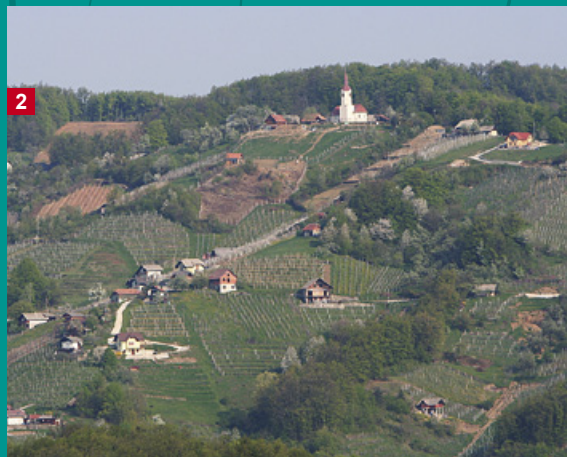


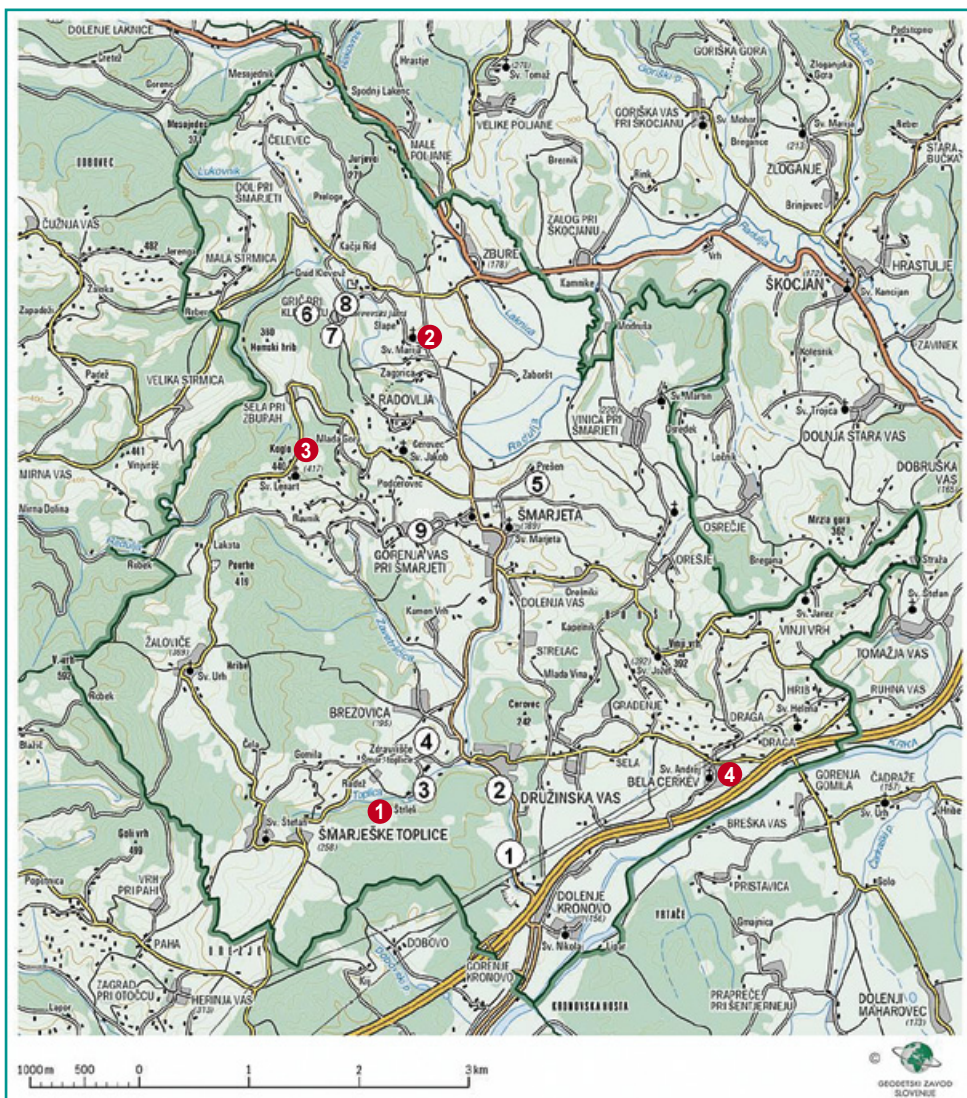


»Evropski kmetijski sklad za razvoj podeželja: Evropa investira v podeželje«

TEMATSKA POT »VIR ŽIVLJENJSKE ENERGIJE«

HERITAGE TRAIL »SOURCE OF LIFE ENERGY«





Projekt je sofinanciran iz sredstev LEADER, 4. Osi EKSRP. Organ upravljanja za Program razvoja podeželja Republike Slovenije za obdobje 2007-2013 je Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo in okolje. Nosilec projekta Občina Šmarješke Toplice. Partnerji: Terme Krka d.o.o., PE Šmarješke Toplice; Turistično društvo Šmarješke Toplice in Športno turistično društvo Bela Cerkev

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Legenda / Legend

- 1** Vodni vir ČP Jezero / The Water Reservoir Jezero
- 2** Potok Prinovec / The Prinovec Brook
- 3** Ribnik v termalnem parku / The Pond in the Spa Park
- 4** Terme Šmarješke Toplice / Terme Šmarješke Toplice
- 5** Zdravci / The Valley of Zdravci
- 6** Klevevž – soteska potoka Radulja / Klevevž – the Gorge of the Radulja Brook
- 7** Klevevška Toplica / The Klevevška Toplica Spring
- 8** Spodnja Klevevška jama / The Lower Klevevž Cave
- 9** Vodnjak v Gorenji vasi / The Water Well in Gorenja vas
- 1** Grad Štrlek (Straleck) / Straleck castle
- 2** Koglo in cerkev sv. Lenarta / Koglo and St. Leonard's Church
- 3** Slape in cerkev Karmelske matere božje / Slape and the Church of the Carmelite Madonna
- 4** Škratova jama / Dwarf cave

1 Grad Štrlek (Straleck) / Straleck castle

Dolenjska je znana po številnih gradovih, govorimo lahko celo o »dolini gradov«. Za tako množično število gradov v teh krajih je znatno vplivala obmejna lega.

Grad Štrlek je bil prvič omenjen leta 1247, zato ga uvrščamo med starejše gradove na slovenskem. Zgradila sta ga viteza Friderik in Rudolf iz Slepškega pri Mokronogu, pozidala sta ga brez dovoljenja tedanjega lastnika posesti, freisinškega škofa (sedanjega munchenskega).

