



PEŠPOT | hiking trail

težavnost | difficulty
višinska razlika | elevation gain
dolžina poti | length
čas hoje | walking time

lahka / easy
500 m
8,7 km
2,5 h

POT TREH GRADOV The Three Castles Trail

Pot treh gradov je 8,7-kilometrski pot po okolici **Trške gore**, eni izmed najznamenitejših slovenskih vinskih gor, kjer je glede na površino največ zidanic na svetu. Na jugovzhodu smaragdna reka Krka obliva edini rečni grad v Sloveniji – grad Otočec, sicer pa se razprostira med slikovitima gradom Hmeljnik na zahodu in Stari gradom na vzhodu.

The Three Castles Trail is an 8.7-kilometer trail through the **Trška Gora** area, one of Slovenia's most famous wine-growing hills, boasting the highest density of vineyard cottages in the world. To the southeast, the emerald Krka River surrounds the only river castle in Slovenia, the Otočec Castle, while it stretches between the picturesque Hmeljnik Castle in the west and the Stari Grad Castle in the east.



HMELJNIK The Hmeljnik Castle



Grad Hmeljnik, zgrajen v 12. stoletju, v pisnih virih pa prvič omenjen leta 1217, je eden najstarejših gradov pri nas, ime pa naj bi dobil po bujno rastočem hmelju v okolici. Zaznamuje ga bogata zgodovina menjave lastništva. V daljni preteklosti so ga upravljali hmeljniški vitezi, v 15. stoletju pa je prišel v roke črnomaljskih grofov. Leta 1876 in vse do konca 2. svetovne vojne sta imela oblast nad njim zakonca Wamboldt, sicer homeopata, ki sta zdravila ljudi in prašiče.

Grad so med 2. svetovno vojno požgali partizani, še pred tem pa so ga izropali domačini. Ruševine gradu so leta 1958 minirali, danes pa grad s statusom kulturnega spomenika državnega pomena čaka na obnovo.



