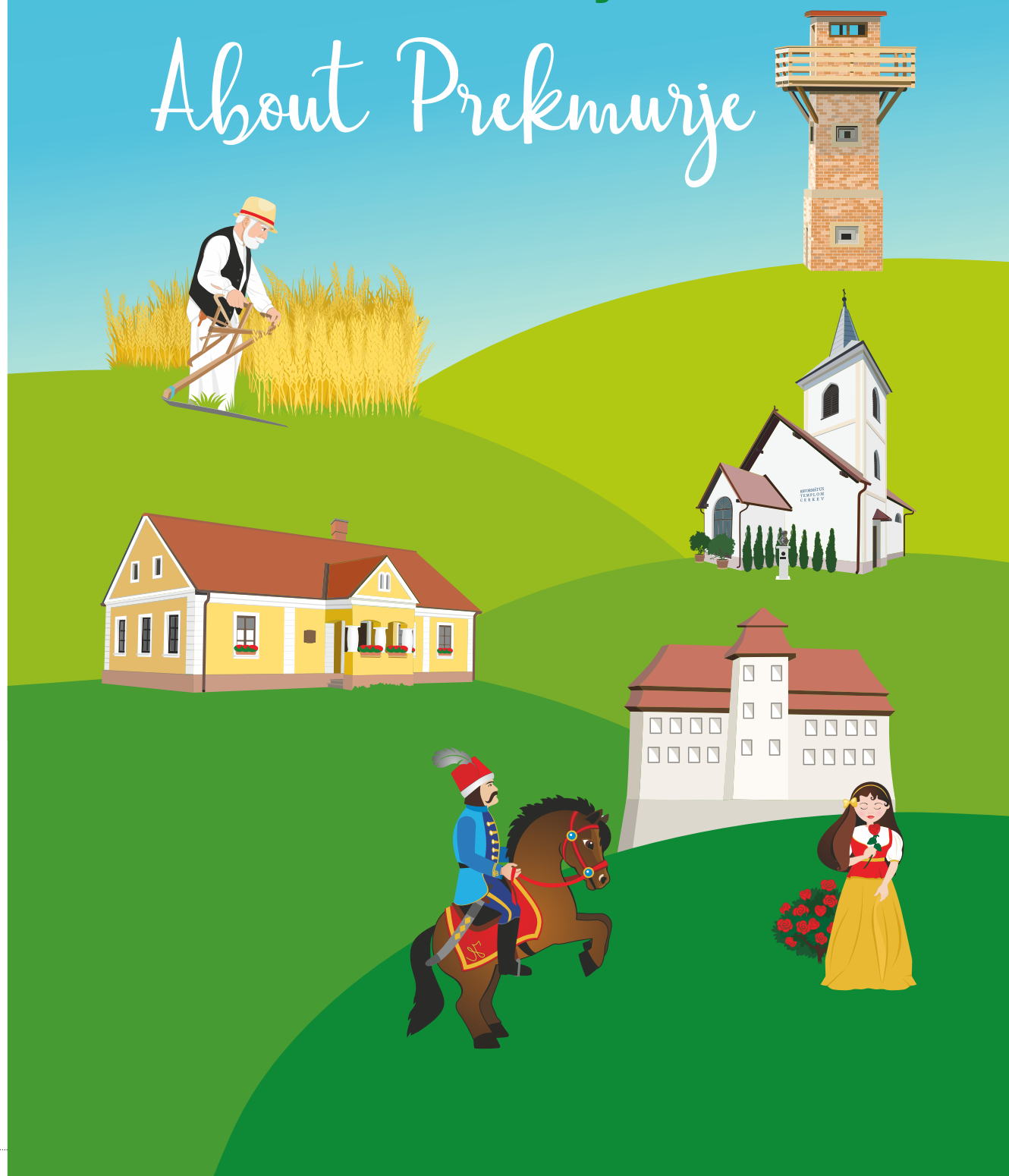


A Small Activity Book

About Prekmurje



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LAKE HODOŠ

Lake Hodoš was formed at the end of the 20th century by damming the Dolenski stream which flows into the River Velika Krka. The lake lies amidst soaring trees, surrounded by flowering meadows and fertile fields. The artificially created lake has become known as a fisherman's paradise, as well as an important wetland. The habitat is home to aquatic insects – great diving beetles, common pond skaters and dragonflies – while newts and green tree frogs live in swampy, shallower water. The still water also attracts many species of birds – ducks, herons, common kingfishers – and provides protection for nesting water rails in the reed beds. Signs providing interesting information about the surrounding fauna and flora, as well as resting places, make the walk around the lake even more exciting. There is also a birdwatching hide alongside the forest, from where you can see the water birds living on the lake, and the sharp-eyed can even catch a glimpse of an otter or two.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ Lake Hodoš was formed by damming the Krplivnik stream which flows into the River Velika Krka. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The lake was formed naturally. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The flora and fauna of the lake and its surroundings are very rich. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The most common aquatic insects are great diving beetles, pond skaters and dragonflies. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The information boards contain important information about the history of Hodoš. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Answer the following questions:

When was Lake Hodoš created? _____

Which bird species inhabit the lake's surroundings? _____

From where can you observe the bird species in the area? _____

Which rare animal species can people with good eyesight spot? _____

3. Complete the sentences.

Among other things, Lake Hodoš has become known as a paradise for _____. In _____ water, newts and _____ can be found. Alongside the forest a _____ hide has been set up from where you can see the surroundings of the _____ created lake.

false, false, true, true, false // at the end of the 20th century; ducks, herons, common kingfishers – and provides protection for nesting water rails; from the birdwatching hide; an otter // fishermen, swampy, green tree frogs, birdwatching, artificially

EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF HODOŠ

The Evangelical congregation in Hodoš became followers of the new faith very early, after the appearance of the Reformation in Hungary. Until 1732, the congregation used the then Catholic church of the village for holding services. During the Counter-Reformation, only the people in Hodoš remained faithful to the Reformation among the Lutheran congregations in the region, and the Luther Rose is preserved in the coat of arms of the Municipality of Hodoš. In 1783, a wooden church was built and, in 1840, the construction of the new, still standing Lutheran church began. At that time, Pastor János Kardos led the congregation. After five years, under the direction of Kardos, the congregation built a school and living quarters for the cantor teacher. The church has a mechanical organ with 11 registers dated from 1905. The Lutheran pastors, writers and translators János Kardos and Mihály Kercksmár were buried in the cemetery not far from the building.



1. Match the years with the correct statements.

_____ 1732 _____ 1783 _____ 1840 _____ 1905

- A Construction of the present church began.
- B The Evangelical pastor of the settlement was laid to rest.
- C An organ with eleven registers was installed in the church.
- D The Evangelical congregation held services in the Catholic church.
- E Construction of the school building started.
- F The Lutheran congregation in Hodoš built a wooden church.

2. Answer the following questions:

When did the churchgoers in Hodoš become followers of the new faith? _____

Which Evangelical church members remained faithful to their faith during the Counter-Reformation? _____

What symbol can be seen on the coat of arms of the Municipality of Hodoš? _____

Which two pastors were laid to rest in the cemetery near the church? _____

3. Calculate the sums, then colour in the Luther rose based on the result.

$1^2 =$ _____ black

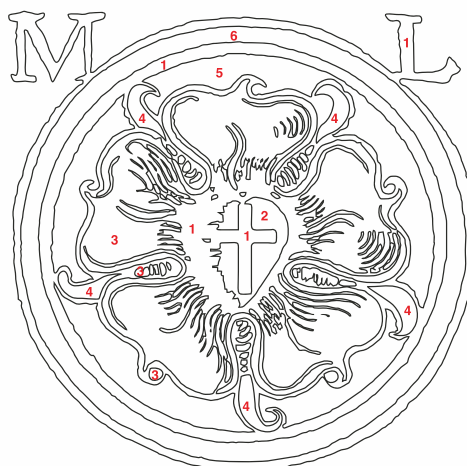
$16 : 8 =$ _____ red

$10 - 7 =$ _____ white

$2 + 2 =$ _____ green

$30 : 6 =$ _____ blue

$2 \times 3 =$ _____ yellow



D, F, A, C // after the appearance of the Reformation in Hungary; only the people from Hodoš; the Luther rose; János Kardos, Mihály Kercksmár // $1^2 = 1$; $16 : 8 = 2$; $10 - 7 = 3$; $2 + 2 = 4$; $30 : 6 = 5$; $2 \times 3 = 6$

FORMER WATCHTOWERS IN HODOŠ AND KRPLIVNIK

Admiring the Ōrség Region from above is a truly special experience, and the two military watchtowers in Goričko (in Hodoš and Krplivnik), which were renovated in 2018, provide an excellent opportunity for this. Near the Slovenian-Hungarian border stands the approximately 15-metre-high, metal-framed watchtower of Hodoš. The stairs running in the centre of the structure lead to the enclosed observation deck, from which you can see the valley of the Krka and the more distant region – the cultivated land, the beautiful forests, as well as the diverse architectural heritage. In Krplivnik, you can climb the inner steps of the brick border watchtower to reach the upper level, which was once used for military surveillance. The building was constructed around 1945 near the Slovenian-Hungarian border. This watchtower is special because it is the only surviving brick building of its kind in this part of Slovenia.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ◆ The two watchtowers of Goričko were built in 2018. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Both watchtowers are located near the Slovenian-Austrian border. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ From the watchtower in Hodoš, the valley of the Krka can be seen. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The top of the metal-framed Krplivnik watchtower can be reached by climbing its central staircase. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Several brick watchtowers can be seen in the area. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Match the watchtowers with their corresponding statements.

