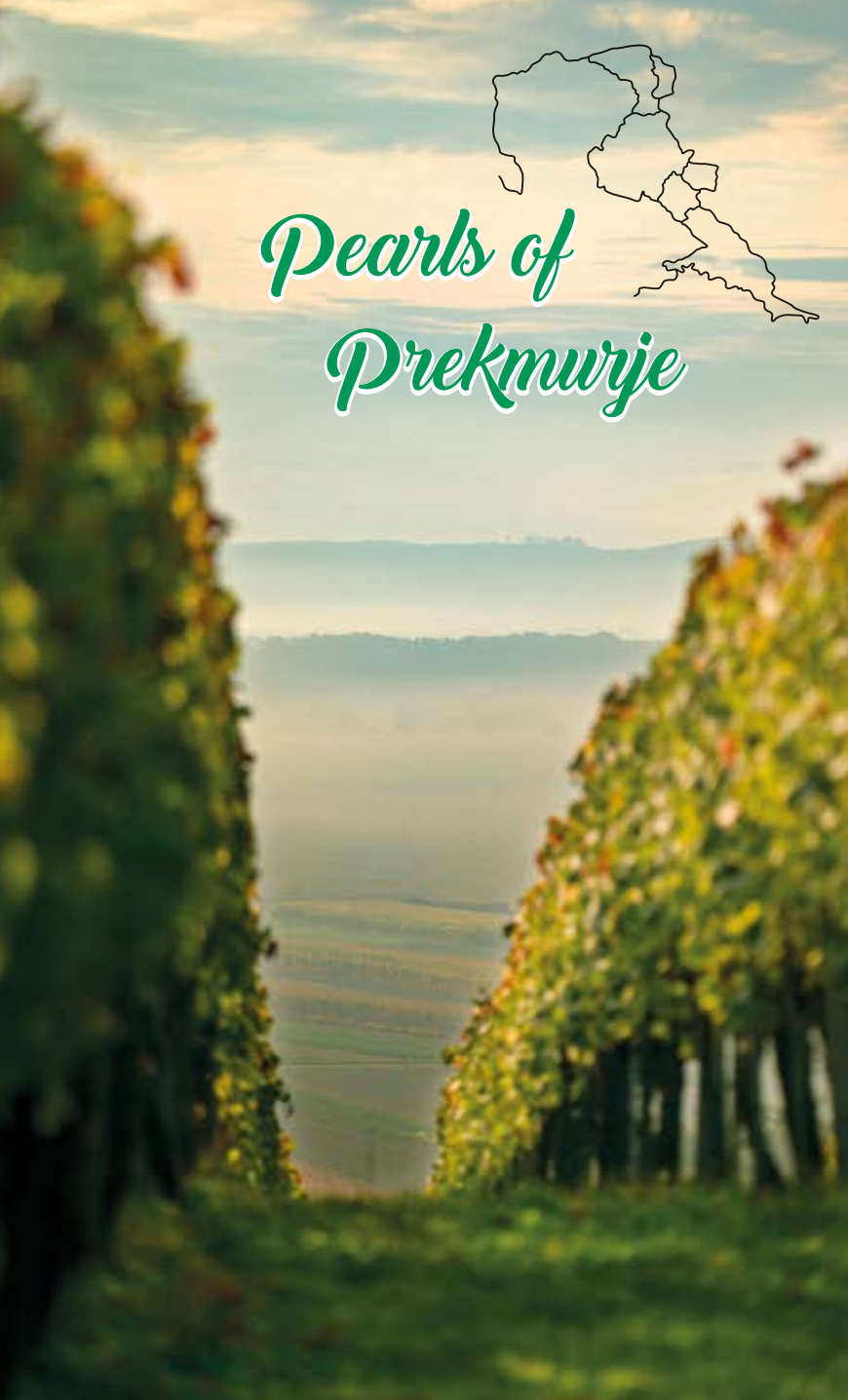




*Pearls of  
Prekmurje*



This publication was issued as part of the "Program for the Promotion of the Economic Basis of the Hungarian National Community 2017–2020". It shows natural and cultural attractions and certain cycling routes of the area where the Hungarian minority resides. The area stretches from the farthest north-eastern point of Slovenia and includes the municipalities of Hodoš, Šalovci, Moravske Toplice, Dobrovnik and Lendava, and within the municipalities, these villages:

- » Municipality of Hodoš: Hodoš and Krplivnik,
- » Municipality of Šalovci: Domanjševci,
- » Municipality of Moravske Toplice: Čikečka vas, Motvarjevci, Pordašinci, Prosenjakovci, Središče,
- » Municipality of Dobrovnik: Dobrovnik and Žitkovci,
- » Municipality of Lendava: Banuta, Čentiba, Dolga vas, Dolgovaške Gorice, Dolina pri Lendavi, Dolnji Lakoš, Gaberje, Genterovci, Gornji Lakoš, Kamovci, Kapca, Kot, Lendava, Lendavske Gorice, Mostje, Petišovci, Pince, Pince Marof, Radmožanci, Trimlini.

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#vpomurje

*The Municipality  
of Hodos*

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The municipality of Hodoš is the farthest north-eastern point of Slovenia, in Pomurje, more accurately in Goričko. There are two villages in the municipality, Hodoš and Krplivnik, and Domaföld, which is a part of Krplivnik. With 360 residents, the municipality is one of the smallest municipalities in Slovenia. It is an area of mixed nationalities, where Slovene people live in harmony with the Hungarian minority. After Slovene independence, the municipality rapidly developed, and, besides its natural features, there are other sightseeing spots for those who want to know more about the everyday lives of the residents.





46°48'52" 16°18'51.3"



Krplivnik – Kapornak,  
9205 Hodoš – Hodos

## ETHNOGRAPHICAL HOUSE

Near the Slovene-Hungarian border there is a village called Krplivnik, that can boast one of the most beautiful homesteads in the region. The homestead, built in the 20th century on the former site of the largest distillery in the area, is today home to a rich ethnographical collection. The Škerlak homestead, which opened its doors in 1997, is a great example of a large farm-holding of the socio-economic life in the past. Visitors can see a traditionally furnished kitchen, bedroom and apiary. There are also many interesting objects to be seen: a collection of old farm tools, shelf cabinet, tin and earthenware, the bride's closet, mortar and baskets made of wicker and straw. In the yard there is a nature reserve and botanical garden (called Tündérkert) which aims to preserve native tree species.



