

BRESTANICA

Grad Rajhenburg / Rajhenburg Castle



BREŽICE

Posavski muzej Brežice / The Posavje Museum Brežice



KOSTANJEVICA NA KRKI

Galerija Božidar Jakac / Božidar Jakac Art Museum



MOKRICE

Grad Mokrice / Mokrice Castle



PODSREDA

Grad Podsreda / Podsreda Castle



SEVNICA

Grad Sevnica / Sevnica Castle

Gradovi Posavja
The Castles of Posavje

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Uredniški odbor / Editorial Board:
Darja Planinc, Alenka Černelič Krošelj, Goran Milovanović, Alenka Mokrovič Pogačar, mag. Valerija Slemenšek, Mojca Pernovšek

Uredili / Edited by: **dr. Helena Rožman, Andreja Matijevc, Kristina Simončič, Nevenka Petan, Lucija Zorenč, Rok Petančič**

Jezikovni pregled / Proofreading: **Alenka Cizel**
Prevodi / Translations: **Marko Abram, Jaka Jarc, Kristina T. Simončič**
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Avtorji fotografij / Authors of the photos:

Grad Rajhenburg: **Miran Kambič, Nina Sotelšek;**
Grad Brežice: **Foto Rožman, Andreja Matijevc, Sašo Panič, Amir Tokić;** Galerija Božidar Jakac: **Marja Gazvoda, Tomaž Grdin, Matej Jordan, Tadej Kališnik;** Grad Mokrice: **arhiv Terme Čatež, Janez Kotar, Aleš Krivec;** Grad Podsreda: **Teo Hrvoje Oršanič;** Grad Sevnica: **Bojan Dremelj, Alojz Knez, Rok Petančič, Tanja Žibert.**

Avtorica risb / Drawings author: Vesna Zakonjšek

Avtorica zemljevida / Map author: Barbara Ploštajner



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. Svojo pot lahko pričnete v Sevnici, z gradu opazujete reko Savo, ki je vaša vodnica do gradu Rajhenburg in vas pripelje tudi do gradu Brežice. Tam se ob sotočju dveh rek Save in Krke lahko obrnete nazaj po reki Krki do Kostanjevice na Krki in do mogočnega nekdanjega samostana ali pa nadaljujete pot po reki Savi do gradu Mokrice. Z vseh strani vas pot pripelje tudi do gradu Podsreda, ki povezuje Posavje s Kozjanskim. Ob tej poti pa upamo, da boste lahko v bližnji prihodnosti obiskali tudi gradove Raka, Šrajbarski turn (Leskovec pri Krškem), Bizeljsko in Pišece, ki še niso ali obnovljeni ali pa dostopni širši javnosti.

Brošura – vodnik uporabniku omogoča pridobivanje osnovnih informacij, ob tem pa predvsem vabi k obisku vseh vanjo vključenih gradov in kostanjeviškega samostana. Predvsem pa si vsi skupaj želimo, da bi vaša pot po stoletjih prepletala preteklost skozi dogajanje v sedanjosti, 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.

Alenka Černelič Krošelj, urednica

Visit the castles and monasteries of Posavje ...

... and discover their rich heritage, spend a night, have fun and enjoy the centuries of which the walls and people speak

The landscape between the rivers Mirna, Sava, Krka and Sotla is characterized by castles. They have been part of the cultural environment for more than a millennium and bear witness to the life of the local population, which was intertwined with the life of all who travelled through this area to the East or West. No matter which cardinal direction or path you are entering the so called region of Posavje, you are welcomed by a castle. You can start your journey in Sevnica from a castle situated on a hill above the Sava. The Sava will guide you past Rajhenburg Castle all the way to Brežice castle. There, at the confluence of two rivers, the Sava and the Krka, you can turn back travelling along the Krka towards Kostanjevica na Krki and to the once powerful monastery, or continue along the Sava to Mokrice castle. From all directions you can reach Podsreda castle which connects the Posavje to the Kozjansko. In the near future, we hope that the journey will also take you to the locations of the castles Raka, Šrajbarski turn (Leskovec pri Krškem), Bizeljsko and Pišece which have either not been restored yet or are not accessible to general public.

The brochure guide allows the user to obtain basic information while it primarily invites you to visit all the castles described in it as well as the monastery of Kostanjevica. Above all, we all wish that your journey through the centuries will reflect the past intertwined with the present events; we would like you to come back and visit our castles for museum collections, events, concerts, performances, excellent offer, welfare and awareness that you are always welcome with us.