Watchtower of Hodoš

metal-framed
stairs running in the centre of the structure
built in the middle of the 1940s

Watchtower of Krplivnik

15 metres high
outside stairs
built of bricks

3. Complete the sentences.

The former watchtowers of Hodoš and Krplivnik, which were _____ in 2018, are located near the _____ border. Their upper levels were once used for _____. From the metal-framed watchtower of _____ and from the brick-built watchtower of _____, one can observe the cultivated land, the beautiful forests, as well as the diverse architectural heritage.

false, false, true, false, false // watchtower of Hodoš: metal-framed, stairs running in the centre of the structure, 15 metres high; watchtower of Krplivnik: inner steps, built in the middle of the 1940s, built of bricks // renovated, Slovenian-Hungarian, military surveillance, Hodoš, Krplivnik

ETHNOGRAPHICAL HOUSE AND TÜNDÉRKERT ORCHARD, KRPLIVNIK

The Ethnographical House in Krplivnik, known as the *Local History and Ethnography Collection of Krplivnik*, is home to one of the most beautiful ethnographic collections in the region. The building, renovated and opened to the public in 1997, is a repository of important historical resources, where, among other things, you can see the kitchen with oven and typical chimney from the 1930s, restored to its original state, as well as a room with two stoves, the woodcarving room and an apiary, as well as a collection of agricultural tools and supplies. The former house of the Škerlak family was built in the last century and used to have one of the largest “pálinka” distilleries in the area. In the backyard, there is an orchard called Tündérkert, which was created for heritage protection purposes to preserve native fruit trees. Among them, the most popular is the very rare and valuable sorb tree, the fruit of which most resembles an apple or pear – its basic colour is yellow, but on its sunny side it is beautifully red.



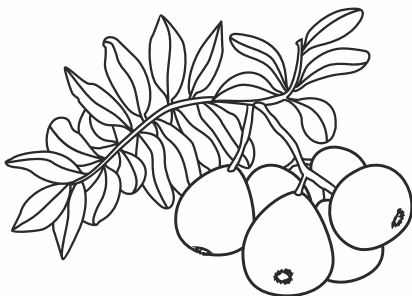
1. Are the following statements true or false?

- ◆ The Ethnographical House in Krplivnik is home to one of the most beautiful ethnographic collections in the region. TRUE FALSE
- ◆ The building houses a traditional kitchen with oven and typical chimney. TRUE FALSE
- ◆ The house was once owned by the Kalamár family. TRUE FALSE
- ◆ The building used to house one of the largest brandy distilleries in the region. TRUE FALSE
- ◆ The Tündérkert orchard is known for its abundance of native melliferous flowers. TRUE FALSE

2. Complete the sentences.

The Ethnographical House in Krplivnik became known as the _____. In the building that was opened to the public in _____, you can see the _____ with oven and typical chimney from the 1930s, a _____ room where men used to make tools and supplies and an _____ that serves as a home for bees. The orchard called _____ that stretches out in the backyard of the ethnographical house was created for _____ protection purposes to preserve native fruit _____. Here grows the quite rare and therefore very valuable _____ tree.

3. Based on the description in the text, colour in the sorb fruit.



Which two other fruits is it most similar to?

true, true, false, true, false // Local History and Ethnography Collection of Krplivnik, 1997, kitchen, woodcarving, apiary, Tündérkert, heritage, trees, sorb // basic colour is yellow, but on its sunny side it is red; apple and pear

DOMANJŠEVCI HOMESTEAD

The home of the Kalamár family, built in 1931, now functions as an ethnographical house. The first exhibition was opened in 2012, in the building complex named the Domanjševci Homestead. All those who visit the ethnographical house can, in the main building and outbuildings, get acquainted with the traditional way of distilling “pálinka”; the tricks of pumpkin seed shelling and drying; bread baking and grain types. They can also discover the secrets of basket weaving, and take a peek at a shoemaker's and carpenter's workshop. It can be said that the Homestead is the cultural centre of the settlement, as it runs an extremely varied programme of activities and serves as a venue for numerous events. The backyard behind the house serves as an authentic venue for the largest open-air event of the village of Domanjševci, the demonstration of traditional harvesting and threshing.



1. Answer the following questions:

Who was the owner of the house that was built in 1931? _____

What is the name of the building that is now used as an ethnographical house?

In which year was the first exhibition opened? _____

Why can we say that the building is the cultural centre of Domanjševci? _____

Which is the Domanjševci Homestead's biggest event of the year? _____

2. Match the given expressions with their corresponding illustrated meanings.

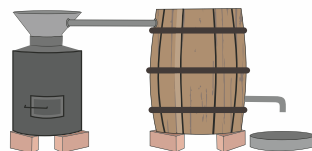
1 harvesting

A



2 shoemaker's workshop

B



3 bread baking

C



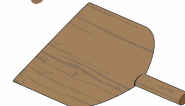
4 pumpkin seed shelling

D



5 distilling of pálinka

E



3. Find and underline the odd one out.

a) carpenter's workshop basket weaving blacksmith's workshop distilling of pálinka

b) shoemaker's workshop shoemaker bread baking pumpkin seed shelling

the Kalamár family; Domanjševci Homestead Porta; in 2012; it is the venue of diverse programmes, it is the venue of numerous events; the demonstration of traditional harvesting and threshing // 1D, 2A, 3E, 4C, 5B // blacksmith's workshop, shoemaker

ŽLEBIČ'S AND ČAHUK'S MILL

The village of Domanjševci is also known for preserving the custom of traditional harvesting and threshing. The two remaining mills in the village attest to the importance of these traditional peasant tasks. Žlebič's Mill (part brick, part wood) was constructed at the beginning of the 20th century. It is interesting to note that the entire wooden structure, the cogwheel and the cylinder were made by the miller himself, József Žlebič. His son later converted the mill into a steam mill, allowing the cogwheel to work during dry periods. At the end of the village stands Čahuk's Mill. János Čahuk, owner of the part wood, part brick peasant mill, bought the building in the early 1900s. The owner also bought a steam engine for the mill around the 1920s. After that, they could grind all kinds of grain in it, just like in the neighbouring Žlebič's Mill. The peasants from the wider surrounding area brought their grain here. The mill operated until 1982.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ In Domanjševci, the preservation of the tradition of harvesting work has been pushed into the background. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ There are more than two mills in the settlement. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Over the years, Žlebič's Mill was converted into a windmill. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Čahuk's Mill was bought in 1920. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The peasants brought the grain here from the wider area to be ground. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Connect the mills with their corresponding statements.

Žlebič's Mill

it stands at the end of the village

a steam engine was bought for it in 1920

the miller's son converted it into a steam mill

its wooden structure was made by the miller himself

Čahuk's Mill

it operated until 1982

János bought the building in the early 1900s

3. Find and underline the odd one out.

a) cartwright grain millstone miller water mill

b) steam mill cooper flour grinding water wheel

false, false, false, false, true // Žlebič's Mill: the miller's son converted it into a steam mill, its wooden structure was made by the miller himself; Čahuk's Mill: it stands at the end of the village, a steam engine was bought for it in 1920, it operated until 1982, János bought the building in the early 1900s // cartwright, cooper

HARVEST IN THE PAST

In olden days, fields were ploughed using cows – the wife led the cow in front while the husband steered the plough. At that time, wheat and grain were sown by hand. They tied a tarp containing the seeds around their necks. With each step, a handful of grains was scattered on the ground. In summer, when the grain turned a beautiful golden colour, the harvest could begin. Traditionally, harvesting by hand was one of the biggest peasant jobs. The workers slapped their scythes on their shoulders and left for the wheat field early in the morning. The harvested wheat and grain were tied up in small bundles, which were loaded onto the cart with a three-pronged pitchfork. This was followed by threshing by hand, and then the golden grains were taken to the mill, where the miller ground flour from corn, wheat, oats and rye, from which the skilful women baked delicious bread.



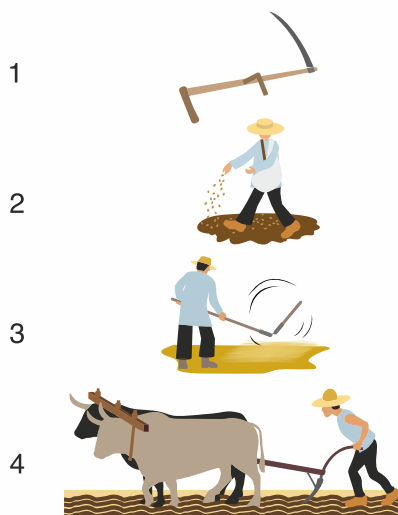
1. Put the following tasks in the order in which they are done by numbering them (1–6).
-

____ sowing	____ threshing
____ grinding	____ bread baking
____ ploughing	____ harvesting

2. Complete the sentences.
-

In the past, fields used to be ploughed with the help of _____. The _____ led the cow in front while the _____ steered the plough. They wore a _____ around their necks containing the seeds and with each step, a handful of grains was scattered on the ground. Traditionally, _____ by hand was one of the biggest peasant jobs. The harvested wheat and grain were tied up in small bundles and then loaded onto the cart with a _____. After _____, the wheat was taken to the _____ where flour was ground from the grain.

