



GRAD BREŽICE



SAMOSTAN KOSTANJEVICA NA KRKI



KUNIŠPERK



GRAD MOKRICE

GRADOVI Posavja

The Castles of Posavje



GRAD PODSREDA



GRAD RAHNBURG



GRAD SEVNICA



SVIBNO

PO GRADOVIH in samostanih Posavja ...

... KJER SPOZNATE BOGATO DEDIŠČINO, PRENOČITE, SE ZABAVATE IN UŽIVATE V STOLETJIH, O KATERIH PRIPOVEDUJEJO ZIDOVI IN LJUDJE

Gradovi zaznamujejo pokrajino med rekami Mirno, Savo, Krko in Sotlo. So del kulturne krajine že več kot tisočletje in pričajo o življenju prebivalcev, ki se je prepletalo z življenjem vseh, ki so skozi te kraje potovali na vzhod ali zahod. Z vseh strani neba in z vseh poti vas na območju t. i. Posavja pozdravijo gradovi.

Gradovi Posavja so povezani od leta 2014, vsako leto je kaj novega, prav posebni pa sta leti 2020 in 2021. V času, ki je bil izziv za vse, je naše povezovanje nosilo naziv Jakob 2020 in naziv ambasador inovativnosti v turizmu za področje vsebin in programov v gradovih in dvorcih. Leta 2021 pa je bil uspešno zaključen in predan javnosti projekt E-gradovi Posavja, kjer lahko v eni »grajski sobani« v Termah Čatež spoznate »sedem veličastnih«. Projekt, ki ga je vodila Regionalna razvojna agencija Posavje s podporo posavskih občin, je eden najbolj odmevnih projektov digitalizacije nepremične kulturne dediščine, kjer je povezana skrb za neprecenljivo dediščino in njena virtualna dostopnost. Gradovom Brežice, Kostanjevica na Krki, Mokrice, Podsreda, Rajhenburg in Sevnica pa so dodane tudi še vedno zanimive ruševine gradov Kunšperk in Svibno, ki so prav s projektom virtualno »oživljene«. Brošura – vodnik uporabniku omogoča pridobivanje osnovnih informacij, ob tem pa predvsem vabi k raziskovanju in uživanju.

Predvsem pa si vsi skupaj želimo, da bi vaša pot po stoletjih prepletala preteklost skozi dogajanje v sedanosti, da bi se k nam vračali in obiskali naše gradove zaradi muzejskih zbirk, zaradi dogodkov, koncertov, prireditev, odlične ponudbe, dobrega počutja in zavedanja, da ste pri nas vedno dobrodošli.

Za Gradove Posavja Alenka Černelič Krošelj

Izdajatelj / Published by:

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GRAD BREŽICE



SAMOSTAN KOSTANJEVICA NA KRKI



KUNŠPERK



GRAD MOKRICE

Visit the castles and monasteries of Posavje ...

... And discover their rich heritage, spend a night, have Fun and enjoy the centuries hidden behind the castle Walls and described by the local people.



The area between the rivers Mirna, Sava, Krka and Sotla is characterised by castles. They have been part of the cultural landscape for more than a millennium, bearing witness to the life of the local population, which was intertwined with the life of all those who travelled through this area on their way east or west. No matter which direction or path you follow entering the region of Posavje, you are welcomed by a castle.

The castles of the Posavje region have been connected since 2014, however, every year has brought something new. 2020 and 2021 in particular were two very special years. During this period, which proved challenging for all of us, our partnership received the Jakob 2020 award and the Ambassador of Innovation in Tourism title for the field of castle- and mansion-related content and programmes. In 2021, we completed and launched another project: the E-Castles of Posavje, as part of which you can get to know 'the seven magnificent' castles within a single 'castle room' set up in Terme Čatež. The project, led by the Posavje Regional Development Agency with the support of Posavje region's municipalities, is one of the most high-profile projects aimed at the digitisation of tangible cultural heritage, which includes the protection and care of invaluable heritage and its virtual accessibility. The castles of Brežice, Kostanjevica na Krki, Mokrice, Podsreda, Rajhenburg and Sevnica are supplemented by the ever-interesting ruins of the Kunšperk and Svibno castles, brought to life virtually as part of this very project.

The guidebook provides users with basic information, while also enticing them to have fun exploring the castles. We hope that your journey through the centuries will reflect the past interwoven with the present. We also hope you will come back time and again to visit our castles and see our museum collections, events, concerts, performances and everything else on offer, to enjoy yourselves and to know that you are always welcome here.