46°48'39.1" 16°18'59.6"



Krplivnik – Kapornak 17,  
9205 Hodoš – Hodos

## **ECO-SOCIAL FARM**

The eco-social farm is farmhouse with a straw covered roof, that was entirely made from natural materials. It is the perfect place for anyone, who is interested in getting away from the city to re-energise and enjoy some fresh air. Near the farm there is a spring of clean, natural water, that is suitable for drinking on hot summer days.



46°48'43.2" 16°20'05.3"



Krplivnik – Kapornak,  
9205 Hodoš – Hodos

## WATCHTOWER

The second floor of the brick watchtower, situated on the border and which was used for military purposes in the past, can be accessed by the interior stairs. It was built around 1945, near the Slovenian-Hungarian border. The watchtower in Krplivnik is the only preserved brick monument of its kind in the eastern part of Slovenia.





46°49'24.5" 16°20'12.9"



Hodoš – Hodos,  
9205 Hodoš – Hodos

## **WATCHTOWER**

Near the Slovenian-Hungarian border, there is an approximately 15 metre-high watchtower, constructed of metal. The stairs lead to the covered observation platform. From the watchtower, which was built sometime in the middle of the 20th century, is a perfect view of neighbouring Hungary.



46°49'44.4" 16°19'37.2"



Hodoš – Hodos,  
9205 Hodoš – Hodos

## EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The church, standing on the hilltop above the village, can be seen from the entrance to Hodoš. The church has frequently changed owners in times of religious controversy. The village had a church before the current Evangelical one, but it burned down in 1826. The new church was built between 1836 and 1848 in the late Baroque style. Near the church is the cemetery, where the Evangelical pastors, writers and translators, János Kardos and Mihály Kericsmár, are buried.



46°50'17.4" 16°18'38.5"



Hodoš – Hodos,  
9205 Hodoš – Hodos

## LAKE HODOŠ

Lake Hodoš, today a fishermen's heaven and an important water habitat, was formed at the end of the 20th century, after they dammed the stream, Dolenski potok, that flowed to the Velika Krka. In 2005, around the lake, that is approximately 250 metres long and 210 wide, they created walking-paths with info-boards about the flora and fauna in and around the lake. At the edge of the forest there is a bird-watching hide, from which those with good eyesight can even see an otter. Those who wish to take a break can do so at the resting place by the educational pathways.



*The Municipality  
of Šalovci*

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The municipality of Šalovci is to be found in the farthest north-eastern part of Slovenia, on the hilly areas of Pomurje. The municipality has approximately 1400 residents in the settlements of Budinci, Dolenci, Čepinci, Markovci, Šalovci and Domanjševci. In Domanjševci, there are residents of Hungarian nationality. The hilly areas, that are in some places surrounded by flatland parts, are the perfect spot for enjoying nature and taking a closer look into the historical and cultural heritage of residents of mixed ethnicity.



46°46'54.2" 16°17'43.9"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa 41,  
9206 Križevci

## THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL HOUSE IN DOMANJŠEVCI

In 1931 the Kalamar house was built and, today, its purpose is to preserve the ethnographic heritage. The first exhibition was opened in 2012. It was a look into the distilling of brandy, farmers' tools and furnishings.



46°46'56.5" 16°17'56.7"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa,  
9206 Križevci

## THE BELFRY IN DOMANJŠEVCI

The story of the belfry in Domanjševci goes back to the 19th century. Throughout the decades it was moved and renewed several times and appointed its current location, in the middle of the village in 1998. The belfry with a simple wooden, but nevertheless interesting, construction is covered by a small tin roof.



46°46'51.4" 16°16'38.3"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa,  
9206 Križevci

## ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

St. Martin's Church is considered the oldest religious monument in Pomurje, that was first consecrated to St. Venceslav, then to the Virgin Mary and now to St. Martin. The Roman-Catholic church, built around 1230, was once decorated with colourful frescoes, that later faded and are now lost. A particularly distinctive feature of the brick church is the portal that preserves the characteristics of the former Romanesque architecture - on each side there are three columns that end with partially preserved floral and faunal ornaments.





46°46'43.3" 16°17'14.0"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa 89,  
9206 Križevci

## EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN DOMANJŠEVCI

The Evangelical Church in Domanjševci is situated near the Roman Catholic Church of St. Martin. This neo-Romanesque church was built in 1902, according to the designs of the architect Alojz Keliber. The Evangelical parish municipality existed even before the church was built, it was established in 1871. As most of the villagers were already of the Evangelical denomination, they built a church for nearly 1000 worshippers.



46°46'49.9" 16°17'15.4"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa 70,  
9206 Križevci

## THE ŽLEBIČ'S MILL

In Domanjševci there is a well-preserved mill, built in the 20th century and known as the Žlebič's Mill. The farm mill is partly built of wood and partly of bricks. Visitors can look at the preserved millstone, wheel.



46°47'15.4" 16°15'59.5"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa 141,  
9206 Križevci

## THE ČAHUK'S MILL

The farmer's partly wooden and partly brick creek mill, built next to the farm buildings by the Mala Krka Creek. It was built in the 19th century and restored in 1921.



*The Municipality of  
Moravske Toplice*

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In the heart of Pomurje, on the crossroad of the lowland areas of Ravensko and Dolinsko and the hills of Goričko is the municipality of Moravske Toplice. In 28 settlements and villages there are 6500 residents, including the Hungarian minority, that live in Čičečka vas, Pordašinci, Prosenjakovci, Motvarjevci and Središče. The municipality is rich with beautiful, wild nature, spectacular historical monuments and hospitable residents.