3. Connect the traditional tasks and work tools with their modern versions.
-



- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A | mechanical threshing |
| B | modern manual lawn mower |
| C | mechanical sowing |
| D | mechanical plowing |

1 ploughing, 2 sowing, 3 harvesting, 4 threshing, 5 grinding, 6 bread baking // cows, wife, husband, tarp, harvesting, (three-pronged) pitchfork, threshing, mill // 1B, 2C, 3A, 4D

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, DOMANJŠEVCI

There are two churches in Domanjševci, a religiously mixed village inhabited by Catholics and Evangelicals. One of the churches is the Evangelical church, built in the 18th century but destroyed by fire, on the site of which the new church was built in 1902, following the plans of architect Alojz Kleiber. The work and furnishings cost 45,000 gold crowns, which the members of the congregation donated themselves. In 1932, the interior of the church, the teacher's living quarters and the school were renovated again with donations from the congregation. The Neo-Romanesque sanctuary stands on a hill above the village with the school building next to it, according to Helvetian tradition, where preachers once taught children how to read and write. In the immediate vicinity of the church, which can accommodate up to a thousand worshippers, stands the Roman Catholic Church of St. Martin.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ There are three churches in Domanjševci, which has a mixed religious population. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ At the instigation of Alojz Kleiber, a new church was built on the site of the old burnt down church. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The construction of the church, the furnishings and the renovation were financed through the donations of the congregation. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The church is Neo-Gothic in style. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ In the old school building, the preacher used to teach the children how to write. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Match the dates with their correct statements.

- | | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| _____ 18 th century | _____ 1902 | _____ 1932 |
| A In the school building, they started to teach spelling. | | |
| B A new church was built on the site of the burnt down church. | | |
| C The first Evangelical church was built. | | |
| D The school building next to the church was built. | | |
| E The faithful initiated the renovation of the church. | | |

3. Complete the sentences.

In the religiously mixed village of Domanjševci _____ churches can be found. The first church was built in the 18th century but destroyed by fire, on the site of which a new church was built following the plans of architect _____. The _____ church was renovated in _____ with donations from the congregation. The building can accommodate up to a _____ worshippers. In its immediate vicinity stands the Roman Catholic _____.

false, false, true, false, true // C, B, E // two, Alojz Kleiber, Neo-Romanesque, 1932, thousand, Church of St. Martin

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

On a hill in the southern part of the village of Domanjševci, stands a church dedicated to Saint Martin from the period of the Árpád dynasty. It is one of the earliest churches built in the Romanesque style in Prekmurje. The interior of the Roman Catholic church, built around 1230, was once decorated with frescoes, but these have been lost over time. One special feature is the south portal, the arches of which are supported by three columns on each side. One of them is unadorned, one is decorated with plant motifs, and the innermost column displays a mythological bird. The Agnus Dei depiction above the gate, i.e. the depiction of the Lamb of God, is considered a rarity, since on the stone carving the cross is not held by a lamb, but by a lioness or panther. The tail of the animal shows a lily growing in three directions. The depiction has aroused the interest of many historians and art historians, but there is still no clear explanation of it.



1. Answer the following questions:

What era is the church from? _____

What was the interior of the church like? _____

What is special about the church? _____

What is the equivalent English expression for the Latin expression *Agnus Dei*?

2. Complete the sentences.

St. Martin's Church is one of the oldest _____ style churches of Prekmurje that was built around _____. One of the columns of its south portal is _____, one is decorated with _____ motifs, and the innermost column displays a mythological _____.

3. Based on the text, write a short description of the Agnus Dei depiction in the picture.



from the period of the Árpád dynasty; it was decorated with frescoes; the south portal; Lamb of God // Romanesque, 1230, unadorned, plant, bird // The Agnus Dei depiction above the gate, i.e. the depiction of the Lamb of God, is considered a rarity since on the stone carving the cross is not held by a lamb, but by a lioness or panther. The tail of the animal shows a lily growing in three directions.

MATZENAUER MANSION

In Prosenjakovci, in the region of Goričko, hidden under large plane trees, are the ruins of a once huge mansion, the first written mention of which dates to 1876. Even in its ruined state, the mysterious-looking Matzenauer Mansion evokes memories of a bygone era. The last owner of the Neoclassical style mansion was the Austrian consul Carl von Matzenauer who bought the estate in 1900. Towards the end of World War II, the Russian army set up a hospital in the mansion. After the war, the mansion and estate were nationalised and the building was used by the Yugoslav army for some time, then was converted into apartments for the workers of the agricultural cooperative. The building slowly deteriorated and became uninhabitable in the 1960s. From the once incomparable beauty of the mansion, only the family coat of arms on the façade remains intact, and the once well-kept park surrounding the building is marked by only a few large trees.



1. Put the following statements in chronological order by numbering them (1–6).

- ___ The Russian army turned the mansion into a hospital.
- ___ The building became uninhabitable by the end of the 1960s.
- ___ Carl von Matzenauer bought the estate.
- ___ The building was temporarily used by the Yugoslav army.
- ___ Apartments were furnished for the agricultural cooperative.
- ___ The mansion and its property were nationalised.

2. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ The first written mention of the Matzenauer mansion dates back to the 18 th century. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The last owner of the Neo-Romanesque style mansion was Carl von Matzenauer. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Towards the end of the Second World War, shelter apartments were arranged in the building. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Only the coat of arms remains intact on the deteriorating building. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The building was once surrounded by a flowering meadow. | TRUE | FALSE |

3. Calculate the sums, then colour in the coat of arms based on the results.

1 x 1 = _____ blue

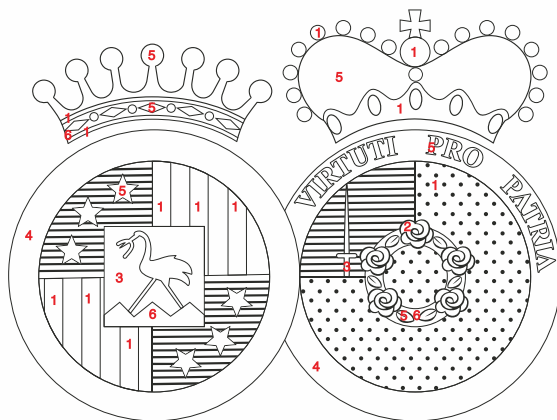
12 : 6 = _____ red

$10 - 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ gray

$$2^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ pink}$$

10 : 2 = _____ golden

$18 : 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ brown



2, 6, 1, 4, 5, 3 // false, false, false, true, false // $1 \times 1 = 1$; $12 \div 6 = 2$; $10 - 7 = 3$; $2^2 = 4$; $10 \div 2 = 5$; $18 \div 3 = 6$

REFORMED CHURCH OF MOTVARJEVCI

The presence of many Evangelical and Reformed believers living in Prekmurje in addition to the Roman Catholic majority is attested by the sacred monuments located in the bilingual area of the Őrség region. One of them is the Reformed Church in Motvarjevci, which is the headquarters of the Reformed Christian Church in Slovenia. The settlement transformed the belfry, built in the early 1900s, into a small church in 1968, with two bells in its tower. The building is in the centre of the village, next to village hall and the sports ground. In the spirit of it being the only Reformed church in Slovenia, the congregation decided to renovate the building in 2014. The minimalist-looking church is characterised by its subdued decoration, and the two bells which still hang in its tower.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ◆ The number of Evangelicals and Reformed believers in Prekmurje is significant. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ There is a Reformed church in Motvarjevci. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The former belfry in the settlement was transformed into a church. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ You can find several Reformed churches throughout Slovenia. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The interior of the building is decorated with colourful frescoes. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Match the years with their correct statements.

- | | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| _____ 1900 | _____ 1968 | _____ 2014 |
| A The church was expanded. | | |
| B The church was renovated. | | |
| C The belfry was converted into a church. | | |
| D The bell was renovated. | | |
| E A belfry was built in Motvarjevci. | | |

3. Complete the sentences.

The Reformed Church in Motvarjevci is the headquarters of the _____.
_____. The former belfry of the settlement was converted into a church, with _____ in its tower. The church in the centre of the village is the _____ Reformed church in Slovenia. The _____ church is characterised by its _____ decoration.

true, false, true, false, false // E, C, B // Reformed Christian Church in Slovenia, two bells, only, minimalist-looking, subdued

ALVARIUM

As we know, without bees, humanity would not be able to live on Earth. And without knowing our past, traditions and culture, it is difficult to remain human in our world. In Motvarjevci, the former house of Géza Vass, which is typical for this area, was revived in this spirit in the spring of 2018, when the Beekeeping Educational and Visitors Centre Alvarium, was ceremonially opened. The ethnographical house called Alvarium – i.e. beehive – demonstrates the tourism concept of Prekmurje for the production and use of bees, beekeeping, and honey production, as well as its role in gastronomy, health care, and its many other uses. The building contains rooms furnished with original renovated furniture while the shelves on the walls contain products related to various beekeeping themes. In the courtyard, an educational path related to beekeeping, accompanied by a colourful beehive, add to the interest of this ethnographical house.