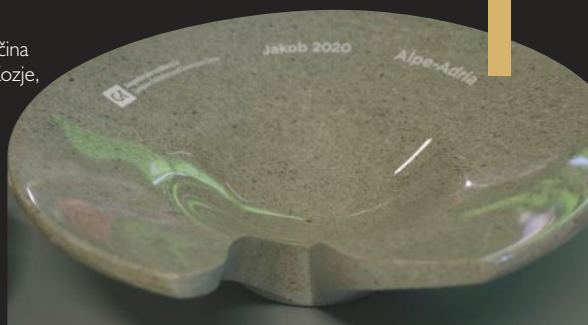
For the Castles of Posavje Alenka Černelič Krošelj

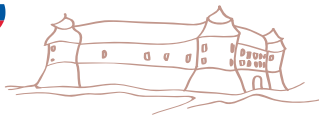
Avtorica risb / Drawings by: Vesna Zakonjšek
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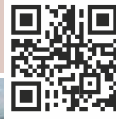




GRAD BREŽICE: Posavski muzej Brežice



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Grad Brežice je bil zgrajen sredi 16. stoletja, na mestu, kjer je stal srednjeveški grad, porušen med vseslovenskim kmečkim uporom leta 1515. Utrjeni renesančni grad so v 18. stoletju prezidali v bivalni dvorec, ga preuredili v baročnem duhu ter poslikali Viteško dvorano, dvoramno stopnišče in kapelo. Viteška dvorana je edinstvena in največja v celoti poslikana baročna dvorana na Slovenskem.

V brežiškem gradu že od leta 1949 domuje Posavski muzej Brežice. Sodobne razstave o arheologiji, etnologiji, 16. in 20. stoletju ter baročni in sodobni likovni umetnosti predstavljajo dediščino Posavja od pradavnine do danes. Poseben del razstav predstavljajo večvrstne razstave o štirih elementih (vodi, ognju, zemlji in zraku) in čutih, ki izhajajo iz poslikav gradu Brežice.

Ob stalnih in občasnih razstavah muzej pripravlja raznolike dogodke in programe: vodeni ogledi, ustvarjalne delavnice, predavanja, koncerti, grajske dogodivščine ... Grad Brežice je tudi prostor za poroke v eni najlepših baročnih dvoran, v poletnem času pa je grajsko dvorišče s paviljonom prizorišče za koncerte, kino predstave, razne kulturne prireditve in slovesnosti ...



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THE BREŽICE CASTLE: The Posavje Museum Brežice

The Brežice Castle was built in the mid-16th century on the site of a medieval castle that had been destroyed during the 1515 Slovene Peasant Revolt. In the 18th century, the fortified Renaissance castle was converted into a residential mansion and remodelled in the Baroque style. During this period, the ceiling and the walls of the Knight's Hall, the double staircase and the chapel were painted with frescoes. The Knight's Hall is a one-of-a-kind feature and Slovenia's largest Baroque hall completely painted with frescoes.

The Posavje Museum Brežice has been housed in the Brežice Castle since 1949. Contemporary exhibitions on archaeology, ethnology, the 16th and 20th centuries, as well as Baroque and contemporary art present the heritage of the Posavje region from antiquity to the present day. An important part of the exhibition section is a cycle of four multidisciplinary exhibitions dedicated to the four elements (water, fire, earth and air) and the senses associated with the Brežice Castle frescoes.

In addition to staging numerous permanent and temporary exhibitions, the museum organises various events and programmes, including guided tours, creative workshops, lectures, concerts, Castle Adventures and the like. The Brežice Castle is also a popular venue for weddings, which are held in one of the most beautiful Baroque halls. During the summer, the castle courtyard and the pavilion serve as a venue for concerts, cinema screenings, various cultural events, ceremonies etc.





GALERIJA BOŽIDAR JAKAC: NEKDANJI CISTERCIJANSKI SAMOSTAN



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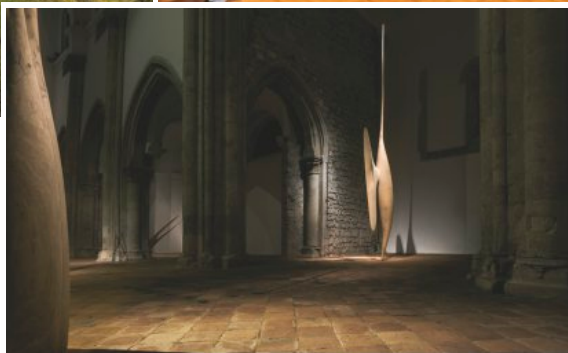


Tam, kjer se nižinski Krakovski pragozd počasi vzpenja v hribovite, zelene Gorjance, leži Kostanjevica na Krki, najmanjše, eno najstarejših ter edino slovensko mesto na otoku. Številne obiskovalce privablja z bogato zgodovinsko, kulturno in naravno dediščino kraja, lokalno kulinariko, tradicionalnimi pridelitvami in raznovrstnimi ponudbami za preživljanje prostega časa.

Kraju daje pomemben pečat leta 1234 ustanovljeni cistercijski samostan Marijin Studenec, ki je do ukinitve leta 1785 predstavljal središče religioznega, prosvetiteljskega, in gospodarskega življenja. Prvotno podobo je v današnji čas še v največji meri ohranila samostanska cerkev, ki predstavlja enega najlepših primerov zgodnjegotske in kasneje barokizirane arhitekture na Slovenskem.