Alenka Černelič Krošelj, the editor



SAMOSTAN KOSTANJEVICA NA KRKI



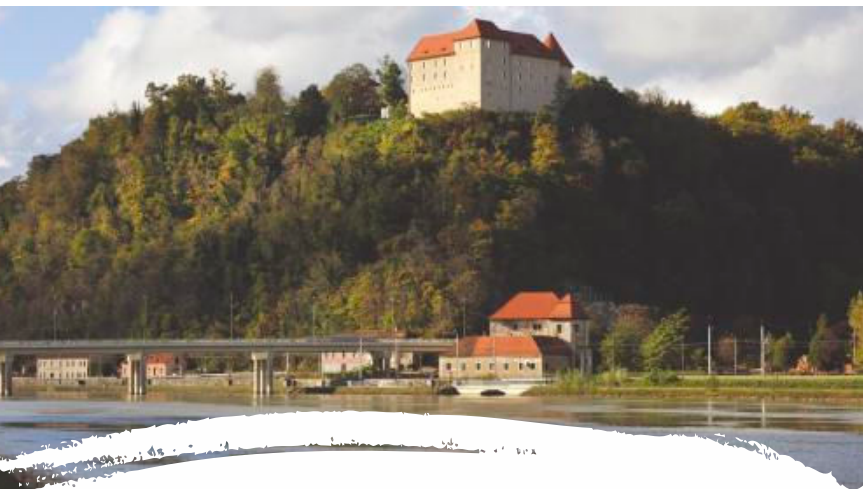
GRAD MOKRICE



GRAD PODSREDA



GRAD SEVNICA



Brestanica

GRAD RAJHENBURG

Grad Rajhenburg, pozidan na razglednem kopastem skalnem pomolu nad izlivom potoka Brestanica v reko Savo, je eden najpomembnejših grajenih spomenikov srednjeveške kulture na Slovenskem. V letih od 1131 do 1147 ga je pozidal salzburški nadškof Konrad I. S stavbo in pripadajočim posestvom so upravljali ministeriali, ki so dobili ime po gradu – Rajhenburški. Po izumrtju rodbine, ki je skozi stoletja prerasla v vplivno družino z viteškimi nazivom, so številni lastniki stavbi dodajali nove elemente in ji postopoma dali podobo, kakršno občudujemo danes. Leta 1881 so Rajhenburg kupili menihi trapisti in ga preuredili v samostan, ki je deloval do aprila 1941, ko je nemška okupacijska oblast v gradu in pripadajočih gospodarskih poslopljih vzpostavila taborišče za izgon Slovencev. Leta 1947 je bil grad nacionaliziran, v njem je do leta 1966 delovalo več kazenskih ustanov, z ureditvijo prve razstave o izgnancih leta 1968 pa je bil namenjen predvsem muzejski in prireditveni dejavnosti. Ob sprehodu skozi grajsko stavbo si lahko ogledamo stalne razstave:

- Stavbni razvoj in prenova gradu Rajhenburg,
- Slovenski izgnanci 1941–1945,
- Trapisti v Rajhenburgu,
- Primož Kozmus, Odličja,
- Brestaniške miniaturre,
- Grajsko pohištvo 18. in 19. stoletja iz zbirke Narodnega muzeja Slovenije,
- Jože Ciuha, Podobe časa,
- Kazenske ustanove na gradu Rajhenburg 1948–1966.

Grad ima ohranjeni dve kapeli: romansko iz 12. in gotsko iz 16. stoletja, kar je velika posebnost v celotnem srednjeevropskem prostoru. Renesnančni bivalni del z razkošno dvorano zaključuje bogato poslikana soba s freskami.

Raznovrstne kulturne dogodke (koncerti, gledališke predstave, predavanja ipd.) in občasne razstave dopolnjujejo raznolike obrazstavne dejavnosti in predvsem za mlade obiskovalce oblikovane ustvarjalne delavnice.

Skrbno je urejeno tudi predgradje z obnovljenim mostovžem in zeliščnim vrtom. Muzejska trgovina ponuja številne lokalne proizvode in brestaniško čokolado. Esence čokolade pa prežemajo grajsko stavbo na vsakoletnem Rajhenburškem dnevu čokolade in likerjev. V grajsko kavarno in slaščičarno vabita kava in izvrstno pecivo.