1. Answer the following questions:

From which former building was the Alvarium formed? _____

What is another name for the ethnographical house that became known as Alvarium? _____

What does the Latin term *alvarium* mean? _____

What does the visitors centre focus on presenting? _____

What can be found in the courtyard surrounding the building? _____

2. Connect the given expressions with the corresponding drawing and explanation.

A Carniolan honey bee	1		G A sweet, edible substance produced from the nectar of the flower.
B honey	2		H A construction made of wax produced by the bees themselves - they store honey in it and hatch their young.
C honeycomb	3		I An object that emits smoke, which beekeepers use to keep the bees away from themselves.
D beehive	4		J An artificial home made for bees.
E hive	5		K A type of honeybee native to Slovenia.
F smoker	6		L A structure usually made of straw, in which bees are kept.

3. Find and underline the odd one out.

beehive honeycomb harvest hive educational trail

from the former house of Géza Vass, which is a typical house for this area; Beekeeping Educational and Visitors Centre; beehive; bees, beekeeping, the production and use of honey, as well as its role in gastronomy, health care, and its many other uses; an educational path related to beekeeping, accompanied by a colourful beehive // A5K, B3G, C6H, D1J, E4L, F2I // harvest

HONEYBREAD

Bees play a vital role in the existence of humanity, as they are important pollinators, ensuring sustainable agriculture and biodiversity, and contributing to climate change mitigation and environmental preservation. The rich beekeeping tradition forms the basis of many beekeeping experiences not only in Prekmurje but also in other areas of Slovenia. Beekeeping contributes both to preserving the cultural heritage of the local population and to the preparation of traditional dishes. A typical example of this is the making and decoration of honeybread biscuits, which is closely related to Christmas preparations. In Prekmurje, it is widely popular to dye honeybread by spreading it with red food colouring and then decorating it with icing made from egg whites, icing sugar and lemon juice, which not only appears as a beautiful decoration, but is, after all, also very tasty.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ◆ Bees actually do not play an important role in people's lives. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Beekeeping traditions are of utmost importance in Slovenia. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Honey is an important ingredient in the preparation of traditional dishes. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Honeybread also has a decorative function. | TRUE | FALSE |

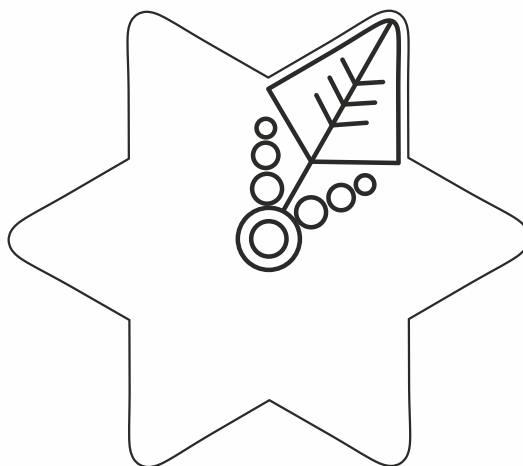
2. Answer the following questions:

Why do bees play a significant role in the existence of mankind? _____

What is closely related to Christmas preparations in the Prekmurje region? _____

Which is the most popular method for dyeing honeybread in the region? _____

3. Complete the drawing based on the given pattern.



false, true, true, true // they are important pollinators, they ensure sustainable agriculture and biodiversity, they contribute to climate change mitigation and environmental preservation; the making and decoration of honeybread biscuits; spreading it with red food colouring and then decorating it with icing made from egg whites, icing sugar and lemon juice

VOGLER'S HOUSE

In the middle of the Motvarjevci forest stands Vogler's House, built in 1934. János Vogler built the house at the urging of his wife, as his beloved longed for a calm and reclusive life. Because she was deeply religious, she had a statue of Mary erected on a pine tree near the building. After her death, the statue was transferred to another tree as the pine tree was used to make a coffin for her. With the beginning of World War II, the house was abandoned, and in January 1945, it became a refuge and hideout for the partisan unit called “Prekmurska četa”. In their honour, a memorial plaque was placed on the wall of the building, and a museum section was created in the inner rooms. The hunting lodge is now considered a cultural monument.



1. Put the following statements in chronological order by numbering them (1–6).

___ The building was the hideout of a partisan unit.

___ The use of the house recedes into the background.

___ A statue of Mary is placed on a tree near the house.

___ Vogler's house is turned into a museum.

___ Vogler's house is built.

___ The statue of Mary is moved.

2. Complete the sentences.

Vogler's House, which stands in the middle of the _____ forest, was built by _____. His wife was deeply religious, therefore she had a _____ erected on a pine tree near the building. After her death, the statue was transferred to another tree as the pine tree was used to make a _____ for her. During World War II, the partisan unit called _____ used it as a refuge. The house is now considered a _____.

3. Find and underline the odd one out.

a) calm selfish religious reclusive

b) hideout refuge museum sanctuary

5, 4, 2, 6, 1, 3 // Motvarjevci, János Vogler, statue of Mary, coffin, "Prekmurska četa", cultural monument // selfish, sanctuary

LAKE BUKOVNICA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

The forested area of Lake Bukovnica, also known as an angler's paradise, is of artificial origin, perfect for walking, jogging, cycling and even mushroom picking. On a small hill, in the immediate vicinity of the lake, is the Chapel of St. Vitus, on the site of which once stood only a wooden cross. In 1828, residents erected a chapel on the site of the cross, where on the first Sunday after 15th June, St. Vitus Day is celebrated annually. Nearby is St. Vitus' Well. According to locals, its water has healing powers, so visitors often wash their faces and eyes and quench their thirst in hope of the miraculous power of the water. Nature's bounty has made the area even more valuable with energy points, which have a calming and stress-relieving effect on people. Repeated stays at these energy points can alleviate health problems and have a beneficial effect on one's physical and mental well-being.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ◆ The basin of Lake Bukovnica was formed by tectonic movements. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The Chapel of St. Vitus is located in the village close to the lake. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ St. Vitus' Day is celebrated on the 15 th of July. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ There is also a well near the chapel. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The area is rich in energy points. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Answer the following questions:

The forested part of Lake Bukovnica is suitable for which activities? _____

What previously stood on the site of the Chapel of St. Vitus? _____

When was the chapel built? _____

Why is the well that springs near the chapel so special? _____

3. Complete the sentences.

In the vicinity of the _____ Lake Bukovnica stands the _____ where St. Vitus' Day is celebrated annually around the 15th of _____. Nearby is _____ with healing powers. Visitors wash their faces and quench their thirst in hope of the _____ power of the water. The area is rich in _____. These are thought to have a beneficial effect on our _____, as well as our _____ well-being.

false, false, false, true, true // for walking, jogging, cycling and mushroom picking; a wooden cross; in 1828; its water is supposed to have healing powers // artificial, Chapel of St. Vitus, June, St. Vitus' Well, miraculous, energy points, health, physical and mental

HOUSE OF GYÖRGY DOBRONOKI

One of Dobrovnik's attractions is the House of György Dobronoki, which opened in 2006, where a collection of local history and ethnography can be seen. The building was named after the Jesuit teacher György Dobronoki, a famous native of the village and the first rector of the University of Trnava who lived in the village in the 17th century. In the 20th century, the building was a notary's residence, a doctor's living quarters, and later even functioned as a tavern for a while. All those who enter through the big wooden door today are carried back to the past as, with the help of various old documents, they can gain an insight into the life of György Dobronoki, learn about the past of the local parish and Church of St. Jacob. The exhibited clothing, old furniture, as well as photographs recovered from the depths of drawers and boxes provide insight into the life and traditions of the former inhabitants of the settlement.



1. Answer the following questions:

When was the House of György Dobronoki opened? _____

Who was György Dobronoki? _____

Where and when was György Dobronoki born? _____

What does the exhibition provide an insight into? _____

2. Complete the sentences.

In the House of György Dobronoki which is located in the centre of Dobrovnik, visitors can see the collection of _____ and _____.

In the past, the building served as a _____, a _____, _____, and later even functioned as a _____. The building that now functions as an ethnographical house, provides insight into the _____ of the settlement.