Danes v obnovljenih prostorih nekdanjega samostana deluje Galerija Božidar Jakac – Muzej moderne in sodobne umetnosti, ki je z bogatimi umetnostnimi zbirkami, katerih jedro predstavlja obdobje med obema svetovnimima vojnama, ter tremi razstavišči za sodobno umetnost središčna tovrstna ustanova širše regije.

Okoli muzeja je na ogled več kot sto monumentalnih lesenih skulptur, nastalih na Mednarodnem kiparskem simpoziju Forma viva, ki od leta 1961 poteka v Kostanjevici na Krki, in velja za najstarejši delujoči simpozij na svetu.



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BOŽIDAR JAKAC ART MUSEUM: Former Cistercian Monastery

Where the lowland forest Krakovski gozd slowly climbs the hilly green of the Gorjanci mountains, lies Kostanjevica na Krki, one of the oldest and smallest towns in Slovenia, and the only one built

on an island. Kostanjevica na Krki therefore attracts numerous visitors with its cultural offer, rich history, natural monuments, cuisine, traditional events and various opportunities for leisure activities.

Cistercian monastery (Fons Beatae Mariae), established in 1234, played an important role in the development of the town and was a centre of enlightenment, religious and economic life for centuries, until its abolition in 1785. The monastery church, that in the most part retained its original shape, is considered to be one of the finest examples of Early Gothic as well as baroque architecture in Slovenia.

Today, renovated building of former Cistercian monastery houses Božidar Jakac Art Museum – Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art which was founded in 1974. With its extensive art collections of Slovenian expressionism and other interwar art movements in its core, and with three temporary exhibition spaces for modern and contemporary art, the art museum revives this exceptional cultural monument as one of the leading museums in the region.

The museum is surrounded by a sculpture park with more than a hundred monumental wooden sculptures, which have been made in frames of International Symposium of Sculptors Forma Viva that was established in 1961 and is still running. Forma viva is thus believed to be the oldest still ongoing sculpture symposium in the world.





RUŠEVINE GRADU KUNŠPERK



Ruševine gradu Kunšperk navdušujejo s svojo mogočnostjo, za srednji vek tipično odmaknjeno in nedostopno lego in razgledi, ki se odpirajo z grajskega obzidja.

Grad Kunšperk je bil pozidan v 12. stoletju na vzpetini blizu Bistrice ob Sotli. Z njega so kunšperski vitezi, ki so imeli v lasti tudi gradova Stopnik in Velenje, varovali ogrsko mejo, ki je tekla ob reki Sotli. Leta 1395 so grad prevzeli Celjski grofje, nato Tattenbachi, ki so upravljali tudi z gradom Bizeljsko, od leta 1858 pa si je do konca druge svetovne vojne grad lastila rodbina Windischgaetz.

Leta 1573, v času hrvaško-slovenskega kmečkega upora, se je na Kunšperškem polju pod gradom odvijala zadnja bitka na slovenskih tleh. Uporne kmete pod vodstvom Ilija Gregoriča je po trdem boju porazilo štajersko plemstvo.

Grad Kunšperk je povezan s številnimi legendami, ki burijo domišljijo. Pripovedovanja govorijo o pogumnem vitezcu Kunu, pa tudi o tem, da naj bi bila kunšperski grad in grad, ki je danes na hrvaški strani meje, Cesargrad, nekoč povezana z visečim mostom, po katerem se je sprehajala grajska gospoščina. A še ena skrivnost ostaja neraziskana: iz kunšperskega gradu naj bi pod zemljo vodil prav poseben rov, poln zlatnikov, do katerih že dolga stoletja prav nihče ne more.

Kunšperski grad je danes v ruševinah, delno se je ohranil le mogočni romanski bergfrid – obrambni stolp, del obzidja in grajska kapela.