46°42'15.9" 16°21'04.4"



Motvarjevci – Szentlászló 68,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

### **ALVARIUM (BEEHIVE)**

The Ethnographical House and Beekeeping Educational Centre Alvarium was opened on the 8th of March, 2018, in Motvarjevci. The main goal of the Centre is to educate and inform visitors about beekeeping and the health benefits of honey. The Alvarium Ethnographical House aim is to be a part of the regional tourist attractions.



46°42'26.7" 16°20'47.5"



Motvarjevci – Szentlászló,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

## REFORMATORY CHURCH

In Prekmurje, where most of the inhabitants are of the Roman Catholic faith, there is also a large group of people of the Evangelical and Reformed denominations, as can be concluded by the preserved sacral buildings. Since 1927, the centre of the Slovenian Christian Reformatory Church has been in Motvarjevci. The reformatory church, situated in the middle of the village, is minimally adorned on the interior as well as the exterior.



46°41'18.4" 16°20'54.8"



Motvarjevci – Szentlászló,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

### THE VOGLER'S HOUSE

In the middle of the forest of Motvarjevci stands the Vogler's House, built in 1934. In a wooden hunters' lodge, the first Partisan troop of Pomurje was founded in January of 1945. In memory of that event, a plaque was unveiled in 1954. The Vogler's House is a cultural and historical monument.





46°42'44.0" 16°20'24.0"



Motvarjevci – Szentlászló 3,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

### **GOEZER'S MILL**

Goezer's mill, found on Kobilje Creek, was built in the second quarter of the 20th century, more accurately in 1928. The two-storey brick building's mill was at first operated by a turbine, and later by wood gas steam. The Mill is currently not operating.



46°43'18.4" 16°19'06.8"



Čikečka vas – Csekefa 23,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

### NEO-ROMANESQUE CHAPEL

The Neo-Romanesque styled chapel was built in the first half of the 20th century. On the west side of the chapel is a massive, two-storey belfry. The façade is embellished by tall, semi-circular windows and a wreath on the belfry in the mezzanine.



46°43'25.1" 16°20'13.2"



Pordašinci – Kisfalu,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

### WOODEN BELFRY

The only religious monument of this little village (Pordašinci) is the wooden belfry in the centre, built in 1926 and restored in 1995. The belfry was automated in 2004. The belfry is so important to the community, that the villagers named their local cultural and tourism society after it.



46°44'07.5" 16°18'53.5"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva 37,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

## THE MATZENAU MANSION

The picturesque ruins of the Matzenau Mansion, built in the beginning of the 19th century, is the perfect spot for tourists searching for locations that have an air of mystery surrounding them... The last owner of the mansion was the Austrian consul Carl von Matzenauer, whose documents, books and weapons collection and paintings bear witness of the old times. Only the family crest remains of the opulent mansion and a few tall trees, that were part of its surrounding park. Today, visiting the ruins is like taking a trip to the past.



46°44'18.4" 16°18'37.8"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

### **EVANGELICAL CHAPEL**

After the First World War, the villagers had the idea to erect a belfry and, in 1927, their wish came true. In 1957, they built a chapel next to the belfry and, seven years later, the chapel was blessed. The chapel was renovated in the first decade of the 21st century and it is then it got its current look.



46°44'19.9" 16°18'37.8"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva 37,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

### ROMAN-CATHOLIC CHAPEL

The Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Joseph in Prosenjakovci was built in 1985. It belongs to the parish of Kančevci. It is near the Evangelical chapel and both are atop a hill looking down on the village in symbiosis.



46°44'32.6" 16°18'26.2"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva 100,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

### **KOLTAY'S MILL**

Koltay's Mill is an industrial monument that once had an important role in the lives of the villagers, for it was the place where they ground their grains for food. Later, the Koltay family changed it to a power plant that produced electricity with the help of the Ratkovci Creek. Back then, the Koltay family powered the neighbouring houses between seven and nine o'clock in the evening. This lasted until 1956, when the village was finally connected to the power supply, national power supply.



46°44'22.5" 16°18'32.6"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

## HUNTER'S LODGE

In the forest of Prosenjakovci stands a hunter's lodge with wooden benches and tables in the front yard, where tired tourists can rest and regain their strength while enjoying the view of the village and surrounding area. The building was built in 1946 and is under the management of the hunting society/fraternity, established in 1946, whose main aim is to preserve the wild nature and wild life habitat.





46°46'17.5" 16°18'36.2"



Središče – Szerdahely 20,  
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

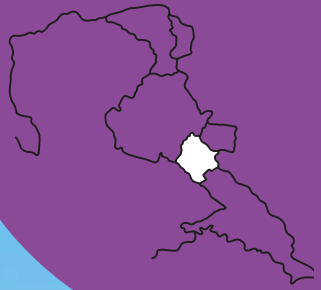
### REFORMATORY CHAPEL

A small chapel stands in Središče, it was built in 1902. Because its construction was destroyed, it was demolished and, in 1966, a new chapel was built in its place. The belfry has two bells.

*The Municipality  
of Dobruvnik*

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The municipality of Dobrovnik lies in the former area of the Pannonian Sea, neighbouring four municipalities: Kobilje, Lendava, Moravske Toplice and Turnišče. The closeness of the Hungarian border helps to connect the municipalities that lie along the border. The municipality has 1300 residents and three settlements: Strehovci, Žitkovci and Dobrovnik. In the last two settlements the residents are of Slovene and Hungarian nationalities. The municipality is rich with hills covered with vineyards and orchards, fields, meadows and forests, which hide away Lake Bukovnica.





46°39'07.2" 16°20'58.5"



Dobrovnik – Dobronak,  
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

## THE HOUSE OF GYÖRGY DOBRONOKI AND THE HOUSE OF HANDICRAFTS

One of the visitors' attractions in Dobrovnik, that opened its doors in 2006, is the ethnographical house of György Dobronoki where one can see the ethnographical and local history and geography collection. The building was named after a well-known Jesuit teacher, the first rector of the University of Trnava, who lived in the house in the 17th century. All who step through the wooden doors are taken to the past with the help of the exhibited documents and can get to know the life of György Dobronoki, the history of the village parish and the Church of St. Jacob. The exhibited clothing, old furnishings and photographs are a look into the life and customs of the villagers of that time.

