



Pearls of Prekmurje



updated edition

This publication was issued as part of the "Program for the Promotion of the Economic Basis of the Hungarian National Community 2021–2024". 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.

Published by:
Pomurje Hungarian Self-Governing National Community
(PMSNS)

Edited by:
Bea Feher (PMSNS)

Photographs by:
David Solarič (PMSNS), Kevin Režonja (PMSNS)

Translated by:
Lidija Kreft

Design and Pre-press:
PRINTSPOT d.o.o., Murska Sobota

Copying or reproducing of the publication or any other part of the publication without the permission of the publisher is strictly prohibited.



@muravidek.re

#muravidekre
#vpomurje



*The Municipality
of Hodoš*



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 Tündé kert) which aims to preserve native tree species.



46°48'52" 16°18'51.3"



Krplivnik – Kapornak
9205 Hodoš – Hodos

TÜNDÉRKERT

The so-called Tündérkert movement became quite popular recently in the area of the Carpathian basin. Its aim is to create orchards that incorporate grafts of fruit tree species native to a particular area or a settlement. In Kapornak, the first saplings of native fruit trees of the Órség region were planted in the back yard of the ethnographical house in 2013. These olden varieties are more resistant to diseases, bear lots of delicious fruit and belong amongst the longest living trees. The Tündérkert orchard in Kapornak, for instance, incorporates fruit trees like the sorb tree and different native varieties of apple and pear trees.



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°48'43.2" 16°20'05.3"



Krplivnik – Kapornak,
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.



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 Kercksmár, are buried.

A scenic landscape of rolling hills, fields, and a small village under a cloudy sky. The foreground is dominated by a lush green field with yellow wildflowers. In the middle ground, there are several brown-roofed houses and a large field of golden-brown crops. The background features rolling hills and a dense line of trees under a sky filled with grey and white clouds.

*The Municipality
of Šalovci*



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°46'51.4" 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. There is a peculiar one to be found above the south front of the church: the cross is held by a panther or a lioness instead of a lamb, which is considered to be a remarkable and unique piece of stuccowork.



46°46'49.9" 16°17'15.4"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa 70,
9206 Križevci

ŽLEBIČ'S MILL

In Domanjševci there is a well-preserved mill, built in the 20th century, that is known as Žlebič's Mill. The farm mill is partly built of wood and partly of bricks. Interestingly, the whole wooden structure of the mill, as well as the cogwheel and the cylinder, were made by the miller Jožef Žlebič's own hands. His son, Jožef Žlebič Jr., transformed the mill into a steam mill and thus enabled the mill to use its cogwheel even in periods of dry weather. Even today, there remains a carving shed beside the mill in which the old miller used to form his tools in the lathe.



46°47'15.4" 16°15'59.5"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa 141,
9206 Križevci

ČAHUK'S MILL

At the far end of the village of Domanjševci, stands the partly wooden and partly brick Čahuk's Mill. It was owned by János Čahuk who bought the building around 1900. The building's façade actually bears the inscription 1921 but, supposedly, this was only the year of the mill's renovation and expansion. In the same year, the owner also bought a steam engine for the mill. This made it possible for peasants from the wider surrounding area to bring their crops to the mill. Later, young János Čahuk took over the mill which operated until 1982. The mill produced first, second and even third grade flour.



46°46'54.2" 16°17'43.9"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa 41,
9206 Križevci

THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL HOUSE IN DOMANJŠEVCI

The house of the Kalamar family was built in 1931 and today it operates as an Ethnographical House. The outbuildings comprise the Domanjševci Homestead and it housed its first exhibition in 2012. Visitors to the Ethnographical House's main building and outbuildings have the chance to get to know different types of grain and see how brandy used to be distilled or how pumpkin seeds used to be shelled and dried. Visitors can also take a peek at the secrets of baking bread and basket weaving, as well as at the secrets of a shoemaker's and a carpenter's workshops. The courtyard behind the Ethnographical House serves as an authentic location for the biggest outdoor event in Domanjševci, the traditional demonstration of crop harvesting and threshing.



46°46'43.3" 16°17'14.0"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa 89,
9206 Križevci

EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN DOMANJŠEVCI

The majority of Domanjševci's population is Evangelical. The village had a church that was built in the 18th century but it was destroyed in a fire, therefore, a new church, based on the plans of architect Alojz Kleiber, was built in its place in 1902. The Neo-Romanesque sanctuary stands on a hill above the village. In accordance to Helvetic tradition, there was a school beside the church where, in the olden days, preachers used to teach children to read and write. The church has the capacity to welcome up to a thousand believers. In its vicinity there is also the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Martin.