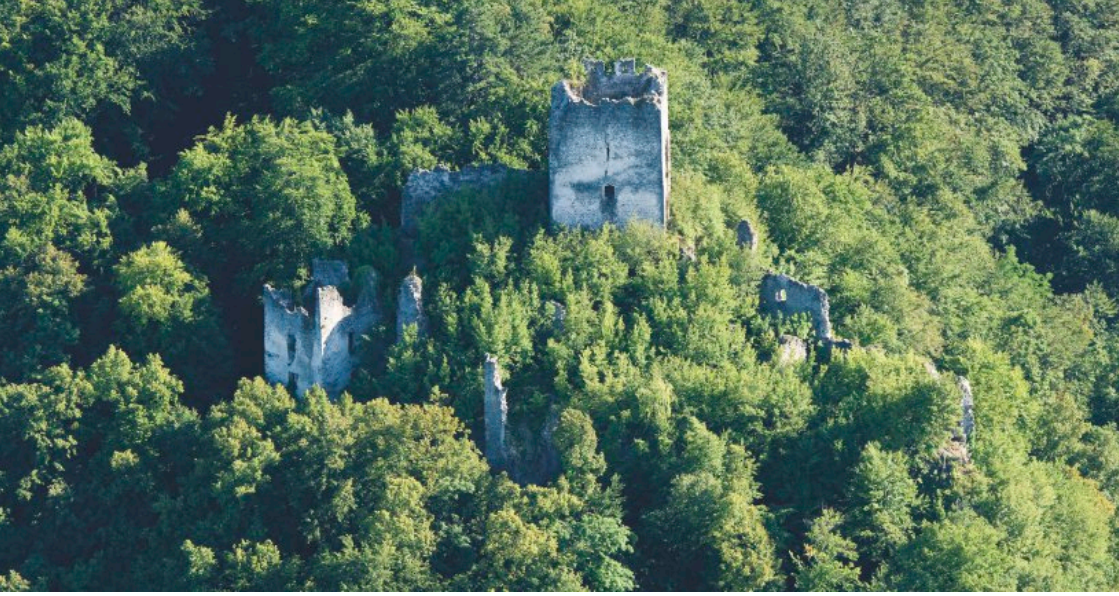


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THE RUINS OF KUNŠPERK CASTLE

The ruins of Kunšperk Castle impress with their majesty, remote and inaccessible location typical for the Middle Ages, and the views that open from the castle walls.

Kunšperk Castle was built in the 12th century, on a hill above Bistrica ob Sotli. From within this castle, Knights of Kunšperk, who owned

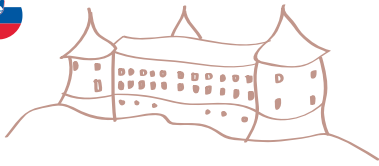
also Stopnik Castle and Velenje Castle, protected the Hungarian border that ran along river Sotla. In 1395, the Counts of Celje took over the castle, then the Tattenbachs, who also controlled the Bizeljsko Castle. From 1858 and until the end of the Second World War, the castle was owned by the Windischgatz family.

In 1573, during the Croatian-Slovenian peasant uprising, the last battle on Slovenian soil took place in Kunšperško polje. The rebellious peasants, led by Ilija Gregoric, were defeated by the Styrian nobility after a fierce battle.

Kunšperk Castle is associated with many legends that stir up the imagination. Stories tell of a brave knight Kun, and that the Kunšperk Castle and Cesargrad Castle, now located on the Croatian side of the border, used to be connected by a suspension bridge, which served as a walkway for the castle aristocracy. Another mystery remains unsolved: there is supposed to be a special, underground tunnel under Kunšperk Castle, filled with golden coins, which have remained untouched for many centuries.

Today Kunšperk Castle is in ruins, partially preserved remained only the mighty Romanesque Bergfried - a defensive tower, part of the walls and the castle chapel.





GRAD MOKRICE



Nad stoletnimi gozdovi Gorjancev in s pogledom na vinorodne bizeljske griče se ponosno dviga srednjeveški grad Mokrice.

Nekoč ... Grajske legende in zgodbe pričajo o nemirnih zgodovinskih dogodkih, pomembnih trgovskih poteh v času Rimljanov, o kmečkih uporih, v mirnih časih pa o razkošnem življenju grajske gospode.

Prva pisna omemba je iz leta 1444; na tem mestu je v obdobju rimskega imperija že stala utrdba in naselje Romula.

Etimologija imena gradu se nanaša na nekoč močvirnato, mokro območje v okolici.

Legenda pripoveduje, da je v času turških vpadov vrana podlegla streli zavojevalcev, padla na grajsko dvorišče in tako opozorila na bližajočo se nevarnost. Graščak ji je zato v zahvalo namenil mesto v grbu.

Danes ... dobrodošli – za en dan ali počitnice ...

Golf ... Pod srednjeveškim obzidjem se sredi stoletnih gozdov razprostira igrišče za golf z 18 luknjami na 66 hektarjih. Eno najtežjih, a tudi najlepših evropskih igrišč.

Kraljevske poroke, poslovna srečanja – dobrodošli na najbolj čarobnih in inovativnih družabnih dogodkih.



Hotel Golf grad Mokrice /

Golf Hotel Mokrice Castle

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mokrice@terme-catez.si, info@terme-catez.si,

<https://www.terme-catez.si/en/mokrice-resort>



Grajske počitnice – zbudite se ob petju ptic! Depandansa je skrita v tišini. S terase ponuja navdušujoč pogled na angleški park, kipe štirih letnih časov in kapelico sv. Ane. Golf suite so umeščene v park ob klubski hiši.

Pikniki – izberite svojo odejo in brunch košarico. Kozarec z mehurčki in pogledom na veličasten grad še nikoli ni bil okusnejši.

Termalni bazeni & Spa – samo 5 min vožnje do Term Čatež – največjega vodnega parka v osrednji Evropi – 365 dni v letu!