In the front yard of the House of György Dobronoki, the opening ceremony of the House of Handicrafts was held in 2018. The purpose of the House of Handicrafts is to preserve the cultural heritage of the bilingual area, the revitalisation of the old handicrafts, carrying forward the customs and promoting the development of tourism in this area.



46°40'08.4" 16°20'22.3"



Dobrovnik – Dobronak,  
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

## LAKE BUKOVNICA AND ITS SURROUNDING AREA

In the forest in the valley of the Bukovnica Stream on 8 hectares of land, one can find Lake Bukovnica, a man-made lake that was created as an anti-flooding measure. The forest surrounding the stream is an attractive location for walks, running, cycling and mushroom picking for locals as well as tourists, where one can even camp or have picnics.

In the proximity of the lake one can find the Chapel of St. Vitus. At first, there was only a wooden cross, then, in 1828, the locals built a chapel. St. Vitus's Patron Saints' Day is celebrated every year on July 15th, with thousands of pilgrims attending.

The locals believe that the well that springs only a few metres from the Chapel of St. Vid has healing powers. Visitors wash their faces with the cold water and quench their thirst in the hope that the healing power of the spring water will improve their hearing and sight, cure their digestive issues and problems with their nervous system and help with different skin problems.

Nature was generous in this area and, besides the healing spring water, one can find energy points that have relaxing effects on visitors. In the area, there are 50 points, 26 of them are marked healing points, that help people with their health issues.



46°39'04.6" 16°21'03.0



Dobrovnik – Dobronak 12,  
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

## THE CHURCH OF ST. JACOB

On the edge of the village, one can find the church of St. Jacob, which was first mentioned in documents in 1334. Written sources mention it again in 1500. The spacious church, built in 1668, burnt down in 1747 and a wooden building was used for religious purposes. The Church of St. Jacob that we have today was built between 1794 and 1796. During World War One the famous painter, Lajos Pandur from Lendava, decorated the church with frescoes, but they were later painted over. The church got its current look during remodelling later on.



46°38'55.3" 16°23'06.6"



Žitkovci – Zsitkóc,  
9223 Dobrovník – Dobronak

## THE HETÉS FRIENDSHIP PARK

In the area of the Slovene-Hungarian green border, more accurately between Žitkovci and Bödeháza, the Friendship Park Hetés was opened in a ceremonial event in 2004. The park represents the coexistence and solidarity between two settlements. In the area there is also a monument called 'Brezmejna ptica', 'Borderless Bird' in English, that was made from the remains of the barbed wire ('the Iron Curtain'), that were found in that spot.



46°38'34.0" 16°22'28.3"



Žitkovci – Zsitkóc 32,  
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

## THE FERENC DEÁK MEMORIAL ROOM

Ferenc Deák, Hungarian academic and statesman, is connected to a little village near Dobrovnik called Žitkovci. Reliable sources claim that his ancestors were residents of Žitkovci in the 17th century. In the beginning of the 18th century, there are several written sources where Deák family members are listed as residents of Žitkovci. Because of that, they raised a commemorative plaque near the village home and opened a memorial room, where the life of Ferenc Deák is presented, along with the history of Žitkovci.





46°38'32.9" 16°22'28.7"



Žitkovci – Zsitkóc 47,  
9223 Dobrovník – Dobronak

### THE CHAPEL OF ST. FLORIAN

The cornerstone of the chapel, built in 1893, was not blessed by the parish priest, so the chapel was laughingly called names. That was the reason that there were never any religious ceremonies and the building was used as a tool shed for firemen. The chapel was demolished in 1969 and the new chapel was built in the middle of the village and dedicated to St. Florian, the patron saint of firemen, in 1970.



*The Municipality  
of Lendava*

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The municipality of Lendava is the farthest eastern part of Slovenia, on the Slovene-Hungarian border and Slovene-Croatian border. The municipality has 23 settlements and approximately 10,500 residents. It's an area of mixed nationalities where, except for Benica and Hotiza, the Slovenian people live alongside indigenous Hungarians. The municipality has a great number of natural and cultural monuments that speak of a rich tradition and history of its residents.



46°33'10.4" 16°25'48.6"



Dolnji Lakoš – Alsólakos,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY CROSS

Dolnji Lakoš is known for the archaeological site Oloris where remains from the Bronze era were found. The village has a chapel, built in 1846, which is dedicated to the Holy Cross.



46°33'07.0" 16°25'14.1"



Gornji Lakoš – Felsőlakos,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### **THE CHAPEL OF ST. STEPHEN I OF HUNGARY**

The villagers of Gornji Lakoš urged for the building of the chapel in 1914, but the First World War interfered with their plans. They built it in 1930 and dedicated it to St. Stephen I of Hungary. In the chapel, one can find a maquette of the statue of the saintly King Stephen that stands in the middle of the church square in Lendava and was made by Ferenc Király, the sculptor.



46°33'18.7" 16°24'36.1"



Gaberje – Gyertyános 27,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE CHURCH OF THE LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL

Upon the request of the villagers and after the demolition of the chapel built in 1923, the building of the church was started in 1995. The new church was dedicated to the Lady of Mount Carmel and was, in 1997, blessed by Bishop Jožef Smej. In 2017, the villagers joined forces and renovated the interior and exterior of the church. The church was blessed during mass by the parish priest of Lendava, Martin Dolamič-Konrad.



46°33'14.1" 16°22'59.4"



Kapca – Kapca,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### ST. JACOB'S CHAPEL

To build this neo-gothic chapel, the worshippers established a fund in 1855. Above the door, the year 1879 can be found which suggests a renovation might have taken place then. The patron saint of the chapel, last renovated in 2013, is Saint Jacob.