3. Solve the following anagrams:

DTIRATINO _____

YRGÖGY NOBODOIRK _____

ILCLECTONO FO OALCL OISTYHR _____

In 2006; a Jesuit teacher, famous native of the village, the first rector of the University of Trnava; in Dobrovnik, in the 17th century; into the life and traditions of the former inhabitants of the settlement // local history, ethnography; notary's residence, doctor's living quarters, tavern; past // tradition, György Dobronoki, collection of local history

HOUSE OF CRAFTS

In 2018, the House of Crafts in the courtyard of the György Dobronoki House was ceremonially opened. The purpose of establishing the object was to preserve the cultural values of the Hungarian minority living in Prekmurje, to revive the traditional handicrafts, to pass on traditions and to promote the tourist development of the region. In the house you can see products made of corn husks, wicker and other natural materials, including various corn husk figures, and both small and large baskets woven from corn husks or wicker. It is also worth admiring the beautiful honeybread biscuits and the Easter eggs that were decorated using the batik technique. In addition, the House of Crafts also offers a venue for various thematic workshops, exhibitions, camps and lectures.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ The House of György Dobronoki was opened in 2018. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Among other things, the exhibition in the building presents the crafts of the past. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Various household items made of natural materials can be viewed. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ It often hosts various workshops. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Match the given expressions with the corresponding drawing and statement.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| A Easter eggs in batik technique | 1 |  | E a product made of woven corn husks |
| B woven basket | 2 |  | F biscuits sweetened with honey, often dyed red and decorated with icing |
| C honeybread biscuits | 3 |  | G a product often woven from willow or hazel canes |
| D wicker basket | 4 |  | H product decorated with beeswax and dyed in red and black |

3. Find and underline the odd one out.

- a) Corn husk figurine woven basket Easter egg old documents
- b) presentation exhibition concert workshop

false, true, true, true // A3H, B4E, C1F, D2G // old documents, concert

CORN HUSKS

In days gone by, one of the basic requirements of village life was that people could make everyday objects from various natural materials. From this point of view, corn husks can be said to be very versatile, as various toys, decorative and everyday objects can be made from them. They were also a popular natural material in Prekmurje where corn husks were once used in peasant households to stuff mattresses, to tie the mouths of jars with their wide leaves, to twist into ropes for drying clothes, and they were even placed under bread in the oven while baking. Baskets woven from corn husks, called "cekker", also played a significant part in people's everyday lives, as they were used to transport food to the field, and girls also used them as a school bag. However, the preparation of products made from corn husks requires a lot of patience, as well as thoroughness and precision.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ People once made their own household items. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The expressions 'corn husk' and 'corn hull' mean the same. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Corn husks were mainly used to make toys for children. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Woven baskets used to play a decorative role. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The making of corn husk products does not require in-depth knowledge. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Answer the following questions:

What kind of objects used to be made out of corn husks? _____

What else did people use corn husks for in the olden days? _____

Why did woven baskets play a significant role in the past? _____

What was needed to create the desired product? _____

3. Find and underline the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------|
| a) woven basket | yarn | school bag | rope |
| b) thorough | consistent | precise | patient |

true, true, false, false, false // toys, decorative and household items; for stuffing mattresses, to tie the mouths of jars, to twist them into ropes, for placing under bread in the oven while baking; because they were used to transport food to the field; a lot of patience, as well as thoroughness and precision // yarn, consistent

WEAVING

Weaving bears a history stretching back thousands of years. The material used in weaving was most often willow and hazel, less often birch. Experts and craftsmen working with unprocessed, buff or green rods were widely referred to as “kaskötő” in Hungarian, while craftsmen who did the finer work out of buff rods were called basket weavers – they made breadbaskets, handbaskets and suitcase-like travel baskets with lids. The industrial regulations of the late 19th century required a license for weaving, but basket weavers continued to work in the villages, they just simply did not sell their products at markets or fairs, but made them for their own purposes, or to satisfy local needs. Weavers usually put the pots and baskets on their knees or between their legs while weaving, and used a knife-like appliance named “szurkáló” (bodkin in English) to pierce the rods while weaving.



1. Answer the following questions.

What kind of rods were used in the past to weave baskets? _____

What kind of household items did they usually make? _____

When did a license become mandatory for selling the products? _____

What method was used to weave the baskets? _____

What tool was used to pierce the rods while weaving? _____

2. Complete the sentences.

Weaving bears a history stretching back _____. The material needed for weaving was easily available and most often _____ and _____, and less often _____ were used. After the industrial regulations of the late 19th century, some craftsmen did not sell their products at markets or fairs but made them for their _____, or to satisfy local _____.

3. Use the text to define the following terms:

Kaskötő: _____

Basket weaver: _____

unprocessed, buff or green rods; breadbaskets, handbaskets and suitcase-like travel baskets with lids; from the late 19th century; they put the pots and baskets on their knees or between their legs while weaving; bodkin // thousands of years, willow, hazel, birch, own purposes, needs // Kaskötő: experts and craftsmen working with unprocessed, buff or green rods; Basket weaver: craftsmen who did the finer work out of buff rods

EASTER EGGS DECORATED USING THE BATIK TECHNIQUE

The rich folk tradition of the bilingual area of Prekmurje is revealed, among other things, by the unique Easter eggs painted in red and black and decorated with a special utensil that holds beeswax for drawing on the eggs. The batik technique has been known and used in Dobrovnik since the 1800s. To make this type of decorated Easter eggs, you need a special pencil, beeswax, a candle flame to melt it, and red and black paint to dye the eggs. The eggshell is decorated with typical patterns using the beeswax pencil and then soaked in red until it dyes the egg neatly. The selected red surfaces are then covered with wax and the egg is dipped in black paint and left to soak for some time. Finally, the wax is melted off the egg over a flame. That is when the white, red and black patterns emerge. To give the egg a beautiful shine, it is coated with fat or oil.



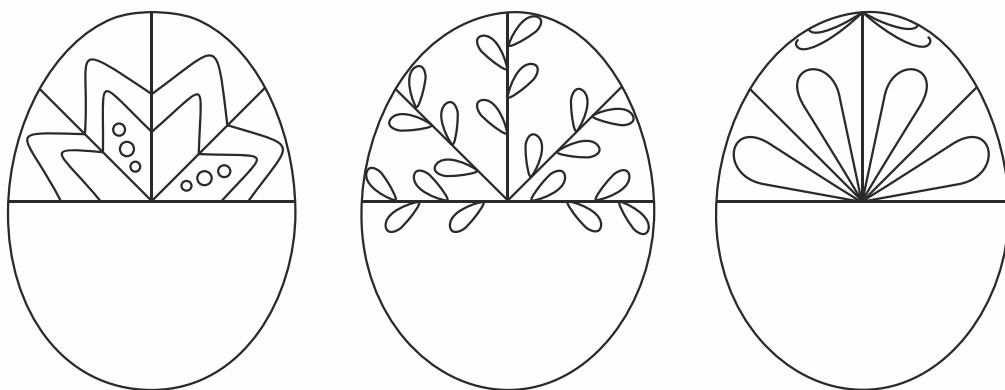
1. Complete the sentences.

The bilingual area of Prekmurje has a rich _____. To decorate Easter eggs in the _____ technique, we need a special _____, _____, a _____ to melt it, and _____ and _____ paint to dye the eggs. This technique is the most popular in _____ and has been used since the 1800s.

2. Put the following statements in chronological order by numbering them (1–6).

- ___ It is soaked in red paint.
- ___ The beeswax is melted from the egg.
- ___ The selected parts are covered again with beeswax.
- ___ The eggshell is decorated using beeswax.
- ___ It is soaked in black paint.
- ___ It is coated with fat or oil.

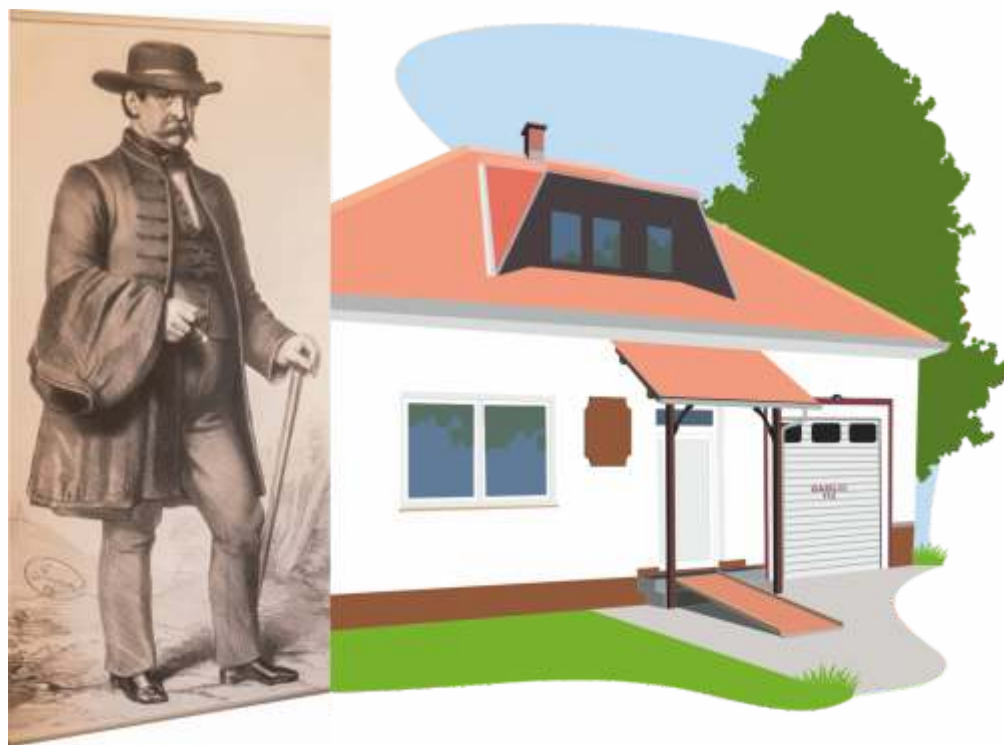
3. Complete the drawings based on the given pattern.



folk tradition, batik, pencil, beeswax, candle flame, red, black, Dobrovnik // 2, 5, 3, 1, 4, 6

THE FERENC DEÁK MEMORIAL ROOM

Ferenc Deák, a Hungarian politician, lawyer, statesman, Member of Parliament, the so-called “wise man of the fatherland”, had his roots in the settlement of Žitkovci near Dobrovnik. Deák was born in Söjtör, but his family originated from the village of Žitkovci. According to reliable sources, his ancestors were already residents of the small village in the 17th century, and several documents have survived dating from the beginning of the 1700s in which members of the Deák family are listed as residents of Žitkovci. The first known member of the family, János Deák, had his own vineyard and arable land in 1644 in the area of Dobrovnik. In honour of this fact, a memorial plaque was erected at the local village hall and fire station, and in 1997, the Ferenc Deák Memorial Room was opened in the building, in which we can also gain an insight into the ethnography of the region of Hetés through the authentic heritage objects exhibited.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ Ferenc Deák also worked as a teacher. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ According to reliable sources, his ancestors were already residents of the village in the 1500s. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The first known member of the family was József Deák. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ A commemorative plaque was erected at the local village hall and fire station in Žitkovci. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Among other things, the Ferenc Deák Memorial Room offers an insight into the ethnography of the Hetés region. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Match the years with their correct statements.