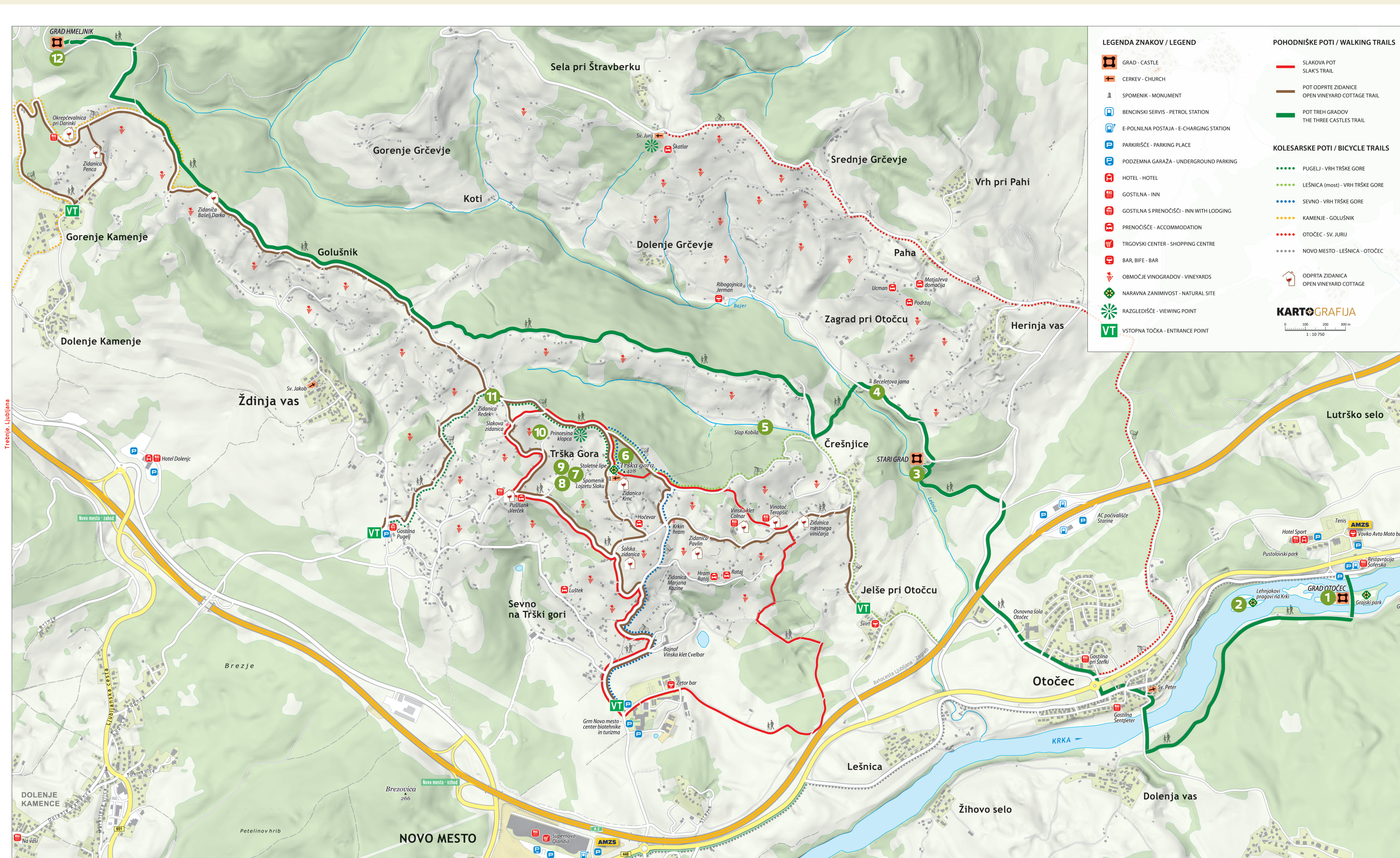
The Hmeljnik Castle, built in the 12th century and first mentioned in written sources in 1217, is one of the oldest castles in Slovenia. Its name is believed to derive from the lush hops growing in the area. The castle has a rich history of changing ownership. In the distant past, it was managed by the knights of Hmeljnik, and in the 15th century it came into the hands of the Counts of Črnomelj. From 1876 until the end of World War II, it was governed by the Wamboldt couple, who were homeopaths treating both people and pigs.

During World War II, the castle was completely destroyed; what was not burned by the Slovenian partisans had been looted by the locals before. The ruins were mined in 1958, and today the castle, which holds the status of a cultural monument of national significance, is in need of renovation.



V listini se leta 1223 za grad omenjata dva izraza: Hopfenbach in inferior Hopfenbach. Nekateri so mnenja, da sta obstajala dva istoimenska gradova, o čemer je pričal tudi Janez Vajkard Valvasor.

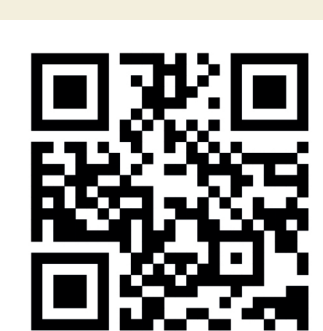
A document dating to 1223 mentions two terms for the castle: Hopfenbach and inferior Hopfenbach. Some believe there were two castles with the same name, as also reported by Valvasor.



ZNAMENITOSTI NA POTI | Attractions on the way

- 1 grad Otočec / the Otočec Castle,
- 2 rečni lehnjakovi pragovi / river tufa barriers,
- 3 Stari grad / the Old Castle,
- 4 Beceletova jama / Becele Cave,
- 5 slap Kobilja / the Kobilja Waterfall,
- 6 Cerkev Marijinega rojstva / the Church of Our Lady of the Nativity,
- 7 spomenik NOB / the national liberation war monument,
- 9 spomenik Lojzetu Slaku / the Lojze Slak monument,
- 8 večstoletne lipe / centuries-old linden trees,
- 10 Princesina klopa / Princess's Bench,
- 11 Muzej Trške gore / the Trška Gora Museum,
- 12 grad Hmeljnik / the Hmeljnik Castle.

Digitalno
vodena pot



Digitally
guided trail



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