Kontakt:

Kulturni dom Krško, enota Grad Rajhenburg
Cesta izgnancev 3
8280 Brestanica
T: 07 620 42 16
M: 051 475 675
E: info@gradrajhenburg.si
W: www.gradrajhenburg.si



Rajhenburg Castle

Rajhenburg Castle stands on a rocky prominence overlooking the confluence of the Brestanica stream and river Sava. It is one of Slovenia's most important medieval built monuments. It was built between 1131 and 1147, by Konrad I Archbishop of Salzburg. For centuries, the building and its estate were managed by ministerial knights who took castle Rajhenburg's name - Rajhenburški (knights of Rajhenburg). Through the centuries, the family grew ever more powerful and was elevated to the rank of knights. After the Rajhenburgs died out, a line of subsequent owners added new elements to the castle structure lending the building the appearance we can admire today. In 1881, Trappist monks bought the Rajhenburg castle and turned it into a monastery. In April 1941, the German occupying forces took control of the castle and its premises repurposing it as a resettlement camp for the deportation of Slovenes. In 1947, the castle was nationalized and served as a prison for a number of years. However, since 1968, when the first exhibition of the exiles was held, the castle has primarily served as a home to museum galleries and performance events.

Visitors can attend the following permanent exhibitions:

- Architectural Development and Renovation of Rajhenburg Castle
- Slovenian Deportees 1941–1945
- Trappists in Rajhenburg

- Primož Kozmus, Medals
- Brestanica Miniatures
- 18th and 19th Century Castle Furniture from the National Museum of Slovenia
- Jože Ciuha, Images of Time
- Penal Institutions at Rajhenburg castle 1948–1966

The castle boasts two chapels, which is a rarity in European space. Its Romanesque chapel dates to the 12th and its Gothic chapel to the 16th century. The Renaissance-period residential area includes a lush hall and concludes in a chamber lavishly painted in frescoes.

Temporary exhibitions and a variety of cultural events (concerts, theatrical productions, lectures) are held at the castle and complemented by creative workshops aimed at our younger visitors.

The castle grounds are meticulously maintained and include a renovated traverse and an herb garden. The museum gift shop sells a variety of local products including Brestanica chocolate. The aroma of chocolate permeates the castle structure at the annual Rajhenburg Day of Chocolate and Liquors, while all year round coffee and excellent baked goods beckon from the castle's coffee shop and confectionery.

Contacts:

Cultural Centre Krško, unit Rajhenburg Castle
Cesta izgnancev 3
SI – 8280 Brestanica (Slovenia, EU)
T: +386 7 620 42 16
M: +386 51 475 675
E: info@gradrajhenburg.si
W: www.gradrajhenburg.si



Brežice

POSAVSKI MUZEJ BREŽICE

Na vzpetini na levem bregu Save, ki tod razmejuje Štajersko in Kranjsko, so verjetno v 12. stoletju Salzburžani sezidali grad, ki je služil upravnim in obrambnim namenom. Ob njem je zrastle mesto, ki je leta 1353 pridobilo z listino potrjene mestne pravice. Dvonnadstropni grad je najmočnejša stavba v Brežicah, zgrajena sredi 16. stoletja, na mestu, kjer je stal grad, porušen med vseslovenskim kmečkim uporom leta 1515.

V mirnejših časih je plemiška družina Attems grad spremenila v rezidenco. Dvoramno stopnišče, kapela in Viteška dvorana so poslikani, slednja je, obnovljena leta 2011, edinstveni primer baročnega posvetnega stenskega slikarstva na Slovenskem. V njej lahko prisluhnemo koncertom ali se udeležimo drugih prireditev, medtem ko naša misel potuje med prizori iz rimske in grške mitologije.

Posavski muzej Brežice že od leta 1949 predstavlja dediščino Posavja od najstarejših dni do danes. O času prazgodovine pripoveduje arheološka zbirka. Kako so stanovali, delali, verovali in se likovno izražali prebivalci Posavja v 19. in 20. stoletju, priča več sto predmetov v etnološki zbirki. V zbirki Kmečki upori in reformacija so na zidu zapisane prve tiskane besede v slovenskem jeziku Le vkup, le vkup, le vkup, uboga gmajna.

