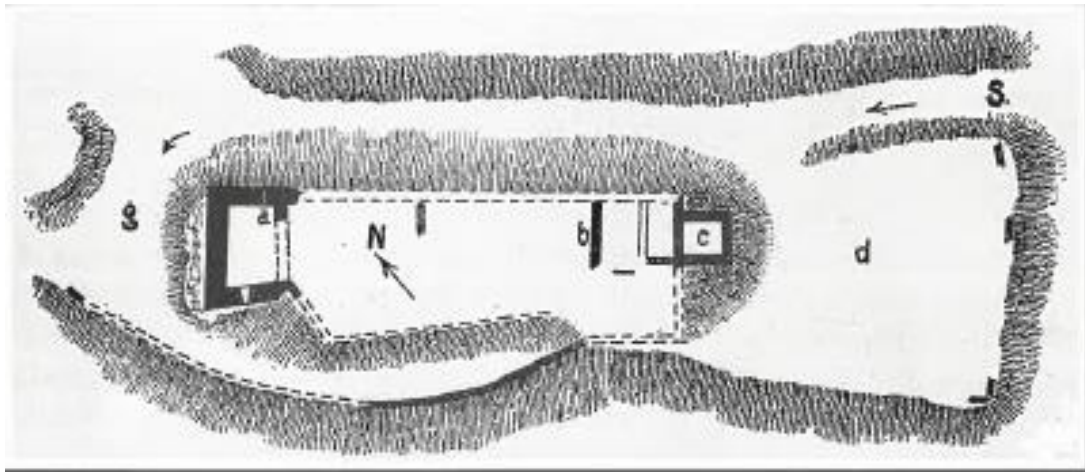
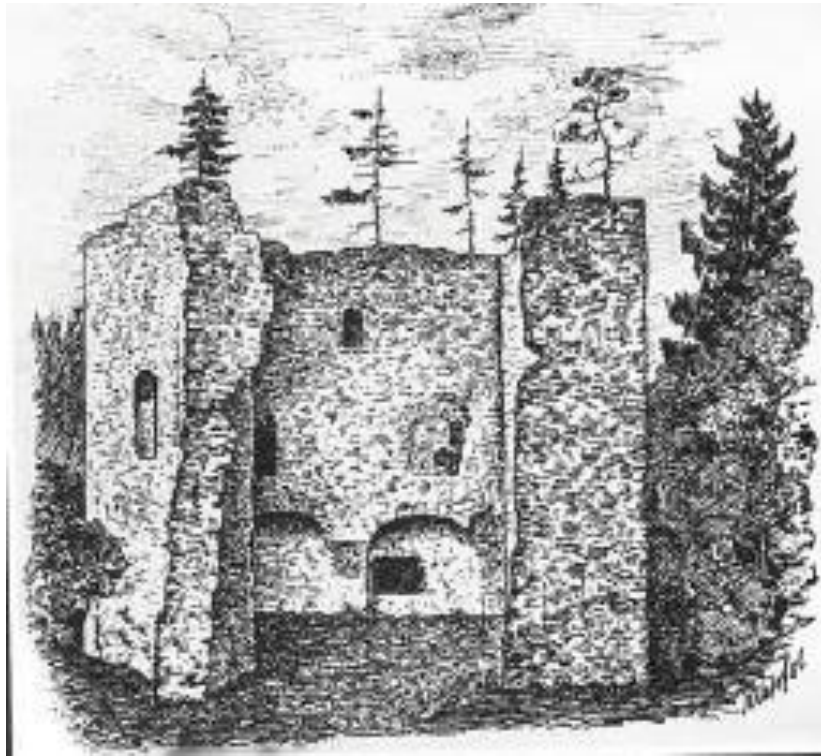
Grad Drauburg je nastal v 12. stoletju na strmem skalnem pomolu nad poznejšo naselbino. V zgodovinskih virih se prvič omenja leta 1177 kot *castrum Trahburck*. Gre za pismo papeža Aleksandra salzburškemu nadškofu Konradu in krškemu škofu Romanu. V njem papež navaja, da se je šentpavelski opat Peregrin pri njem pritožil zoper Kolona iz Trušenj, ker je na samostanskih tleh na silo pozidal grad; obenem škofoma naroča, naj resno opomnita omenjenega Kolona in njegovega brata Henrika Volšperškega, naj grad, ki je v njunih rokah, razrušita. Po nekaj desetletjih razprtij so se pogodili in brata sta imela grad od šentpavelskega samostana v fevdu vse do leta 1278. Pozneje je grad večkrat menjal lastnike. Lokacija gradu je bila skrbno izbrana, saj je bil postavljen tako, da je bil z njega mogoč nadzor prehoda preko reke Drave in prehoda iz Dravske v Labotsko dolino. Grad je pogorel v drugi polovici 18. stoletja, vendar so ga obnovili. Ohranil se je do srede 19. stoletja, ko je zadnji lastnik sedež gosposčine prestavil v trg, grad sam pa je nato začel hitro propadati. Poleg grajskih temeljev je danes ostala le tri nadstropja visoka stena nekdanj mogočnega romanskega stanovanjskega palacija, pozidana iz lomljencev. Prvotni obodni grad sta sestavljala palacij in bergfried ter podolgovato obzidano dvorišče. Nad gradom je v bližini stal okrogel obrambni stolp iz 13. stoletja, t. i. Sodni stolp obdan z jarkom. Stolp je varoval dostop do grajskega jedra. Danes je to razvalina, obdana z gozdom. Razvaline gradu so pomembne kot ostanek enega najpomembnejših srednjeveških gradov na sedanjem slovenskem ozemlju. Posebno vrednost imajo tudi zaradi dominantne vloge v krajinski sliki mesta Dravograd in zaradi neokrnjenega naravnega okolja, v katero so umeščene.