46°32'22.3" 16°23'20.6"



Kot – Kót,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## DANIEL HALAS MEMORIAL PARK

Like Radmožanci, Kot is also an important place of pilgrimage with its Memorial Park of Daniel Halas, situated near the oxbow lake of the River Mura. At that place in 1945, the village miller found a body that his wife recognised as the body of Daniel Halas, the pastor. The Memorial Park also includes the Stations of the Cross of Daniel Halas in Hotiza, 14 stations from the oxbow lake to Hotiza. There is a large cross in the middle of the park. When visiting the Memorial Park, visitors can learn about the flora and fauna of the oxbow lakes of the River Mura.





46°32'34.4" 16°23'10.1"



Kot – Kót,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE CHAPEL OF ST. ANTHONY

The main landmark in the village of Kot is the Chapel of St. Anthony, dedicated to St. Anthony of Padova. It was built at the turn of the 20th century. This typical village chapel has one distinctive feature, a large belfry.



46°37'42.9" 16°23'06.3"



Kamovci – Kámaháza,  
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

### SKIRTED BELFRY

It is presumed that the skirted belfry in Kamovci was built in 1737, but, at that time, it stood on the opposite side of the road. It was relocated in 1975. Its main feature is the two-part roof frame: the smaller part covers the belfry and the larger is the main part of the frame.



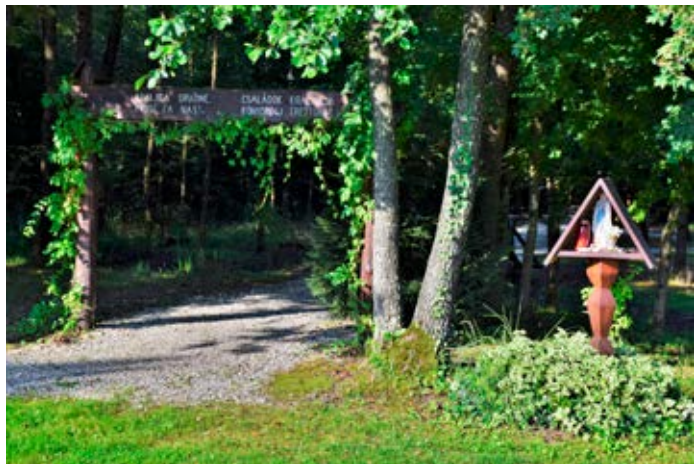
46°36'57.2" 16°22'58.8"



Radmožanci – Radamos,  
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

### THE CHAPEL OF MARY'S VISITATION

The oldest sacral monument in the church was the 'skirted belfry' that was removed in 1972 and used to be situated next to the now demolished, old village school building. The bell from the wooden belfry was taken away in 1917 and the new one was brought from Zagreb in 1923. The 110-kilogram bell was put into the belfry of the new chapel, the construction of which was started in 1970 and finished two years later. The new chapel was dedicated to the visitation of the Virgin Mary.



46°35'54.3" 16°23'37.5"



Radmožanci – Radamos,  
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

## MOTHER MARY'S TREE

Mother Mary's tree in Črni Log (black forest; TN), adds a certain charm to the village's history. For more than ten years, the place of worship has been surrounded by various legends: one of them is about a man, who wanted to fell an oak, above which it is said that the Virgin Mary appeared, but he failed in his endeavour; another is about foresters, who refused to fell the tree; others are about visions of the Virgin Mary and miraculous healings. Every year, Mary's tree is visited by numerous pilgrims, who want to feel the miraculous energy surrounding the place.



46°36'57.7" 16°24'13.6"



Genterovci – Göntérháza,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### **THE CHAPEL OF SAINT MARY OF THE SNOWS**

Most of the villagers in Genterovci are Roman Catholic. The chapel, dedicated to Saint Mary of the Snows, is situated by the village cemetery, and was blessed in 1978.



46°37'13.5" 16°24'21.2"



Genterovci – Göntérháza,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## THE WOODEN BELFRY

The oldest sacral building in Genterovci is the wooden belfry which is situated in the centre of the village (near the former school premises). Some claim it was built in 1860 and others that it was built 29 years later. During WWI government officials confiscated the belfry, but the villagers bought a new one a few years later. After some time, the belfry needed to be restored. In 2019 the restoration included new panelling too. The top of the so-called 'skirt belfry' is adorned with a metal ball and double cross with a weathervane in the shape of a rooster.



46°36'07.0" 16°25'40.8"



Mostje – Hídvég,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## BELFRY

The first sacral building in the village was probably a wooden skirted-belfry built around 1870 that was later demolished and replaced with a two-floor brick belfry in the first half of the 20th century. It is embellished with a neo-gothic roof; the floors are separated by semi-circular windows and cross arches.



46°36'04.7" 16°24'42.5"



Banuta – Bánuta,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE BELFRY OF ST. GEORGE

Banuta, the smallest settlement where the members of the autochthonous Hungarian national community live, is situated near the forest, Črni Log. Its important sacral monument is the brick belfry that can be found in the middle of the village. It was built in the first half of the 20th century.





46°34'54.2" 16°26'48.8"



Dolga vas – Hosszúfalu,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE BELFRY OF SAINT FLORIAN

Dolga vas, or Long village in Slovene (and Hungarian), got its name from the long main street in the village that is almost three kilometres in length. In the middle of the village, next to the main road, the old belfry of St. Florian is situated, which was built in the place of the old wooden belfry. It was renovated in 1978.



46°35'08.9" 16°27'00.0"



Dolga vas – Hosszúfalu,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## JEWISH CEMETERY

The Jewish cemetery in Dolga vas, near Lendava, is the only Jewish cemetery in Prekmurje and the largest in Slovenia. The Jewish people of Dolnja Lendava buried their deceased there back in the 1830s. The cemetery was expanded in 1880 and, in 1904, they built a funeral parlour. Jerusalem facing gravestones are. The gravestones, facing towards Jerusalem, are engraved with names in Latin and Hebrew.



46°31'32.9" 16°31'19.8"



Pince – Pince,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE WOODEN BELFRY IN PINCE

Pince is the most eastern village in Prekmurje and in Slovenia, and is situated on the Slovenian-Hungarian border. In the centre of the village is the wooden, rectangular belfry that was erected in the 19th century. The belfry was renovated in 2019. In front of the belfry is a stone cross with Jesus and the Sad Virgin Mary, at the bottom of the stone is carved the year 1811.