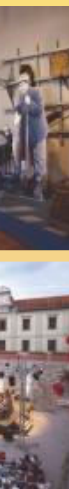
Razstava Bürger – mestjan – meščan nas sprejme v salonu iz leta 1900 s pogledom na mestno ulico in v intimno meščanske spalnice. Z zgodovino 20. stoletja se seznanite na razstavi Pod devetimi zastavami: Posavje 1900–1990. V umetnostnozgodovinskem delu so na ogled posvetna in cerkvena dediščina

Posavja ter galerija del Alenke Gerlovič. Zaključek muzeja je posvečen spomenu na ustanovitelja, skrbnega zbiratelja, dolgoletnega ravnatelja (1949–1963) muzeja in slikarja Franja Stiplovska. V tem zadnjem razstavnem prostoru lahko svoje vtise zapišete ter jih posredujete vsem, ki soustvarjamo življenje gradu in muzeja.

Grad Brežice je prostor tudi za proke v eni najlepših baročnih dvoran, koncerte, razne kulturne prireditve in slovesnosti, dogodke, prireditve, delavnice ...

Kontakt:

Posavski muzej Brežice
Cesta prvih borcev 1
8250 Brežice
T: 07 466 05 17
M: 031 708 737
E: vodnik@pmb.si
W: www.pmb.si



The Posavje Museum Brežice

It is supposed that the castle was built in the 12th century on a small slope on the left bank of the Sava River, separating Styria and Carniola. It was built by the Salzburg people in order to serve administrative and defence purposes. Next to it grew a city that obtained town privileges by means of a charter in 1353. A two-storey castle, built in the middle of the 16th century, is the most magnificent building in Brežice; it was built in the place where once stood a castle that had been destroyed during the all-Slovenian peasant uprising in 1515.

In peaceful times, the Attems, a noble aristocratic family, turned the castle into a residence. A large imperial staircase, a chapel and a Knights' Hall are painted; the latter was restored in 2011 and stands for a unique example of the baroque secular wall painting in Slovenia. Now it hosts concerts and other performances; while attending these events your mind travels between the scenes from the Roman and Greek mythology. Since 1949, the Posavje Museum Brežice has been representing the heritage of the Posavje from its oldest days up to the present time.

The prehistoric period is reflected in an archaeological collection. How the people of the Posavje lived, worked, prayed and expressed themselves through painting in the 19th and 20th centuries is revealed in more than a hundred exhibits included in an ethnological collection. The collection *Kmečki upori in reformacija* (Peasant revolts and

the Reformation) contains the first printed words in the Slovene language "Le vkup, le vkup, uboga gmajna" (Unite, unite oppressed peasants) which are written on the wall. The exhibition *Bürger - mestjan - meščan* (Bürger – burgher – bourgeois) welcomes us in a 1900 salon overlooking the city street and showing an insight into the intimacy of the bourgeois bedroom. The exhibition *Pod devetimi zastavami: Posavje 1900 – 1990* (Under nine flags: the Posavje 1900 – 1990) is the right place to familiarize yourselves with the history of the 20th century. In a section covering art history there is a display of the secular and ecclesiastical heritage of the Posavje as well as a gallery of works by Alenka Gerlovič. The last part of the museum is dedicated to the memory of the founder, a caring collector, a longtime director of the museum (1949–1963) and a painter Franjo Stiplošek. In this last exhibition room you have the opportunity to leave your impressions for us who create the life of the castle and the museum. In addition, Brežice castle also has a special room for weddings in one of the most beautiful baroque halls, as well as it hosts different concerts, various cultural events and celebrations, events, performances, workshops etc.

Contacts:

The Posavje Museum Brežice
Cesta prvih borcev 1
SI – 8250 Brežice (Slovenia, EU)
T: +386 7 466 05 17
M: +386 31 708 737
E: vodnik@pmb.si
W: www.pmb.si



Kostanjevica na Krki

GALERIJA BOŽIDAR JAKAC

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 prireditvami in raznovrstnimi ponudbami za preživljanje prostega časa.

Mestu daje pomemben pečat leta 1234 ustanovljeni Cistercijski samostan Marijin Studenec, ki je do ukinitve leta 1785 predstavljal središče religioznega, prosvetiteljskega in gospodarskega življenja. Današnja podoba cisterce je rezultat številnih posegov v njeno stavbno substanco. 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.

Leta 1974 je v obnovljenih prostorih nekdanjega cistercijskega samostana v Kostanjevici na Krki zaživela Galerija Božidar Jakac. Je ena izmed največjih slovenskih galerij glede na površino razstavnih prostorov in fond, ki ga hrani. Z umetnostnimi zbirkami, katerih jedro predstavljajo dela slovenskih ekspresionistov in občasnimi razstavami oživlja ta izjemni kulturni spomenik in njegovo okolico. Galerija je poimenovana po umetniku Božidarju Jakcu, poleg njega so s stalnimi razstavami predstavljeni še: Jože Gorjup, Tone Kralj, France Kralj, France Gorše, Janez Boljka, Zoran Didek, Bogdan Borčič ter Pleterska zbirka evropskih slikarjev, ki je last bližnje Kartuzije Pleterje.