_____ 1644 _____ 1700 _____ 1997

- A Construction work on the family home began.
- B János Deák owned a vineyard and arable land.
- C The Ferenc Deák Memorial Room was opened to the public.
- D The local village hall and fire station was renovated.
- E Members of the Deák family were registered as residents of Žitkovci.

3. Complete the sentences.

Ferenc Deák's roots are connected to the village of Žitkovci near _____. Deák was born in _____ but his ancestors were already residents of the village in the _____. _____ Deák, the first known member of the family, owned a vineyard and arable land. In the building housing the local village hall and the fire station, the Ferenc Deák _____ was opened to the public, in which we can gain an insight into the ethnography of the region of _____ through the authentic heritage objects exhibited.

false, false, false, true, false // B, E, C // Dobrovnik, Söjtör, 17th century, János, Memorial Room, Hetés

EMBROIDERY AND WOVEN TEXTILES OF THE HETÉS REGION

Hetés embroidery has a very rich tradition in Prekmurje. Most often you can see it on tablecloths, shawls and other items of clothing. The most famous is the white linen embroidery, characterised by small floral patterns sewn on white canvas with white thread. Later, red and blue thread was also used. The other well-known embroidery of the region is the colourful Hetés wool embroidery. The most significant of these are the decorations on black aprons, embroidered with cotton thread of various colours and thicknesses. One of the most characteristic creations of Hungarian folk textile culture is the Hetés woven fabric made of flax and hemp, enriched with dark red patterns. The fabric is an important element of attire and home culture – among others, towels, tablecloths and sheets were made from it. The spinning and weaving of flax and hemp was done by the women themselves, and their daughters were introduced to the craft around the age of 14.



1. Group the statements accordingly.

Hetés embroidery

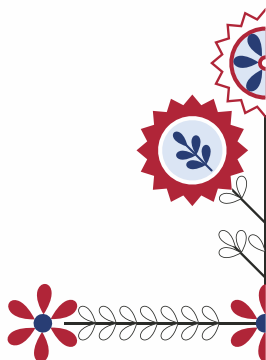
made of flax and hemp
decoration on black aprons
an important element of interior design
most often seen on tablecloths and shawls
characterised by small flower patterns
enriched with dark red patterns

Hetés woven textiles

2. Complete the sentences.

In Prekmurje, _____ types of the characteristic Hetés embroidery have a rich tradition. One of them is _____ embroidery, characterised by white flowers sewn onto white linen with white _____. Later, _____ and _____ yarns were also used. The other is the colourful _____ embroidery, which mainly appears as a decoration on _____. A well-known creation of the Hungarian folk _____ are the Hetés _____, from which sheets, _____ and _____ used to be made.

3. Complete the drawing based on the given pattern.



Hetés embroidery: decoration on black aprons, most often seen on tablecloths and shawls, characterised by small flower patterns; Hetés woven textiles: made of flax and hemp, an important element of interior design, enriched with dark red patterns // two, white linen, thread, red, blue, wool, black aprons, interior design, woven textiles, towels, tablecloths

STRIPPING FEATHERS

On former peasant farms, there were many things that could be done by the community working together and helping one another. After the crops had been harvested and the field work was completed, the people could rest. On long winter evenings, villagers often passed the time together. People went from house to house, helping each other weaving, cornhusking, slaughtering pigs, and stripping feathers. They usually started plucking the feathers of ducks and geese in late October or early November because the birds would have shed their feathers by then anyway. True skill was required for this procedure since careless hands could easily injure the goose's skin. The feathers collected in this way were stripped by the women in the evenings. The stripped feathers ended up in eiderdowns and pillows, or beautifully embroidered or woven cushions.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ◆ In olden times, the villagers often helped each other to carry out the necessary work. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The villagers met more often in the winter. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Stripping feathers was a joint task involving the immediate family. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The stripped feathers were put in duvets as well. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Answer the following questions:

Which tasks did people help one another with? _____

When do ducks and geese have their feathers plucked? _____

Why is it said that expertise is required for the above procedure? _____

Who used to pluck feathers? _____

What were the stripped feathers used for? _____

3. Find and underline the odd one out.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|---------|
| a) decorative | pillow | eiderdown | mattress | cushion |
| b) pig slaughter | cornhusking | stripping feathers | sowing | |

true, true, false, true // weaving, cornhusking, pig slaughter, stripping feathers; in late October or early November because the birds would have shed their feathers by then anyway; since careless hands could easily injure the goose's skin; women; eiderdowns, pillows, embroidered or woven decorative cushions // mattress, sowing

HETÉS FRIENDSHIP PARK

The borderland landscape opens endless horizons and creates boundless friendships. In 2014, the Hetés Friendship Park was ceremonially opened on the green border between the villages of Žitkovci in Slovenia and Bödeháza in Hungary, next to the cartroad. This area was once a border strip, but today it has taken on a new image and has become a popular hiking spot, hosting various events. The park is a symbol of the friendship and unity of the two settlements. The area also houses the monument named Borderless Bird, which was created by the artists Anita Balog and László Árvay. The bird, as a symbol of freedom, was made from locally obtained pieces and elements of the Iron Curtain which used to exist between the two villages. At the actual location of the border, there is a cross and a monument with the date of accession to the European Union on 1st May, 2004.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ The border crossing between Žitkovci and Bödeháza was opened in 2014. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The Hetés Friendship Park was created in the area of the former border strip. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The area serves as a venue for various programmes. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The bird symbolises wildlife. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ A wooden monument once stood at the site of the border. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Complete the sentences.

Hetés Friendship Park is located on the green border between Bödeháza and _____. The former border strip has now become a popular _____. The park symbolises the _____ and unity of the two settlements, while the Borderless Bird monument created by Anita Balog and _____ symbolises _____. In the place of the former border strip a _____ and a _____ with the date of the entry to the European Union were erected.

3. Based on the text, write a short description of the Borderless bird in the picture.



false, true, true, false, false // Žitkovci, hiking spot, friendship, László Árvay, freedom, cross, memorial // The monument stands on the green border between Žitkovci in Slovenia and Bödeháza in Hungary, and is the work of the artists Anita Balog and László Árvay. The bird, as a symbol of freedom, was made from locally obtained pieces and elements of the Iron Curtain which used to exist between the two villages.

SKIRTED BELFRIES

In addition to the Őrség and Göcsej regions, Hetés is also considered an area abounding in belfries, which is probably because the region is rich in forests and the men used to be great masters of woodworking. Their vernacular name was given by the skirted shape of their roof structure. The size of the belfries is characterised by the fact that they are usually the same height as the village buildings or stand out only slightly. In the Prekmurje region, more precisely around Lendava, there are skirted belfries still standing, one of them in the village of Kamovci (according to some sources it was built in 1737, while others say around 1870), another can also be found in the village of Genterovci (its date of erection is uncertain, some say it was built in 1860, others in 1889) and one in the village of Pince (presumed to have been made in the first half of the 1800s).



1. Using numbers (1–3), put the three belfries of Prekmurje in order according to the date of their supposed construction. Start with the oldest.
-

___ Genterovci

___ Kamovci

___ Pince

2. Complete the sentences.
-

The region of _____, which includes some settlements in the Mura region, is an area rich in belfries. This is due to the fact that the men in the given area were once masters of _____. The name of the belfries stems from the _____ shape of the buildings' roof structure. They were usually the _____ height as the other buildings in the village. In the Lendava region, there are only _____ skirted belfries left today.