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MOKRICE CASTLE

Nestled above the primeval forests of Gorjanci hills and overlooking the wine-growing slopes of Bizeljsko, the medieval Mokrice castle rises proudly.

Once upon a time... Castle legends and stories bear witness to turbulent historical events, important Roman trade routes, peasant revolts, and the lavish lifestyle of castle nobility in times of peace.

The first written account of the castle dates back to 1444, although a fortress and a settlement called Romula have already been built on its site in Roman times.

The etymology of the castle name refers to the surrounding area which was once covered by a swampy wetland.

Legend has it that during the Ottoman incursions, a flying crow was shot down by the invaders and plummeted to the castle courtyard, giving warning of the impending danger. As a sign of gratitude, the lord of the castle decided to depict it in the coat of arms.

Today...the castle welcomes you - for a day trip or a vacation

Golf...In the shadow of the medieval walls, an 18-hole golf course on 66 hectares extends into the ancient forest. It is considered one of the most demanding, but also most beautiful European golf courses.

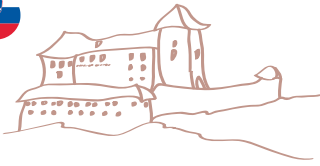
Fairytale weddings, business meetings – welcome to the home of the most magical and innovative social events.

Castle holidays – wake up to the singing of birds! The annex building is tucked away in peace and quiet. Its terrace offers an impressive view of the English garden, the statues of the four seasons and the chapel of St. Anne. Golf Suites are located in the park next to the Golf clubhouse.

Picnics – have your pick of blankets and brunch baskets. A glass of sparkling wine has never tasted better than with a view of the magnificent castle.

Thermal water pools & Spa – Terme Čatež, the largest water park in Central Europe, is only a 5-minute drive away – 365 days a year!





GRAD PODSREDA



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 kozjanski-park@kp.gov.si
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Sredi Kozjanskega parka, 5 km iz Podstrde, stoji »najbolj grajski med gradovi na Slovenskem« – grad Podstrda. Zgradili so ga v 1. polovici 12. stoletja, v virih pa je prvič omenjen leta 1213.

Grajska stavba ima razgibano zgodovino, saj so se lastniki pogosto menjavali.

Pred letom 1848 je posest kupil knez Werian Windischgrätz, ki je gradu dal današnjo podobo. Po drugi svetovni vojni je grad postal državna last. Grad je v lasti občine Kozje in ga od leta 1983 upravlja Kozjanski park.

Obiskovalci gradu Podstrda si lahko ogledajo številne stalne in občasne razstave.

Spomin na sv. Emo oživlja spominska soba, mojstrovine nekdanjih kozjanskih gozdnih steklarov pa odkriva razstava Ujeta prosojnost. Grajsko dvorišče vsako leto z zvoki napolnijo udeleženci Glasbenega poletja, v grajskih kletah pa sta predstavljeni narava Kozjanskega parka in razstava Glive Kozjanskega parka. V severnem palaciju so na ogled slike Franceta Slane.



V gradu Podstrda potekajo kulturna in družabna srečanja ter poroke. Vsi obiskovalci lahko obišejo nov center za obiskovalce, posebno doživetje pa ponujajo sobe in apartmaji gradu Podstrda.

Odpiralni čas: od 1. aprila do 31. oktobra.

Besedilo / Text: Lucija Zorenč. Fotografije / Photos: Mojca Valenčak, Teo Hrvoje Oršanič. Jezikovni pregled / Proofreading: Leemeta. Prevod / Translation: Leemeta.



PODSREDA CASTLE

In the heart of the Kozjansko Regional Park, just 5km from Podsreda, you can find “Slovenia's most royal castle”, Podsreda Castle. The castle was built in the

first half of the 12th century and was first mentioned in written sources in 1213.

The castle building bore witness to a tempestuous history, with owners changing frequently.

Sometime before 1848, the estate was bought by Prince Weriand of Windischgrätz, who gave the castle its present-day image. After World War II, ownership of the castle transferred to the State. The castle is owned by the Municipality of Kozje and has been managed by the Kozjansko Regional Park since 1983.

The castle hosts numerous permanent and temporary exhibitions for visitors.

The memory of St Emma is revived in the memorial room, and the masterpieces of the former Kozjansko forest glassworks are revealed in the Transparency Captured exhibition. Every year, the castle courtyard is filled with the sounds of the participants of the Music Summer, while the flora and fauna and the varieties of mushrooms of the Kozjansko Regional Park are presented in the castle cellars. The northern palatium showcases paintings by France Slana.

Podsreda Castle is a venue suitable for cultural and social gatherings and weddings. A new visitor centre is available to all visitors, and the rooms and apartments of Podsreda Castle offer a special experience.

Opening hours: From 1 April to 31 October.