Od leta 1961 poteka v Kostanjevici na Krki Mednarodni simpozij kiparjev Forma viva, ki velja za najstarejši delujoči simpozij na svetu. V vseh letih simpozija je nastalo več kot 100 skulptur iz lesa, ki so na ogled v neposredni okolici Galerije Božidar Jakac in v Kostanjevici na Krki. Pod okrilje galerije spadata tudi dve dislocirani razstavišči: Lamutov likovni salon v nekdanjem ministerialnem dvorcu na otoku, kjer so na ogledčasne razstave sodobnih slovenskih in tujih umetnikov, in Gorjupova galerija v prostorih Osnovne šole Jožeta Gorjupa, ki ponuja edinstveno priložnost povezovanja galerijskih aktivnosti in pedagoškega dela.

Kontakt:

Galerija Božidar Jakac
Grajska cesta 45
8311 Kostanjevica na Krki
T: 07 498 81 40, 07 498 81 50
E: info@galerija-bj.si
W: www.galerija-bj.si



Božidar Jakac Art Museum

Where the lowland forest Krakovski gozd slowly climbs the hilly green Gorjanci, there lies one of the oldest and smallest as well as the only town built on an island in Slovenia - Kostanjevica na Krki, attracting numerous visitors with its cultural offering, rich history, natural monuments, cuisine, traditional events and various opportunities for leisure activities.

A former Cistercian monastery (Fons Beatae Mariae) is an exceptional landmark of the town. Established in 1234, it represented the centre of religious life, education and economy until its abolition in 1785. The present appearance of the monastery is the result of numerous interventions in its architectural structure. The monastery church is considered to be one of the finest examples of Early Gothic and later in Baroque style remodelled architecture in Slovenia.

The Božidar Jakac Art Museum is located in the building of the former monastery since 1974. The art museum is named after the artist Božidar Jakac and holds his permanent collection as well as permanent collections of France Kralj, Tone Kralj, Zoran Didek, France Gorše, Jože Gorjup, Janez Boljka, Bogdan Borčič and The Pleterje Collection of European Painters. With its vast art collections in the core of which are the works by Slovenian expressionists and with temporary exhibitions, the art museum revives this exceptional cultural monument as well as the region itself.

The Forma Viva International Symposium of Sculptors was established in 1961 and since then the ever growing collection of wood sculptures is gathered in a sculpture park in front of and around the building of Božidar Jakac Art Museum and in its surrounding area. This symposium is believed to be the oldest still ongoing sculpture symposium in the world. The Božidar Jakac Art Museum manages two dislocated gallery spaces. The Lamut's Art Salon located in the former ministerial manor on the island, which hosts temporary exhibitions of contemporary artists from Slovenia and abroad, and the Gorjup Gallery displayed on the premises of the Jože Gorjup Primary School, which offers an exceptional possibility to directly interweave gallery activities with educational work.

Contacts:

Božidar Jakac Art Museum
Grajska cesta 45
SI – 8311 Kostanjevica (Slovenia, EU)
T: +386 7 498 81 40, + 3867 498 81 50
E: info@galerija-bj.si
W: www.galerija-bj.si



Mokrice

GRAD MOKRICE

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

Grajske legende in zgodbe pričajo o nemirnih zgodovinskih dogodkih ter pomembnih poteh od zahoda proti vzhodu že v času Rimljanov. Tudi kmečki upori so zaznamovali grad z okolico. V mirnih časih je slovel po razkošnem življenju svoje gospode.

Prva pisna omemba gradu sega v leto 1444, čeprav je na njegovem mestu v obdobju Rimskega imperija že stala utrdba, imenovana Romula. Ta je izpričana v mapi zemljevidov iz 4. stoletja, imenovani Tabula Peutingeriana. Pod rimsko utrdbo je ležalo istoimensko rimsko naselje, od katerega se je ohranilo več izkopanih predmetov. Grad Mokrice stoji na griču nad desnim bregom reke Save, etimologija njegovega imena pa se nanaša na nekoč močvirnato, t.j. mokro območje v njegovi okolici.