3. Complete the drawing based on the given pattern.
-



3, 1, 2 // Hetés, woodworking, skirted, same, three

JEWISH CEMETERY AND SYNAGOGUE

Dolga vas is home to the second largest remaining Jewish cemetery in Slovenia, where members of the Jewish community were buried from the 1830s. The tombstones facing Jerusalem bear Jewish names written in Latin script and Hebrew. The cemetery is still well cared for, although there are no descendants of the Jews of Lendava alive today. Because of this, the pebbles on the tombstones have also become scarce. Only a few kilometres away, in the centre of Lendava, stands the synagogue, the most significant architectural monument of the once numerous Jewish community of Dolnja Lendava. It reflects the community's past, social role and culture. Its construction began in 1866 under the guidance of Rabbi Moses Schacherlesz. When it was still a venue for religious ceremonies, its main part included 80 seats for men, while the gallery section accommodated 60 women. It served as a place of worship until 1944, when religious services ceased following the deportation of the Jews.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ The second largest Jewish cemetery in the country is located in Dolga vas. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Names written in Latin and Aramaic script can be read on the tombstones. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Pebbles used to be placed on the gravestones of the Jews. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The synagogue in the hills of Lendava is considered an important centre of Judaism. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The sanctuary was built based on the plans of Mózes Schacherlesz. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Match the years with their correct statements.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| ___ 1830 | ___ 1866 | ___ 1944 |
| A The original function of the synagogue ceased. | | |
| B Rabbi Mózes Schacherlesz performed ceremonies in the synagogue. | | |
| C The building of the synagogue began. | | |
| D The Jewish community began burying their loved ones in the Jewish cemetery. | | |
| E Religious ceremonies began to be held in the synagogue. | | |

3. Complete the sentences.

Members of the Jewish community began to be buried in the _____ cemetery in Dolga vas from 1830. Jewish names inscribed in _____ and _____ can be read on the tombstones. Not far from Dolga vas, in the centre of _____, is the sanctuary of the Jewish community, the _____. The building reflects the _____ past, _____ role and _____ of the community. As a sacred facility, it was able to accommodate approximately _____ people.

true, false, true, false, false // D, C, A // Jewish, Latin, Hebrew, Lendava, synagogue, historical, social, culture, 140

THEATRE AND CONCERT HALL

The striking building in the heart of Lendava was built according to the plans of the world-famous Hungarian architect Imre Makovecz. The result of the lengthy construction work was completed by 2004. Makovecz was a supporter of organic architecture, so he remained faithful to this style when designing the cultural centre in Lendava. As a result, the use of natural materials was a priority, while the exterior and interior decoration are dominated by folk, national and civic motifs typical of the region alongside the River Mura. The 444-seat hall, with its large stage and professional equipment, hosts various concerts, theatrical performances, operettas and congress events. In the foyer of the building, various exhibitions are organised as well. In the square in front of the facility stands a bust of György Zala, the famous sculptor from Dolnja Lendava.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ Construction of the Lendava Theatre and Concert Hall was completed in 2004. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Imre Makovecz was a devotee of organic architecture. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The building is partly characterised by folk motifs. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ In front of the theatre stands a bust made by György Zala. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Answer the following questions:

Based on whose plans was the Lendava Theatre and Concert Hall built? _____

In what form does the use of natural materials for decoration appear in it? _____

Which events does the facility host? _____

Whose bust stands in front of the building? _____

3. Solve the following anagrams:

E O C A K V Z M _____

A N V E L D A _____

A A L Z _____

A U M R _____

true, true, true, false // Imre Makovecz; the exterior and interior decoration which are dominated by folk, national and civic motifs typical of the region alongside the River Mura; concerts, theatrical performances, operettas, congress events, exhibitions; György Zala's // Makovecz, Lendava, Zala, Mura

POSTILLÁK MEMORIAL

In 1573, a printing house was established in Dolnja Lendava, which was, at the time, extremely significant for Hungarian Protestantism. Rudolf Hoffhalter's printing house produced several well-known publications, including the sermons of the Lutheran preacher György Kultsár, a book that is considered the first printed book in what is now Slovenia. Kultsár wrote three books in Hungarian in the spirit of the Reformation, the most important of which is *Postillák, azaz Szentírás-magyarázatok* (Interpretations of the Holy Scriptures) from 1574. Thanks to this book, the preacher became one of the outstanding figures of old Hungarian literature. The successive editions of the book over the centuries suggest that the Protestant clergy held Kultsár's works in high esteem and proudly preached the lessons contained therein. By casting the book in bronze, the community commemorated the Lutheran preacher. The memorial, which can be viewed near the synagogue and the Theatre and Concert Hall, is the work of sculptor János Bérés.



1. Answer the following questions:

Where and when was the printing house established in which György Kulcsár's books were printed? _____

How many books written in Hungarian and in the spirit of the Reformation were written by Kulcsár? _____

With which book did the Lutheran preacher become known? _____

How was the preacher commemorated? _____

Who is the artist that made the statue? _____

2. Complete the sentences.

The printing house in Dolnja Lendava played an important role in _____. The owner of the printing house was _____.

The sermons of György Kulcsár were published in his printing house. The book containing his sermons is considered the _____ printed book in what is now _____. With the book *Postillák*, written in _____, he became a prominent figure in old _____ literature. The significance of this publication is evidenced by its having several _____.

3. Connect the people with the matching statements.

János Béres

pharmacist

Rudolf Hoffhalter

notary

printer

György Kulcsár

preacher

sculptor

teacher

In Dolnja Lendava, in 1573; three; Postillák, azaz Szentírás-magyarázatok (Interpretations of the Holy Scriptures); by casting the book in bronze; János Béres // Hungarian Protestantism, Rudolf Hoffhalter, first, Slovenia, in 1574, Hungarian, editions // János Béres: sculptor; Rudolf Hoffhalter: printer; György Kulcsár: preacher

MUSEUM OF BOURGEOISIE, PRINTING AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURE

The local history exhibition entitled *The Bourgeoisie, Printing and Umbrella Manufacture of the Town of Lendava* is housed in the former bourgeoisie house at Glavna ulica 52. Upon entering the building, we are presented with examples of the bourgeois way of life: a study and a salon. On the left is the pharmacy equipment bearing a rich history, which is extremely valuable from the point of view of pharmaceutical history, as the first pharmacy in Prekmurje, the so-called "Szentháromság Patika" (Holy Trinity Pharmacy in English), was founded in Dolnja Lendava as early as 1835. Lendava also boasted the first umbrella factory founded in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the umbrella production process can also be observed here. Special attention is paid to the era of printing in Lendava dating back to 1889, which was primarily based on the efforts of printer Ernő Balkányi, and, as a result, the printing industry in Lendava became extremely significant by the end of the 1910s.



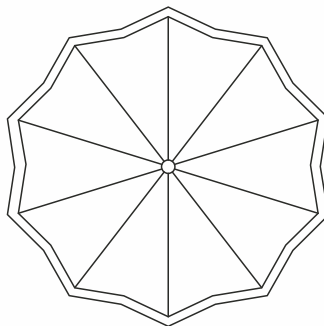
1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ The Museum of Bourgeoisie, Printing and Umbrella Manufacture is in the centre of Lendava. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Among other things, the equipment of the former pharmacy can be viewed in the building. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The first pharmacy and umbrella manufacturer in Prekmurje were founded in Dolnja Lendava. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Printing started in the 18 th century also plays an important role. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Complete the sentences.

The Museum of Bourgeoisie, Printing and Umbrella Manufacture in Lendava is housed in a former _____. The civic life of that time is evidenced by the furnishings in the _____ and the _____. The exhibition presenting the pharmacy equipment, which is valuable from the point of view of _____, as well as the processes of _____ are also of special value, as the first pharmacy known as _____ and the first umbrella factory were founded in Prekmurje. The exhibition presenting the history of printing in Lendava that started in _____ also plays an important role in the museum, and the key figure of those aspirations was _____.

3. Let your imagination run wild. Decorate and colour the umbrella.



true, true, true, false // bourgeois house, study, salon, pharmaceutical history, umbrella manufacturing, "Szentháromság Patika" (Holy Trinity Pharmacy in English), in 1889, Ernő Balkányi

LENDAVA CASTLE AND GALLERY-MUSEUM

On the hill that stretches above the town stands Lendava Castle, which played a significant role throughout the town's history. It is believed that there already existed a fortress on this site in the 10th century. After the 1240s, after the Tartar invasion, the castle of Lendava was built. The building was exposed to many dangers throughout its history. In 1973, the Lendava Gallery-Museum was housed in the premises of the castle, where historical objects, relics, distinguishing objects and traditions of the region are collected, examined, stored and exhibited. Visitors can see permanent and temporary exhibitions in the castle. The permanent exhibitions include the memorial room of György Zala, the memorial room of Štefan Galič and his butterfly collection, the historical exhibition *Castle on the Lookout* with replicas of mediaeval weapons, the ethnographic exhibition, the exhibition of stone remains and sacred objects of the Lendava region, as well as the collection of bronze sculptures made at the annual International Art Colony in Lendava.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ◆ The castle of Lendava was already standing in the 10 th century. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The building has been subject to regular attacks throughout history. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Since the second half of the 20 th century, it has housed the Lendava Gallery-Museum. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ In addition to permanent exhibitions, the museum also offers temporary exhibitions. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Complete the sentences.

The castle of Lendava was built after the _____, before that a _____ stood in its place. Since 1973, the castle has housed the institution of the _____ . Among the wide range of permanent exhibitions you can visit the memorial rooms of _____ and _____, the historical exhibition entitled _____, and the collection of _____ made at the International Art Colony in Lendava.

3. Find and underline the odd one out.

- a) bronze sculptures stone remains butterfly collection media art sacred objects
- b) presenting selling collecting storing examining

false, true, true, true // 1240s, fortress, Lendava Gallery-Museum, György Zala, István Gálics, Castle on the Lookout, bronze sculptures // media art, selling

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND MUMMY OF MIHÁLY HADIK

On the hill above Lendava, on a high peak rising from the vineyards, stands the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, the construction of which was initiated by the distinguished Gludovácž family after the wars against the Turks in 1727-28. The Baroque-style building's notability lies, among other things, in the fact that, according to folklore, it houses the mummy of Mihály Hadik, Captain of Lendava, one of the heroes of the anti-Turkish struggles led by Kristóf Bánffy in the 1600s. The mummy was placed in a glass coffin after it was found. The tomb of the Kakasdi Hajós family can also be found here, the most famous of them being the leading figure of embourgeoisement in Dolnja Lendava, Mihály Kakasdi Hajós. Around the chapel lies the oldest cemetery in Lendava. In connection with this, it is important to mention the tomb made by sculptor György Zala in honour of Rick Roman, which is the artist's only original work in Lendava. Prekmurje graphic artist Štefan Galič also rests in the cemetery, and mention should be made of a family graveyard in which the remains of Captain János N. Ráth can be found.