46°32'16.8" 16°30'21.7"



Dolina pri Lendavi – Völgyifalu,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

The central sacral monument of Dolina is the Chapel of the Holy Spirit that stands in the middle of the village. It was built in 1937 and blessed two years later. The facade is adorned with horizontal lines, mouldings and window seams.



46°33'01.7" 16°29'10.8"



Čentiba – Csente,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE CHAPEL IN ČENTIBA

The neo-baroque chapel in Čentiba stands atop of a hill in the south of the village with a view of the village and the surrounding area. The chapel was built in the first half of the 20th century. The façade is divided by horizontal lines and trim around the windows. Above the entrance there is a belfry with a neo-gothic roof.



46°33'05.9" 16°29'17.7"



Čentiba – Csente,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### ČENTIBA BELFRY

Čentiba is known for several sacral monuments. One of them is the chapel dedicated to the Nativity of Mary and the stone statue of St. Florian. We must not forget the village belfry that was erected in 1924. The ground floor is enriched by a chapel and the upper floor, the belfry.



46°33'10.8" 16°29'34.1"



Čentiba – Csente,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## STATUE OF SAINT FLORIAN

One of the most important religious monuments in Čentiba is the baroque style statue of Saint Florian, erected in 1827. The initiative for the statue came from the serfs. The statue was first restored sixty years later and then again in the 1990s. A plaque was erected next to it.



46°31'45.0" 16°27'27.2"



Petišovci – Petesháza,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE CHURCH OF SAINT ROSALIA

The Church of Saint Rosalia was built between 1992 and 1994. Religious rituals are held there sporadically, and it is also used for cultural events.





46°34'01.3" 16°27'10.3"



Bánffyjev trg – Bánffy tér 1,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## LENDAVA CASTLE

On the hill above the town is the castle, which has played an important role throughout the history of the area. It is said that in the 10th century a fortress stood where the castle stands today. However, in 1240, at the end of the Tatar Raids, the castle had already been built. The building was exposed to numerous dangers and armies. In 1712, the castle was shaped into the letter 'L', dedicated to King Leopold I, and has maintained that shape to this day.

Since 1973, the castle has been home to the Gallery-Museum of Lendava, where they collect, study and promote local history and cultural heritage. In the castle, one can see permanent exhibitions as well as many temporary exhibitions. Among the permanent ones are: the György Zala Memorial Room, Štefan Galič Memorial Room (artists and natives of Lendava), a collection of replicas of side arms, firearms, military equipment, flags and other paraphernalia, the ethnological exhibition, an exhibition of lithic artefacts and an exhibition of bronze statuettes, sculpted during the International Art Colony, which is held annually in Lendava.



46°34'00.2" 16°27'04.6"



Glavna ulica – Fő utca 52,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## MUSEUM OF BOURGEOISIE, PRINTING AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURE

The geographical and historical exhibition titled "Bourgeoisie, Printing and Umbrella Manufacture in Lendava" is housed in a former townhouse on the main street, called Glavna ulica. The façade of one of the more imposing neo-baroque buildings in Pomurje is decorated with elegantly crafted mouldings.

The house was built in the first half of the 20th century, with a shop on the ground floor and an apartment above. Visitors can have a glimpse of the lives of the former bourgeoisie of Lendava.

The town boasted an umbrella factory, the first umbrella and parasol factory in the area of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The factory emerged in 1903 from Béla Wortmáns' dressmaker's shop. The umbrella factory was, with some interruptions, open until 2001. Photographs and documents about the founding of the factory, as well as umbrella-making process descriptions are exhibited.



Printing in Lendava started in the 19th century, more accurately in 1889, when Gábor Kardos founded the first printing press. By 1910, thanks to the Balkányi family, printing had a prominent role in the town, therefore the printing press, stationery and bookshop are also displayed.

The first apothecary in Lendava was founded in 1835 by Béla Kiss, who, fifty years later, sold it to Nándor Fúss Frigyes, a very well-respected resident of the town. Later, the apothecary was owned by different persons. In the building, pharmaceutical equipment from the 19th century is also exhibited.



46°33'58.1" 16°27'02.2"



Lendava – Lendva,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### STATUE OF GYÖRGY KULTSÁR

The protestant preacher and teacher György Kultsár wrote three books in the Hungarian language, which were published with the support of Count Miklós Bánffy. The first book of the three, printed in 1573, is considered to be the first printed book in this area. In December 2013, right before the premiere of the film *The Birth of the Book* in Dolnja Lendava, in Spodnja Street in Lendava, they unveiled the statue of György Kultsár.



46°33'58.4" 16°27'07.6"



Ulica Sv. Štefana – Szent István utca 21,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE FORMER BOURGEOIS SCHOOL BUILDING

One of the most important historical buildings in Lendava is the former State bourgeois school, built in a clear classicism style. The school was a first-of-its-kind in the region and was opened in a celebratory event in 1896. To this day, the building is an important monument for the Hungarians of Prekmurje. On the facade are memorial plaques, dedicated to Lajos Kossuth and István Szécsenyji, where the Hungarian National Minority lay wreaths on the 15th of March in memory of the March Revolution and liberation in Hungary in 1848/49.



46°33'56.8" 16°27'07.0"



Cerkveni trg – Templom tér 2,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE OF ALEXANDRIA

The building, in its present form, was built in 1751, when it became the spiritual centre of Lendava's Roman Catholic residents. The baroque belfry and main altar are of important artistic value. The frescoes that embellished the interior were lost during numerous restorations. In the church square there are three statues. The first one is a statue of St. Florian, the patron saint of Lendava, the second is a statue of St. Stephen, the first Hungarian king (Stephen I. of Hungary), and the third, is a statue of Anton Martin Slomšek, the former bishop of Maribor.