V grajskem grbu je vrana, katere vrat prebada puščica. Legenda pripoveduje, da je v času turških vpadov na grajsko dvorišče priletela oz. padla vrana, ki je podlegla strelu zavojevalcev in tako opozorila na bližajočo se nevarnost. Graščak naj bi ji zato namenil mesto v grbu.

Danes je srednjeveški grad Mokrice preurejen v Hotel Golf grad Mokrice ****. Navdušuje z zlahtnim grajskim ambientom, prefinjeno okolico 200-letnega angleškega parka in enim najlepših slovenskih golf igrišč z 18 luknjami. Za mogočnimi grajskimi zidovi

lahko v grajski kleti poskusite slovenska vina, v grajski restavraciji okušate vrhunsko kulinariko in z ,mokriško' viljamovko nazdravite na eni izmed najlepših teras klubske Golf hiše.

Ko sonce zaide za obronki, se za grajske zidove prikradejo sence mokriških legend. Namestitev v stilno opremljenih grajskih sobanah in apartmajih v grajskih stolpih dopolnjuje tudi možnost namestitve v sobah Depandanse hotela ali v golf- suitah, ki se nahajajo na igrišču.

Recite 'DA' v objemu srednjeveškega gradu – v eni izmed čudovitih dvoran, v grajskem atriju, parku ali kar na golf igrišču; zakon, sklenjen na mokriškem gradu, je trden in večern.

Poslovne, družabne in protokolarne dogodke vseh dimenzij ustvarjajo v Konferenčnem centru, referenca so dolgoletne izkušnje in vrsta številno uspešno izvedenih srečanj.

Celostno podobo in ponudbo Mokric zaokrožuje ponudba bližnjih Term Čatež (www.terme-catez.si), vodilnega slovenskega termalno – turističnega centra.

Odpiralni čas: od spomladi do jeseni

Kontakt:

Hotel Golf grad Mokrice
Rajec 4

8261 Jesenice na Dolenjskem

T: 07 457 42 40, 07 493 67 00

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

W: www.terme-catez.si/si/mokrice



Mokrice Castle

Over centennial Gorjanci forests overlooking the wine growing Bizeljsko hills there protrudes the mighty medieval Mokrice castle.

The castle legends and stories tell of agitated historical events and important travelling routes from East to West – already in the old Roman times. Not of a lesser importance were the medieval peasant riots, which also affected the castle essentially. Yet in the peaceful times, the castle was famous after an ostentatious life of its gentry.

The first written documents about the castle originate from 1444, although in the Roman empire there was already a fortress named Romula, depicted in Tabula Peutingeriana - a map collection from 4th century. Below the fortress there was situated the roman village of the same name of which quite some archeological excavations have been preserved. Mokrice castle is positioned on a hill on the right to Sava river. Etymologically, the name is related to the swampy area below the castle.

The castle coat of arms depicts a raven with speared neck. According to the legend, in the times of turkish intrusions, a raven with speared neck flew above the castle and succumbing the injury fell to the castle yard warning of the approaching danger. As a sign of the count's gratitude, the raven was granted immortality on the coat of arms of the castle.

Today the medieval castle is a four-star Golf Castle Hotel, which astonishes with its noble interior (period furniture) and exterior (200 year old medieval English park and 18-hole golf course). Behind the mighty walls the castle hides two treasures: an exquisite restaurant and in the castle cellar – a wine collection. A wonderful view of the castle and nature grants the sunny patio of the Golf Club House. The accommodation in the period furnished parlours, rooms and apartments in the castle towers is complemented with the accommodation in Mokrice Hotel Annexe**** and golf suites*** in the middle of the golf course.

The solemn atmosphere provides also an ideal background for wedding ceremonies; wedding vows can be said in one of the beautiful court halls, in the courtyard, park or even in the middle of the golf course.

Business, social and protocolary events are being arranged and are the matter of a long tradition and experience of Conference Centre, which organized numerous successful events, meetings and congresses.

The image and offer of Mokrice has been completed with the offer of the nearby Terme Čatež Spa (www.termecatez.si), the leading tourist thermal resort in Slovenia.

Opening season: from spring to autumn

Contacts:

Golf Hotel Mokrice Castle
Rajec 4

SI – 8261 Jesenice na Dolenjskem (Slovenia, EU)

T: +386 7 457 42 40, +386 7 493 67 00

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

W: www.termecatez.si/en/mokrice-resort



Podsreda

GRAD PODSREDA

V osrčju Orlice in Kozjanskega parka, 5 km s trga Podsrede, stoji »najbolj grajski med gradovi na Slovenskem«.