GRAD RAJHENBURG



Kulturni dom Krško, enota Grad Rajhenburg /
 Krško Cultural Centre, Rajhenburg Castle unit
 Cesta izgnancev 3
 8280 Brestanica (Slovenia, EU)
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Grad Rajhenburg, pozidan na razglednem skalnem pomolu nad izlivom potoka Brestanica v reko Savo, je eden najpomembnejših grajenih spomenikov srednjeveške kulture na Slovenskem. V 12. stoletju ga je zgradila salzburška nadškofija in ga dala v upravljanje ministerialom, ki so dobili ime po gradu – Rajhenburški. Po izumrtju rodbine so številni lastniki stavbi dodajali nove elemente in ji postopoma dali današnjo podobo. Leta 1881 so Rajhenburg kupili menihi trapisti in ga preuredili v samostan, leta 1941 pa je nemška okupacijska oblast v gradu in pripadajočih poslopijih vzpostavila taborišče za izgon Slovencev. Leta 1947 je bil nacionaliziran, v njem je do leta 1966 delovalo več kazenskih ustanov. Od ureditve prve razstave o izgnancih leta 1968 je namenjen predvsem muzejski in prireditveni dejavnosti. Po celoviti prenovi v obdobju 2011–2012 z gradom upravlja Kulturni dom Krško.

Stalne in občasne razstave dopolnjujejo raznovrstne obrazstavne dejavnosti, kot so vodeni ogledi, predavanja, mesečni sobotni ustvarjalni kotički ipd., poleti pa grad postane veličastno prizorišče koncertov, gledaliških predstav in letnega kina. Muzejska trgovina ponuja številne lokalne izdelke in čokolado Imperial, grajska restavracija pa vabi z izvrstno kulinarčno ponudbo.

Besedilo / Text: dr. Helena Rožman, Zinka Junkar.
 Fotografije / Photos: Helena Rožman, Nina Sotelšek
 (Kulturni dom Krško, enota Grad Rajhenburg / Krško Cultural Centre, Rajhenburg Castle unit), Miran Kambič, Matjaž Hribar, Boštjan Colarič.

Jezikovni pregled / Proofreading: Simona Škul.
 Prevod / Translation: Jaka Jarc.



RAJHENBURG CASTLE

Rajhenburg Castle, erected on a rocky promontory overlooking the confluence of the Brestanica stream into the Sava River, is one of the most important built monuments of Slovenian medieval culture. It was commissioned by the Archbishopric of Salzburg in the 12th century, which granted the castle's custodianship to the Rajhenburgs, ministers, who took the castle's name. After their line family died out, numerous subsequent castle owners added their own elements to the castle, gradually lending the structure its present-day appearance. In 1881, Rajhenburg was purchased by Trappist monks, who transformed it into a monastery. In 1941 the German occupying authority repurposed the castle and its adjacent buildings as an expulsion camp. In 1947, the castle was nationalised and served as the location of various penal institutions until 1966. With the establishment of the first exhibition on deportees in 1968, the castle took on a new primary function as a museum and event space. Following a comprehensive renovation in 2011–2012, the castle passed into the care of Kulturni dom Krško (Krško Cultural Centre).

Permanent and temporary exhibitions are supplemented by a variety of accompanying activities such as guided tours, lectures, monthly Saturday creative corners, and the like; in summers, the castle becomes a magnificent venue for concerts, theatre productions, and outdoor cinema. The museum store sells numerous local products and Imperial Chocolate, while the Castle restaurant entices visitors with its exceptional cuisine.





GRAD SEVNICA



Grad Sevnica / Sevnica Castle

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Grad Sevnica stoji na razglednem griču nad starim mestnim jedrom Sevnice. Sezidan je bil v prvi polovici 12. stoletja, pisno pa prvič omenjen leta 1309 kot »castellum Liechtenwalde«. Med hrvaško-slovenskim kmečkim uporom leta 1573 se je v primerjavi s številnimi drugimi izognil uničenju. O tem času priča zgrajena Lutrovska klet, ki naj bi jo občasno obiskoval Jurij Dalmatin (ok. 1547–1589) in je pozneje postala grobnica nekaterih sevnških graščakov.

Ob gradu je Grajski park s stoletnimi drevesi, kjer si na veličastni grajski poroki mladi pari obljubijo večno zvestobo in kjer potekajo koncerti v sklopu Sevnškega grajskega poletja, likovne kolonije in tudi Festival modre frankinje.

Na terasah na južnem pobočju je Grajski vinograd s 500 trtami modre frankinje. Ob vinogradu stoji Vrtnarjeva vila, ki je urejena v turistični apartma, v kletnih prostorih vile pa je mogoče v Kleti modre frankinje poskušati

najboljše modre frankinje vinorodne dežele Posavje.

Poleg stalnih in občasnih razstav obiskovalci obišejo Grajsko kavarno in se sprehodijo po tematski poti Gozd je kultura ter energijski poti grajskega parka. Vse obiskovalce, še posebno otroke, na animiranih ogledih sprejmeta tudi baron Moscon in grofica Mathilde. Upravljavec gradu in programov je Javni zavod za kulturo, šport, turizem in mladinske dejavnosti Sevnica.