Grad Dravograd, risba slikarja Marka Pernharta, 1860

(Zgodovinsko društvo za Koroško v Celovcu)

Dravograd Castle, drawing of painter Marko Pernhart, 1860 (Historical Society of Carinthia in Klagenfurt)



Otto Piper (prvi profesionalni kastelolog v Evropi), razvaline palacija in tloris gradu, 1906
(Ivan Stopar, Grajske stavbe v vzhodni Sloveniji)

*Otto Piper (first professional castleologist in Europe), ruins of the palace and floor plan of the castle,
1906 (Ivan Stopar, Castle buildings in Eastern Slovenia)*



Računalniški tridimenzionalni poskus rekonstrukcije podobe gradu Dravograd s Sodnim stolpom v 13. stoletju (Univerza v Mariboru, dr. Igor Sapač idr., 2025)
Computer tridimensional reconstruction of the Drauburg Castle with its Judicial tower in 13th century (University of Maribor, Dr. Igor Sapač et al., 2025)

Drauburg Castle was built in the 12th century on a steep rocky promontory overlooking the subsequent settlement. It is first mentioned in historical sources in 1177 as “castrum Traiburck”. This refers to a letter from Pope Alexander to Archbishop Conrad of Salzburg and Bishop Roman of Gurk. In it, the pope states that Abbot Peregrin of St Paul complained to him about Kolon of Trixen, because he forcibly built the castle on monastic land; at the same time, he instructs the two bishops to seriously admonish the aforementioned Kolon and his brother Henrik of Wolfsberg to demolish the castle that is in their possession. Following several decades of disputes, an agreement was reached and the brothers held the castle as a fiefdom from the St Paul’s Monastery until 1278. Later, the castle changed hands several times. Its location was carefully chosen, as it was built in such a way that it allowed control over the crossing of the Drava river and the passage from the Drava valley into the Lavant valley. The castle burned down in the second half of the 18th century but was restored. It survived until the mid-19th century, when the last owner moved the seat of the estate to the market town, and the castle itself then began to deteriorate rapidly. Today, only a three-storey wall remains of the once mighty Romanesque residential palace, built of rubble stone, with the castle foundations still visible. The original castle perimeter consisted of the palace and the bergfried, as well as an elongated walled courtyard. Above the castle, nearby, there stood a round defensive tower from the 13th century, the so-called Judicial Tower, surrounded by a moat. The tower protected access to the core of the castle. Today it is a ruin, surrounded by a forest. The ruins of the castle are important as the remains of one of the most significant medieval castles on present-day Slovenian territory. They are particularly valuable because of their dominant role in the landscape of the town of Dravograd and because of the untouched natural environment in which they are situated.