Grad so pozidali v 1. polovici 12. stoletja, v virih se prvič omenja leta 1213.

Stoji na ozemlju, ki je okrog leta 1000 pripadalo posesti Breže-Seliških in grofici Emi Krški, kasneje pa njenemu samostanu v Krki in krški škofiji. V prvi polovici 14. stoletja je grad kupil Friderik Žovneški in v lasti celjskih grofov je ostal do njihovega izumrtja, potem postane deželnoknežja last. Grajski zakupniki in oskrbniki so se pogosto menjavali, dokler ga leta 1617 ni kupil v trajno in dedno last grof Sigmund Tattenbach. 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, od leta 1983 ga upravlja Kozjanski park.

V najstarejšem delu gradu je na ogled stalna slikarska razstava Franceta Slane z deli iz različnih obdobij umetnikovega ustvarjanja.

V spomin na sv. Emo je urejena njena spominska soba, saj je grad ena izmed točk na Emini romarski poti, ki povezuje kraje, povezane z življenjem in delom Eme Krške.

V nekdanjih grajskih kaščah in na podstrešju se predstavljajo slovenski in tuji umetniki ter fotografi. Mojstrovine nekdanjih kozjanskih gozdnih steklarn – glažut nam odkriva razstava Ujeta prosojnost.

Grajsko dvorišče vsako leto z zvoki napolnijo udeleženci Glasbenega poletja na gradu Podsreda. V grajskih kleteh je urejeno informacijsko središče Kozjanskega parka. Predstavljena je narava zavarovanega območja – rastlinske in živalske vrste ter njihovi življenjski prostori, naravne vrednote, Biosferno območje Kozjansko in Obsotelje ter Natura 2000.

Grad Podsreda je prostor kulturnih, promocijskih in poslovnih prireditvev ter družabnih srečanj, postaja pa tudi vse bolj priljubljeno poročno mesto.

Odpiralni čas: 1. april do 31. oktober

Kontakt:

Grad Podsreda
Podsreda 45
3257 Podsreda
T: 03 800 71 00
E: kozjanski-park@kp.gov.si
W: www.kozjanski-park.si



Podšreda Castle

In the heart of Orlica and the Kozjansko park, 5 km off the square in Podšreda, stands a "castle par excellence in Slovenia".

Castle was built in the first half of the 12th century while its first reference dates back not earlier than in 1213.

The castle is located in the territory which belonged to the estate of the Breže-Seliški counts and countess Emma of Krka (Gurk) around 1000, and later to her monastery Krka (Gurk) and the Krka (Gurk) diocese. In the first half of the 14th century, the castle was bought by Friderik of Žovnek and remained in the possession of the Counts of Celje until their extinction. Afterwards, it was a princely property.

Castle tenants and caretakers often changed until Count Sigmund Tattenbach acquired permanent and hereditary possession of it in 1617. Before 1848, the estate had been bought by Duke Werian Windischgrätz who had given the castle its present look. It is owned by the Kozje municipality, and has been managed by the Kozjansko Park since 1983. The oldest part of the castle hosts a permanent exhibition of France Slana illustrating works from various periods of the artist's career.

A memorial room is set up to pay tribute to St. Emma, as the castle is one of the points on Emma's pilgrimage route linking places associated with the life and work of Emma of Krka (Gurk).

The former castle granaries and the attic are locations of presentations of Slovene as well as foreign artists and

photographers. Masterpieces of the traditional glass foundries in the Kozjansko are exhibited in the collection *Ujeta prosojnost* (Captured transparency). The castle courtyard is pervaded by the sounds of the performers at Summer Musical Festival at Podšreda Castle.

In the former castle cellars there is the information centre of the Kozjansko park with presentations of natural protected areas – plant and animal species and its habitats, valuable natural features, Biosphere area of Kozjansko and Obsotelje and Natura 2000.

The castle hosts cultural, promotional, social and business events, moreover, it is becoming very popular place for weddings.