Za vsebino odgovarja / The content is the responsibility of the: Javni zavod za kulturo, šport, turizem in mladinske dejavnosti Sevnica / Sevnica Public Institute of Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth. Fotografije so last / The photographs are the property of the: Javni zavod za kulturo, šport, turizem in mladinske dejavnosti Sevnica / Sevnica Public Institute of Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth. Jezikovni pregled / Proofreading: Beseda B&B, Božislava ČoŽ, s. p. Prevod / Translation: Petra Stopar.



SEVNICA CASTLE

Sevnica Castle perches on a sweeping hilltop above the old town center of Sevnica. It was built in the early 12th century, but the first written reference to the castle was recorded in 1309 as “castellum Liechtenwalde.” Unlike many other castles, Sevnica Castle escaped the destruction caused during the Croatian-Slovenian peasant uprising in 1573. The Lutherer Cellar was built during this period on the castle slope and was occasionally visited by Jurij Dalmatin (approx. 1547 – 1589). Later, the cellar was turned into a tomb intended for some lords of the castle.

The castle is adorned by the castle park with its centuries-old trees, where bridal couples can exchange their vows, and where concerts are held as part of the Summer in Sevnica Castle, as well as art colonies and the Blaifränkisch wine festival.

A vineyard with 500 Blaifränkisch vines perches on the southern slope. Next to it stands the castle villa, which has been converted into a tourist apartment, and in the Blaifränkisch wine cellar below it visitors can taste the best Blaifränkisch wines of the Posavje wine-growing region.

Guests can see numerous permanent and temporary exhibitions, relax at the castle café, walk through the thematic path Forest is Culture, and restore their energy at the energy points found in the castle park. All visitors, children in particular, are welcomed on animated tours by Baron Moscon and Countess Mathilde. The manager of the castle and its programs is the Public Institute for Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Activities Sevnica.





RUŠEVINE GRADU SVIBNO



Kulturno turistični rekreacijski center
Radeče / Cultural, Tourism and Recreational
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Prva utrdba je bila verjetno zgrajena že konec 9. st., pisni viri pa rodbino Ostrovrharjev prvič omenjajo leta 1169. Lega utrdbe ob pomembni prometnici proti Ljubljani, enotna rodbinska politika in dobro premišljene taktike povezovanja in udejstvovanja v vojnah in na turnirjih so jim prinesle odlične povezave na Koroškem, Štajerskem, Kranjskem in Goriškem, obvladovali pa so tudi pretežni del Dolenjske, planinsko in podsreško gospostvo ter posesti v Ljubljanski kotlini. Opuščanje enotne rodbinske politike, spori s Habsburžani, nepremišljeno vmešavanje v deželne politične zadeve, razkošen način življenja prek njihovih zmožnosti in selitev trgovanja s kopenskih poti na reko Savo so terjali svoj davek in rodbina Ostrovrharjev je na Kranjskem začela izgubljati svoje posesti eno za drugo. Avstrijska veja Ostrovrharjev pa je v 16.st. z Rudolfom II. in njegovimi vlaganji v cerkvene službe ter posesti na Solnograškem in Avstrijskem pridobila močno mednarodno veljavo.

Pred vzponom do ruševin gradu Svibno lahko:

- pogledate skozi interpretacijsko okno,
- doživite sprejem Ostrovrharjevih gospodinj in vinarjev Ostrovrharjevih gorice,
- si v prostorih TIC TRC Savus s pomočjo VR-očal ogledate kratki film 360°,
- uživajte v grajskem kosilu v Gostilni Jež,
- opazujete viteški boj.

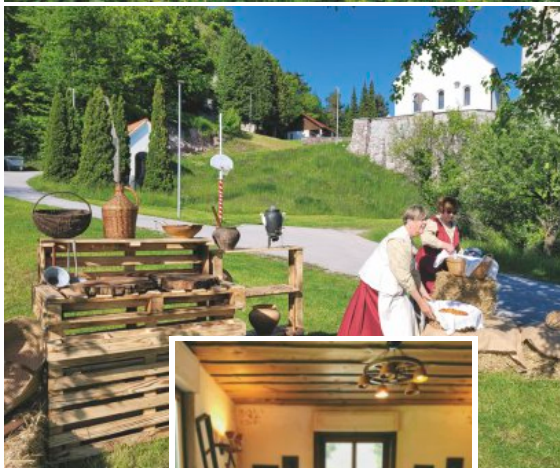
Na vrhu hriba lahko pri ruševinah gradu Svibno uživajte v dih jemajočih razgledih na dolino Sopote in bližnji Kum.

Besedilo / Text: Dubravka Kalin.

Fotografije / Photos: Dubravka Kalin, Boris Vrabec.

Jezikovni pregled / Proofreading: Marija Šuler.