46°33'56.1" 16°27'08.1"



Cerkveni trg – Templom tér,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE VILLA IN THE CHURCH SQUARE

Next to the Parish Church of St. Catherine, the neo-classical villa is situated, built in the second half of the 19th century. It is an excellent example of a rich bourgeois home that still reflects the noble status of its former owner. The villa is connected to the sad love story between a Jewish girl and a Catholic priest. You can read about it in the novel by Ferdo Godina, titled "White Daffodils" (Bele tulpike).





46°33'55.0" 16°27'04.0"



Spodnja ulica – Alsó utca 5,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## SYNAGOGUE

Next to the Theatre and Concert Hall is the Synagogue, the most important architectural monument of the Jewish community in Lendava. Building of the synagogue began in 1866, when Rabbi Schachelesz was serving. In the past, when religious ceremonies were conducted, there were 80 seats for men and 60 for women, who were seated up in the gallery. The synagogue was used for religious purposes until 1944, when the Jews were banished from the town. The interior of the building has six gold plated iron pillars with flutings and Corinthian capitals. The only remaining piece of original furnishing is the clock. There are two permanent exhibitions, "The Jews of Lendava and Pomurje" and the exhibition by Dan Reisinger, "Scrolls of Fire".



46°33'52.6" 16°27'04.7"



Trg Györgya Zala – Zala György tér 1,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## THEATRE AND CONCERT HALL LENDAVA

In the heart of Lendava, one can find a magnificent building, designed by world famous Hungarian architect Imre Makovecz. He was a prominent proponent of organic architecture, so it is no wonder he chose natural materials for the building. The hall has 444 seats, a large stage, professional equipment for different types of concerts, operas and congressional events. The front hall is used to house exhibitions. In front of the building is a statue of György Zala, the renowned sculptor, one of the most famous residents of Lendava.



46°33'50.7" 16°27'06.4"



Lendava – Lendva,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## TOWN PARK

In the heart of Lendava stretches the town park named after its shape, that of a flower. It is the place where younger and older generations can spend time together, children can play in the playground and adults can rest on the benches.



46°33'50.2" 16°27'11.1"



Glavna ulica – Fő utca 20,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE FORMER HOTEL KRONA, CURRENT TOWN HALL

In 1891, the Savings Bank of Dolnja Lendava bought the Krona Hotel, that was a part of the estate of Prince Esterházy, and other inns in the town. The building was renovated and made into an inn with 12 guest rooms. They had an icehouse, bowling alley, café, restaurant, ballroom and stables for 40 horses. Since 2006, it has been the site of the town hall of Lendava.



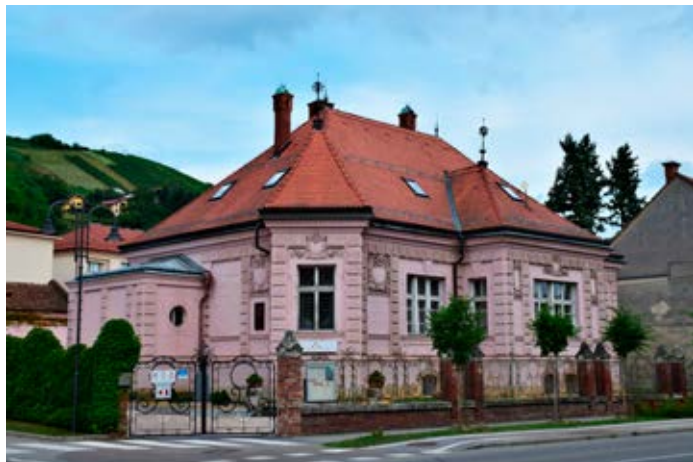
46°33'45.8" 16°27'11.6"



Glavna ulica – Fő utca 3,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### **EVANGELICAL CHURCH**

The Evangelical Church in Lendava was built quite late, in 1934. The exterior is embellished with the image of Christ, but the interior has a minimalistic decor. Above the altar there are paintings by the famous painter of Dolnja Lendava, Lajcsi Pandur.



46°33'47.9" 16°27'12.3"



Glavna ulica – Fő utca 12,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

### THE FACADE OF THE CURRENT LIBRARY IN LENDAVA

In 1907, the building of the villa where the kings' notary, Dr. Oszkár Laubhaimer, was to have his premises, was still under construction. The house was designed in an eclectic architectural design. It was the time of Art Nouveau, that was also incorporated in the design, but not too distinctly, only in the features found on the chimney and the wire fence. The interior was decorated with plaster stuccoes and the ceilings were embellished with mythological scenes. The memorial plaque was unveiled in 2015, commemorating the 130th anniversary of Dr. Laubhaimer's birth.



46°34'02.6" 16°28'05.3"



Dolgovaške Gorice – Hosszúfaluhegy,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## THE VINARIUM LOOKOUT TOWER

The Vinarium Lookout Tower is considered as the main tourist attraction of the last few years. The circular tower is 53.5m or nine floors high with a ground floor and a viewing deck at the top, that offers a view of four countries: Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia and Austria. The colourful view can be enjoyed by 50 visitors at once, and the top deck can be reached by 240 steps or an elevator. Visitors can also buy souvenirs, local dishes and locally produced beverages are offered in the ground floor restaurant or by the wooden huts near the tower.