Opening time: April 1 – October 31

Contacts:

Podšreda Castle
Kozjanski Park
Podšreda 45
SI – 3257 Podšreda (Slovenia, EU)
T: +386 3 800 71 00
E: kozjanski-park@kp.gov.si
W: www.kozjanski-park.si



Sevnica

GRAD SEVNICA

Grad Sevnica stoji na razglednem griču nad starim mestnim jedrom Sevnice, kjer je nekoč stal grad, ki je bil verjetno sezidan v prvi polovici 12. stoletja. Prvič je pisno omenjen leta 1309 kot »castellum Liechtenwalde«. V času hrvaško-slovenskega kmečkega upora leta 1573 se je za razliko od mnogih drugih izognil uničenju. O tem času priča zgrajena Lutrovska klet, ki naj bi jo občasno obiskoval Jurij Dalmatin (ok. 1547–1589), ki je kasneje postala grobnica nekaterih sevnških graščakov. V njenih akustičnih prostorih potekajo glasbeni koncerti in druge prireditve.

V zadnjih letih so bila opravljena številna prenovitvena dela, tako da grad z okolico in staro mestno jedro pod njim predstavljata čudovito srednjeveško veduto. Bogata je tudi vsebina gradu:

- Grajska vila z apartmajem;
- Grajska vinoteka z bogatim izborom lokalnih vin;
- Kavarna Graščakova hči;
- Prenovljen grajski park z označenimi energijskimi točkami in mogočnimi drevesi;
- Veličastne poroke v parku ali v notranjosti gradu,
- Programi za otroke in mladino (animirani ogledi, lutkovne in ustvarjalne delavnice, grajske igre...)
- Festival modre frankinje, kulinarčni večeri, grajske pojedine, koncerti, predstave, razstavni dogodki ...;

- Tradicionalni kulturni festival Sevnško grajsko poletje;
- Oddaja prostorov za poslovna in zasebna srečanja, konferenčni turizem, pogostitve, bankete, praznovanja ...
- Postajališče za avtodome (pod gradom je označeno, urejeno in brezplačno dostopno postajališče za avtodome (PZA) z vso potrebno infrastrukturo – električnimi priključki z zunanjimi vtičnicami, vodovodni in kanalizacijski priključek (izpust za odliv fekalij)).

Kontakt:

Grad Sevnica
Cesta na grad 17
8290 Sevnica
T: 07 816 54 40
M: 051 680 289
E: grad.sevnica@kstm.si
W: www.grad-sevnica.com, www.kstm.si



Sevnica Castle

Sevnica Castle perches on a sweeping hill top above the old town center of Sevnica. On the site of the current castle once stood a castle which was probably built in the first half of the 12th century. 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. Moreover, it was probably during this period that the Lutheran Cellar was built 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 in Sevnica. Various musical concerts and other events take place in its acoustic venues. In recent years, the castle and its surroundings has gone through substantial renovation works resulting in a magnificent medieval panorama presented by the castle and the old town centre underneath. The contents of the castle is rich:

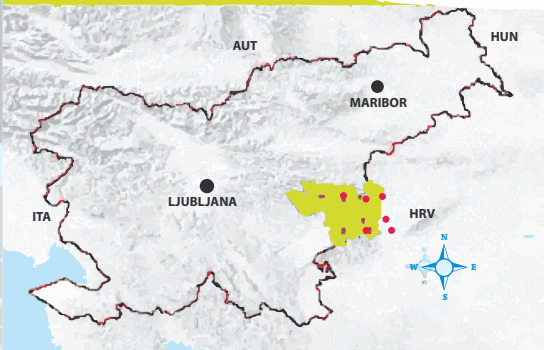
- The Castle villa with an apartment;
- The Castle wine cellar offering a wide selection of local wines;
- The Café Graščakova hči;
- The renovated castle park with marked energy points and mighty trees;
- It is possible to perform a marriage ceremony in Sevnica castle; warmer months are ideal for beautiful weddings in the castle park;

- Programmes for children and youth (animated guided tours, puppet or creative workshops, games in the park...);
- Blaufränkisch Festival, culinary evenings, castle feasts, concerts, performances, exhibitions etc.;
- Renting out rooms for business and private meetings, conference tourism, catering, banquets, celebrations ...
- Camperstop (Free-of-charge Camperstop parking on the designated and easily accessed parking area under the castle with all the necessary infrastructure – electrical connections with external outlets, water and sewer connections (the release of faeces)).

In summertime, the castle hosts a traditional cultural festival called *Sevniško grajsko poletje* (Summer in Sevnica Castle), which is a series of cultural and entertainment events.

Contacts:

Sevnica Castle
 Cesta na grad 17
 SI – 8290 Sevnica (Slovenia, EU)
 T: +386 7 816 54 40
 M: +386 51 680 289
 E: grad.sevnica@kstm.si
 W: www.grad-sevnica.com, www.kstm.si



Gradovi Posavja

The Castles of Posavje