Prevod / Translation: Marija Šuler.



THE RUINS OF SVIBNO CASTLE

The first fort was probably built as early as the end of the 9th century, written sources first mention the Ostrovrhar knights in 1169. The location of the fort along an important road towards Ljubljana, a unified family policy and well-thought-out tactics of connecting and participating in wars and tournaments brought them excellent connections in Carinthia, Styria, Carniola and Goriška. They also controlled the predominant part of Dolenjska region, the Planina and Podsreda lordship, and estates in the Ljubljana Basin. The abandonment of a unified family policy, disputes with the Habsburgs, reckless interference in provincial political affairs, a lavish way of life beyond their means and the relocation of trade from land routes to the Sava river took their toll, and the Ostrovrhar family began to lose their possessions in Carniola. The Austrian branch of the Ostrovrhars gained a strong international status in the 16th century with Rudolf II and his investments in church services and estates in Salzburg and Austria.

Prior to your ascent to the ruins of Svibno castle you can:

- take a peek through the interpretation window,
- experience a warm welcome of the Ostrovrhar housewives and winegrowers from the Ostrovrhar vineyards,
- visit TIC TRC Savus and use VR glasses to watch a 360° short movie,
- enjoy a medieval meal at Restaurant Jež,
- observe Ostrovrhar knights fighting.

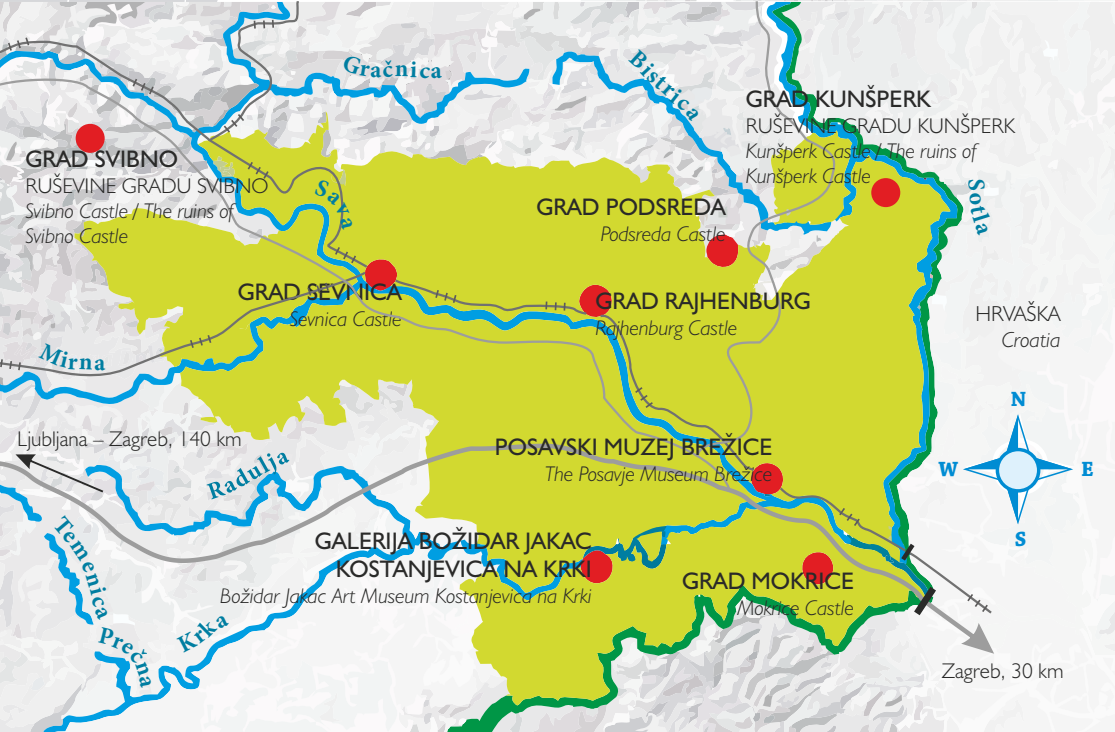
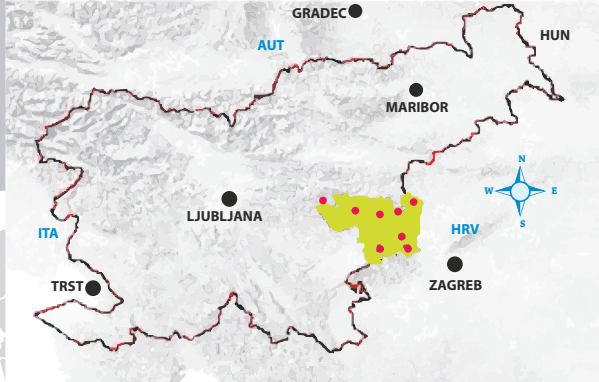
On the top of the hill, next to the ruins of Svibno castle, enjoy breathtaking views of the Sopotna valley and nearby Kum hill.





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