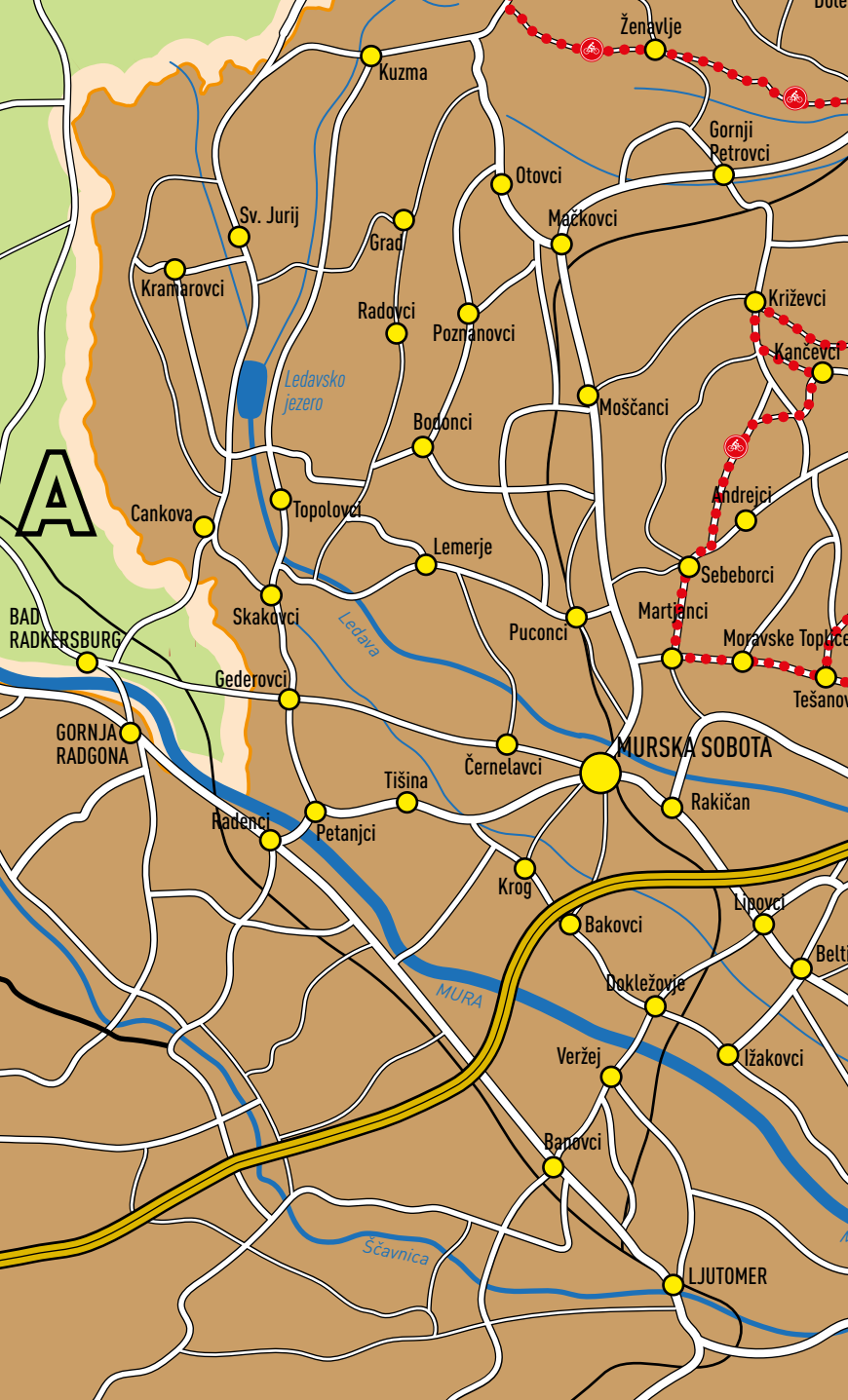
46°33'35.6" 16°27'40.9"



Lendavske Gorice – Lendvahegy,  
9220 Lendava – Lendva

## THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND THE MUMMY OF MIHÁLY HADIK

The Chapel of the Holy Trinity stands on the hill surrounded by vineyards, a monument of the rich history and religion of the ancestors of this region. After the Turkish raids had finally stopped, the prominent Gludovacz family instigated the building of the chapel. The chapel was damaged by artillery attacks and was restored after 1945. While digging the foundation, a preserved mummified body was found that birthed many legends. One of those folk tales claims that the discovered mummy is, in fact, an army general, by the name of Mihály Hadik, who was battling the Turks around 1600. The mummified body was transferred to a glass coffin and found a permanent home inside the chapel. The graveyard that surrounds the chapel is one of the oldest in the municipality of Lendava.



Ženavlje

Kuzma

Gornji Petrovci

Sv. Jurij

Otovci

Mačkovci

Kramarovci

Grad

Radovci

Poznanovci

Križevci

Kancevci

Ledavsko jezero

Bodonci

Moščanci

A

Cankova

Topolovci

Lemerje

Andrejci

Sebeborci

BAD RADKERSBURG

Skakovci

Ledava

Puonci

Martjanci

Moravske Toplice

Tešanovci

Gederovci

GORNJA RADGONA

MURSKA SOBOTA

Tišina

Černelavci

Rakičan

Radenci

Petanjci

Krog

Bakovci

Lipovci

Beltinci

MURA

Dokležovje

Verzej

Ižakovci

Sčavnica

Banovci

LJUTOMER



HU

CRO

- Šalovci
- Hodos
- Kapornak Krplivnik
- Bajánsénye
- Domonkosfa Domanjševci
- Kercaszomor
- Szerdahely Središće
- Kerkaskápolna
- Magyarföld
- Pártosfalva Prosenjakovci
- Magyarszombatfa
- Gödörháza
- Szentgyörgyvölgy
- Selo
- Kisfalu Pordašinci
- Csekefa Čikečka vas
- Szentlászló Motvarjevci
- Bogojina
- Kobilje
- Bakonaki-tó Bukovniško j.
- Dobronak Dobrovnik
- Zsitkoc Žitkovci
- Kámaháza Kamovci
- Radamos Radmožanci
- Göntérháza Genterovci
- Turnišće
- Bánuta Banuta
- Hidvég Mostje
- Hosszúfalu Dolga vas
- Odranci
- Velika Polana
- Kapca Kapca
- Gyertyános Gaberje
- Fetsőlakos Gornji Lakos
- LENDVA
- LENDAVA
- Dolgovaške Gorice Hosszúfaluhegy
- Lendavske Gorice
- Lendvahegy
- Čente
- Čentiba
- Völgyifalu Dolina pri Lendavi
- Pince Pince
- Hotiza
- Kót Kót
- Alsólakos Dolnji Lakos
- Hárommalom
- Petesháza Petišovci
- Trimlini
- Pincemajor Pince Marof
- Benica