1. Are the statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ Construction of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity began even before the anti-Turkish wars. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ In the chapel you can see the mummy of Kristóf Bánffy. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The chapel also houses the tomb of the Kakasdi Hajós family. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The only original work of György Zala in Lendava can be found in the cemetery next to the chapel. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Answer the following questions:

When and on whose initiative did the construction of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity begin? _____

What is the main attraction of the chapel? _____

Who made Rick Roman's tombstone? _____

Who else found final rest in the cemetery next to the chapel? _____

3. Connect the individuals with the corresponding statement.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---|
| A | Kristóf Bánffy | 1 | the leading figure of embourgeoisement |
| B | István Gálics | 2 | initiator of the construction of the chapel |
| C | the Gludovác family | 3 | captain |
| D | Mihály Hadik | 4 | leader of anti-Turkish struggles |
| E | Mihály Kakasdi Hajós | 5 | sculptor |
| F | János Ráth N. | 6 | graphic artist |
| G | Zala György | 7 | captain |

false, false, true, true // after the wars against the Turks, initiated by the distinguished Gludovác family in 1727-28; it houses the mummy of Mihály Hadik, Captain of Lendava; György Zala; István Gálics, János Ráth N. // A4, B6, C2, D7, E1, F3, G5

LEGEND OF MIHÁLY HADIK AND PIROSKA BÁNFFY

According to folklore, Captain Mihály Hadik was the greatest hero of the battles against the Turks led by Kristóf Bánffy of Dolnja Lendava in the early 1600s, and several legends have survived about his life and his love, his struggle with the Turks, his death and his mummification. Some tell the story that the lord of the castle of Lendava had a daughter, Piroska Bánffy, with whom Mihály Hadik was in love. However, he had a rival, a young Turkish man. One day, they started to duel. The clash was also witnessed by Piroska, who watched it from a castle window. Suddenly, she saw one of the young men falling — it was the young Turkish man. But she thought Hadik was the one who had lost the fight. Seeing this, she didn't want to live anymore, so she jumped out of the castle window. As a sign of mourning, the lord of the castle had that same window walled up and painted on it a black picture of the Virgin Mary.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ◆ Mihály Hadik has many legends associated with his name. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ He is known as the greatest hero of the clashes with the Turks. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ His corpse remained since it was mummified. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Hadik fled from the clash with the Turks. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The lord of the castle had the door of the building walled up. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Answer the following questions:

When did the battles against the Turks in which Mihály Hadik fought take place?

Who led the fighting in Dolnja Lendava? _____

What do the surviving stories about Mihály Hadik recount? _____

What was the name of Mihály Hadik's chosen one? _____

3. Briefly describe the love story of Mihály Hadik and Piroska Bánffy.

Use the following phrases in your text:

worshipping, clashing, contemplating, mourning, broken heart, in memory of

true, true, true, false, false // in the early 1600s; Kristóf Bánffy; his life and his love, his struggle with the Turks, his death and his mummification; Piroska Bánffy

PARISH CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE OF ALEXANDRIA

The predecessor of the present Parish Church of St. Catherine of Alexandria was probably the church erected in 1608 by Kristóf Bánffy to commemorate the battles against the Turks. After the Bánffy family had died out, the Esterházy family built a smaller church on the site of the present church, and later, around the 1750s, the Baroque church as we see it today. Above its entrance is an inscription in Latin bearing the year 1751 and the following text: "I was built as the result of a pious vow in honour of St. Catherine, virgin and martyr." The inscription also indicates that Saint Catherine of Alexandria became the patron of the church in honour of a female member of the Esterházy family. The Baroque tower and high altar of the church are of considerable artistic value. In the past, the ceiling was decorated with frescoes, but during various renovations they were repainted. There are three statues in the square next to the church: a statue of St. Florian, the patron saint of firefighters, a statue of St. Stephen in honour of the millennium of the foundation of the Hungarian state, and a statue of Anton Martin Slomšek, former Bishop of Maribor.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ◆ The church that was erected in 1608 was built by the Esterházy family. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The first church was built to commemorate the battles against the Turks. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The tower of the church has realistic features. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The ceiling is still partly decorated with frescoes. | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Answer the following questions:

When and who built the church that still stands today? _____

What style was it built in? _____

What does the text above the entrance say? _____

What does the text refer to? _____

How many sculptures are there in the square next to the church? _____

3. Connect the people with the statement that matches them.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A Anton Martin Slomšek | 1 state founder |
| | 2 the patron saint of architects |
| B Saint Florian | 3 pope |
| | 4 Bishop of Maribor |
| C Stephen I of Hungary | 5 patron saint of firefighters |

false, true, false, false // the Esterházy family around the 1750s, Baroque style, "I was built as the result of a pious vow in honour of St. Catherine, virgin and martyr."; it indicates that Saint Catherine of Alexandria became the patron of the church in honour of a female member of the Esterházy family; three // A4, B5, C1

TRADITIONAL PATRON SAINTS' DAYS AND FAIRS

Patron Saints' Days and fairs were once very popular across the settlements of the region. The naming of these events was associated with the saint of the church or chapel of the village. This treasured tradition has not been forgotten in Prekmurje – not even in Lendava or Dobrovnik. On 25th November, the annual St. Catherine's Day and Handicraft Fair takes place in Lendava to revive the customs of the fairs of the olden days. Dobrovnik is no different. The village's central fair is held on 25th July, named after the patron saint of the local church, St. Jacob. The celebration of is an event held next to Lake Bukovnica and St. Vitus' Chapel and is also quite well-attended. Due to its important religious character, many pilgrims still arrive at the site every year. After the Holy Mass, visitors to the event and fair can enjoy the abundance of the many sellers offering their wares, including woodcarvers and potters, as well as craftspeople who make home-woven textiles and makers of honey bread.



1. Are the following statements true or false?

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ◆ Patron saints' days and fairs used to be very popular in the past. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ The names of the patron saints' days and fairs were linked to the patron saint of the settlement's church. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ In Lendava, St. Jacob's Day is a very popular event while Dobrovnik celebrates St. Vitus' Day. | TRUE | FALSE |
| ◆ Many pilgrims arrive to be part of St. Catherine's Day | TRUE | FALSE |

2. Connect the settlements with the corresponding statements related to the fairs.

Dobrovnik

St. Jacob's Day
25th July
church square
25th November
St. Catherine's Day
St. Vitus' Day
Lake Bukovnica

Lendava

3. Solve the following anagrams:

OWOD RCERAV

PTOERT

CISEMTRCAI

GDSOO

true, true, false, false // Dobrovnik: St. Jacob's Day, 25th July, St. Vitus' Day, Lake Bukovnica; Lendava: church square, 25th November, St. Catherine's Day // wood carver, potter, ceramicist, goods

PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE

The area boasts two well-known pilgrimage sites. One of them is the so-called Mother Mary's Tree in the forest Črni log near Radmožanci, which bears a long history. Among the people, there are many legends associated with the shrine, one of them being the story about a man who took an axe to cut down the oak tree over which Mary, the mother of Jesus appeared, but was unable to accomplish his deed, but there are also many stories about various visions of the Virgin Mary and numerous miraculous healings. To this day, many pilgrims who want to feel the power of the shrine come to Mother Mary's Tree. Like Radmožanci, Kot is also an important place of pilgrimage, as the Danijel Halas Memorial Park was established near the oxbow lake of the River Mura. In 1945, the local miller found the body of parish priest Danijel Halas on the site. The memorial park is complemented by the Danijel Halas Stations of the Cross in Hotiza. The 14 stations of the cross are lined up next to a trail from the village to the oxbow lake of the River Mura. A large wooden cross was also erected in the park.



1. Answer the following questions:

How many places of pilgrimage are there in the area? _____

Where is the so-called Mother Mary's Tree located? _____

What are the legends related to Mother Mary's Tree about? _____

Why is the pilgrimage site in Kot called Danijel Halas Memorial Park? _____

What is the memorial park a part of? _____

Where are the 14 stations of the cross lined up? _____

2. Connect the places of pilgrimage with the corresponding statements.

Danijel Halas Memorial Park

Stations of the Cross
oxbow lake of the River Mura
Radmožanci
visions
Kot
place of worship
trail

Mother Mary's Tree

3. Find and underline the odd one out.

- a) axe stations of the cross vision legend oak tree
- b) miracles miller park priest stations

two; in the forest Črni log near Radmožanci; about various visions of the Virgin Mary and numerous miraculous healings; in 1945, the local miller found the body of parish priest Danijel Halas on the site; the Danijel Halas Stations of the Cross in Hotiza; from Hotiza to Kot, that is to the oxbow lake of the River Mura // Danijel Halas Memorial Park: stations of the cross, the oxbow lake of the River Mura, Kot, trail; Mother Mary's Tree: Radmožanci, visions, place of worship // stations of the cross, miracles