46°46'56.5" 16°17'56.7"



Domanjševci – Domonkosfa,
9206 Križevci

THE BELFRY IN DOMANJŠEVCI

The technically most archaic and unelectrified belfry of the region is found in Domanjševci. The story of the belfry in Domanjševci goes back to the 19th century. Over the decades, it has been moved and renewed several times and was 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. The caretaker of the belfry is Edvard Pocak, a descendant of the Osvald family, who still rings the bells by hand.



*The Municipality of
Moravske Toplice*



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°43'18.7" 16°19'07.9"



Čikečka vas – Csekefa,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

NEO-ROMANESQUE CHAPEL

The chapel in Neo-Romanesque style was built in the first half of the 20th century. Regarding the building's past, it is yet unknown whether the Evangelical or Reformatory Church played a role in its construction and to what extent. However, at present it is owned by the Reformatory Church but is used both by Reformed and Evangelical believers. 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. An interesting site is the cemetery in Čikečka vas. It is one of the rare examples of a cemetery in the Goričko region where one can still find some very old reformatory headstones.



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. János Vogler built this house on his wife's encouragement because she desired a peaceful life in retreat. Since she was profoundly religious, he ordered a statue of the Holy Mary to be put on a pine tree near the building. After his wife's death, the statue was relocated onto another tree while the wood of the pine tree was used to make her coffin. After the beginning of the Second World War, the house was rarely used. In January of 1945, the first Partisan troop of Pomurje was founded in the house. 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

A wooden mill operated on the bank of Kobilje creek in Motvarjevci in 1893. In its place Goezer's Mill, a brick building, was built in 1928. The building is still standing. One of the most advanced mills of the region, it didn't operate with a mill wheel but with a Francis turbine. The turbine was brought from the Ganz Works in Budapest by the owner at that time, Győző Jankó. Thanks to the efficiency of the engine which ensured that the mill could work night and day, people from the wider region could come to mill their grain as well. Later, Győző Jankó's son took over the running of the mill and replaced the water turbine with a wood-gas and diesel driven engine. The mill operated until around 1985. Today it is considered a cultural monument.



46°42'15.9" 16°21'04.4"



Motvarjevci – Szentlászló 68,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

ALVARIUM

The Beekeeping Educational Centre Alvarium (meaning apiary) was ceremonially opened on the 8th of March, 2018, in Motvarjevci. In the Prekmurian tourist concept, the Ethnographical House Alvarium's purpose is to inform visitors about bees and beekeeping, demonstrate the making of honey and its various uses, as well as demonstrating the possibilities of its use in gastronomy, its role in health care and other types of usage. Visitors to the centre can take a look at the rooms equipped with the renovated original furniture, as well as the various apiarian products on the shelves on the wall. There is an educational trail about beekeeping in the yard which makes the ethnographical house's area even more interesting.



46°42'26.7" 16°20'47.5"



Motvarjevci – Szentlászló,
9207 Motvarjevci – Szentlászló

REFORMATORY CHURCH

Amidst the mainly Roman Catholic population, there is also a large number of people living in Prekmurje who belong to the Evangelical and Reformed Churches. The centre of the Slovenian Christian Reformatory Church is in Motvarjevci. The belfry was built in 1901 and, 67 years later, it was transformed into a church. The small church is situated in the middle of the village, near the village hall and the sports ground. In awareness of the fact that this is the only reformatory church in Slovenia, the congregation decided to renovate the building. The minimalistic church is sparsely decorated and its tower houses not one but two bells.



46°43'25.1" 16°20'13.2"



Pordašinci – Kisfalu,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

WOODEN BELFRY

The majority of the inhabitants of the village of Pordašinci, which is situated between Motvarjevci and Prosenjakovci, are still of the Evangelical faith. The only religious monument of the small village is its belfry which was built in the centre of the village in 1926. After several decades, the belfry needed to be renovated, which happened in 1995. Ten years after that, in 2004, its bell was electrified and automated. The importance of the belfry is reflected in the fact that the local cultural and tourist association bears its name. Behind the tin-roofed wooden belfry stands a tile-roofed wooden-framed building.



46°44'07.5" 16°18'53.5"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva 37,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

THE MATZENAU MANSION

The Matzenau Mansion in Prosenjakovci, which was built at the end of the 19th century, is a true curiosity: with its mysterious ruins, it is a real magnet for tourists. The last owner of the neo-classical style mansion was the Austrian consul Carl von Matzenauer, whose various records, books, as well as weapons and art collections bear witness to that time. Only the family crest remains of the once uniquely beautiful mansion and just a few large trees remain of the once well-tended park. Sitting on the benches under the sky-high sycamore trees, visitors can ponder reflect on the past and think about the stories that are hidden between the walls of the mansion.