Njegovi lastniki so se skozi dolga stoletja menjavali, večkrat je bil tudi zaplenjen in oropan. Okoli leta 1500 je grad ostal prazen in začel propadati. Kljub temu pa so še danes ohranjene razmeroma obsežne razvaline, ki nam omogočajo oznako nekdanje zasnove.

Numerous castles in the Dolenjska region make it so famous that we can easily call it "the valley of castles". The border position itself was what significantly affected the large number of castles in this area.

The first mentioning of Starleck castle dates back to 1247 which is why it is placed among older castles in Slovenian area. The castle was built by knights Frederic and Rudolph from Slepšek near Mokronog without the consent of Freising bishop (today the bishop of Munich) who was the land owner.

Throughout several centuries the castle was changing its owners and was also seized and looted.

Around year 1500 the empty castle began to dilapidate. However, the relatively extensive ruins have been preserved till this day to give the visitors a basic idea of the former structure.

2 Koglo in cerkev sv. Lenarta / Koglo and St. Leonard's Church

Koglo je najvišja točka v Občini Šmarješke Toplice na nadmorski višini 417 m. Na Koglem je nekdaj stal gradič Kozjak, ki je bil prva utrdba strelcev proti Ogrom.

Cerkev sv. Lenarta je podružnica šmarješke župnije. V pisnih virih je prvič omenjena šele v 17. stoletju. Cerkev je bila najprej grajena v gotskem slogu, kasneje je bila barokizirana.

Danes je Koglo vinska gorica, ki nudi izvrsten razgled na okoliške kraje ter na številne cerkve, ki stojijo na dolenskih gričih. Od tod se odpira pogled na dolino reke Krke, Gorjance, kočevski gozd, novomeško kotlino in šentjernejsko polje, ob lepem vremenu pa tudi na Kamniško-Savinjske Alpe na severu ter celo na Hrvaško Slijeme na jugu.

Koglo with its 417 metres above sea level represents the highest point of municipality Šmarješke Toplice. There used to be a manor named Kozjak in Koglo, which was the first fort for shooters fighting with Hungarians. St. Leonard's Church is a subsidiary of the Šmarjeta parish. Written sources mention the church as late as the 17th Century. Primarily it was built in Gothic architectural style, and was later reconstructed to Baroque style.

Today Koglo's purpose is that of a vineyard which offers an excellent view of surrounding places and numerous churches located on the hills of Dolenjska. From here you can enjoy the view of the river Krka valley, the Gorjanci hills, the Kočevje forest, the Novo mesto hollow and Šentjernej field, and if the weather is nice, you can see as far as the Kamnik-Savinja Alps in the north and the Croatian Slijeme in the south.

3 Slape in cerkev Karmelske matere božje / Slape and the Church of the Carmelite Madonna

Cerkev Karmelske matere božje je bila pozidana v 20-tih letih 17. stoletja in je podružnica šmarješke župnije. Ljudsko izročilo pripoveduje, da je dal cerkev pozidati junaški vitez Grom iz klevevdaješkega gradu v zahvalo za zmago v turških bojih. Iz njih je pripeljal tudi turške ujetnike, ki so morali pomagati pri gradnji. Ko so cerkev zidali, je nad gričem letala ptica in klicala: »Slapè, slapè,« in tako je prostor okoli cerkve dobil svoje ime.

Okoli cerkve se je razvilo pokopališče, na katerem je tudi veliko ograjeno grobišče rodbine Jombart-Ulm, ki je v letih 1825–1945 živela na gospostvu Klevevž.

Vir: CVELBAR, France, GRANDA, Stane (2007), *Šmarjeta in Bela Cerkev skozi stoletja, Domoznansko društvo Šmarjeta in Založba Goga Novo mesto, Novo mesto*

Church of the Carmelite Madonna was built in the sixteen twenties and is today the subsidiary of the Šmarjeta parish. The saying goes that a brave knight Thunder from the Klevevž castle had the church built to show his gratitude for the victory in Turkish battles. He also brought home Turkish prisoners who had to help with the building. As the church was being built, there was a bird flying over the hill, making a sound similar to "Slapè, slapè", and this is how the church ground got its name.

Surrounding the church there's also a cemetery where you can find a large enclosed graveyard of the Jombart-Ulm family, who lived at the Klevevž estate between the years 1825 and 1945.

4 Škratova jama / Dwarf cave

Ljudsko izročilo pravi, da je pred davnimi časi vhod vodil v dolg rov pod Belo Cerkvijo. V rovu so živeli majhni, prijazni škratki. Ljudem so pomagali in bili njihovi pravi prijatelji. Mir v tem kraju je pokvaril pohlepen mladenič, ki se je naselil v vasi. Škratov ni maral in jih je preganjal. Ti se z njim niso želeli prerekati in so se po svojem rovu umaknili na bližnji Vinji Vrh. Ljudje, ki so ostali brez škratove pomoči, so ničvrednega mladeniča izgnali iz vasi, vendar se škratje niso vrnili. Ljudem so pretili hudi časi. Da vas ne bi propadla, se je najstarejši škrat odločil, da bo ljudem kljub vsemu pomagal, vendar se jim ni nikoli prikazal pri belem dnevu. Od takrat dalje se ta rov imenuje Škratova jama.

Po Beli Cerkvi večkrat zadiši po sveže pečenem domačem kruhu, ki ga pečejo gospodinje. Ali so mogoče škratje s kakšnim svojim skrivnim receptom zaslužni za to, da se v Beli Cerkvi peče tako dober kruh?

Vir: *ljudsko izročilo*

The saying goes that a long time ago there was an entrance which led into a long tunnel underneath Bela Cerkev. The tunnel was home to small and friendly dwarfs. They helped people as their true friends. The peace in the village was spoiled with the arrival of a greedy young man. He didn't like the dwarfs and decided to drive them away. They didn't want to pick a quarrel with him, so they decided to retire through their tunnel to a nearby Vinji Vrh. The people who lost the help of their dwarf friends banished the young man from their village, but that didn't bring the dwarfs back. Times were looking hard for the villagers. In order to help the village from downfall, the oldest dwarf decided to help the people, though he never revealed himself at daylight. From that day onward the tunnel is called the Dwarf cave.

Often there's the smell of fresh home-baked bread, made by housewives in Bela Cerkev. Is it possible that the dwarfs and maybe one of their secret recipes have something to do with such tasty bread in Bela Cerkev?