46°44'32.6" 16°18'26.2"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva 100,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

KOLTAY'S MILL

Koltay's Mill, which today is considered an industrial monument, was actually just a house at one time. It was the home of József Koltay and his family who operated a convenience store. Later, in 1937, the Koltay family built a generator for the building which produced electricity with the help of the Rátkalaki creek next to it. The turbine housing was built with the purpose of producing electricity for the sewing machines in the family-owned knitting factory. At that time, the Koltay family used to provide the nearby houses with electricity every evening between seven and nine pm. This was the practice up until 1956 when the village was connected to the electricity network.



46°44'22.5" 16°18'32.6"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

HUNTER'S LODGE

In close proximity to the Catholic Saint Joseph's Chapel and the Evangelical chapel 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, established in 1946, whose main aim is to preserve the unspoiled nature and wildlife habitats. The building with its breathtakingly beautiful surroundings provides a great opportunity for themed competitions and for the organisation of various camps.



46°44'19.9" 16°18'37.8"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF SAINT JOSEPH

In Prosenjakovci, only a couple of kilometres away from Motvarjevci, stand two religious buildings. One of them is the Roman Catholic Chapel of Saint Joseph. The chapel was built in honour of Saint Joseph in 1985. Its interior as well as exterior are minimalistic and sparsely decorated. Interestingly, it is near the Evangelical chapel and both are atop a hill looking down on the village in harmony. In front of the chapel, there is a bust dedicated to churchman and priest Flóris Kúhar who was born in the village and served for a time in the Vatican as well. His bust was unveiled in 2016.



46°44'18.4" 16°18'37.8"



Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

EVANGELICAL CHAPEL

In Prosenjakovci, only a couple of kilometres away from Motvarjevci, stand two religious buildings. One of them is the Evangelical chapel that stands in close proximity to the Chapel of Saint Joseph. 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. The chapel is under the jurisdiction of the Evangelical parish of Domanjševci.



46°44'22.5" 16°18'32.6"



Središče – Szerdahely 20,
9207 Prosenjakovci – Pártosfalva

REFORMATORY CHAPEL

Središče is located in a breath-taking environment close to the Slovene-Hungarian border. It is inhabited by people of the Catholic, Evangelical and Reformed faiths. The small chapel was built in the centre of the settlement in 1902. Because its structure was damaged, it was demolished and, in 1966, a new chapel was built in its place. The belfry has two bells. The chapel operates in an ecumenical spirit since it welcomes both Evangelical and Reformed believers, therefore, priests of different denominations hold services in the chapel. The building was quite thoroughly renovated in 2020: it received new windows and its walls were repainted, so it now shines in its renovated splendour.



*The Municipality
of Dobruvnik*



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°40'22.7" 16°20'14.1"



Dobrovnik – Dobronak,
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

LAKE BUKOVNICA

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 lake was originally planned to be used for the breeding of fish but later became a paradise for fishermen. All of those who like to fish will quickly experience catching a grass carp, a tench, a common carp, a chub or even a zander. The lake with the forest around it enables wonderful opportunities for taking a walk, jogging, cycling, picking mushrooms and even camping or having a picnic. Apart from numerous compelling sights in the lake's close proximity, a gift shop, restaurant and playground await tourists of all ages.



46°40'15,5" 16°20'00,5"



Dobrovnik – Dobronak,
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

THE CHAPEL OF ST. VITUS

On a hill in the proximity of Lake Bukovnica and in the shade of leafy, soaring trees 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 the first Sunday after the 15th of June, with thousands of pilgrims attending. The legend of St. Vitus and major stages of his life were painted on the chapel's interior walls by the painter Janez Mežan. The value of the chapel and its surroundings are additionally increased by the healing spring water and the healing power of the energy spots.



46°40'17.5" 16°20'00.7"



Dobrovnik – Dobronak,
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

ST. VITUS' WELL

In the depths of the forest in close proximity to Lake Bukovnica and just a couple of metres away from the Chapel of St. Vitus is the location of St. Vitus' Well. The locals believe that the water from 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. According to local legend, loggers once saw a radiant child dressed in white clothes in front of the well and thought it to be a heavenly creature because it vanished when they tried to approach it. Some say this is the reason that the well is sometimes referred to as Baba-kútja, that is Baby's Well.



46°40'15.7" 16°20'05.4"



Dobrovnik – Dobronak,
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

ENERGY POINTS

Nature was generous in the Lake Bukovnica 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 and have beneficial effects on their physical as well as mental health. In the epicentre of the energy points' radiation stands St. Vitus' Well. According to experts, you have to stand at the points with hands hanging down and palms facing the earth. If the particular energy point has an effect on your problem, then you may either feel a pleasing warmth in your palms or a waft of cool air.



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. The church's altarpiece and the frescoes decorating the church's interior are the artwork of the Lendava-born painter Lajcsi Pandur but the latter were, unfortunately, destroyed by the ravages of time.



46°39'07.2" 16°20'58.5"



Dobrovnik – Dobronak 297,
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

THE HOUSE OF GYÖRGY DOBRONOKI

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.



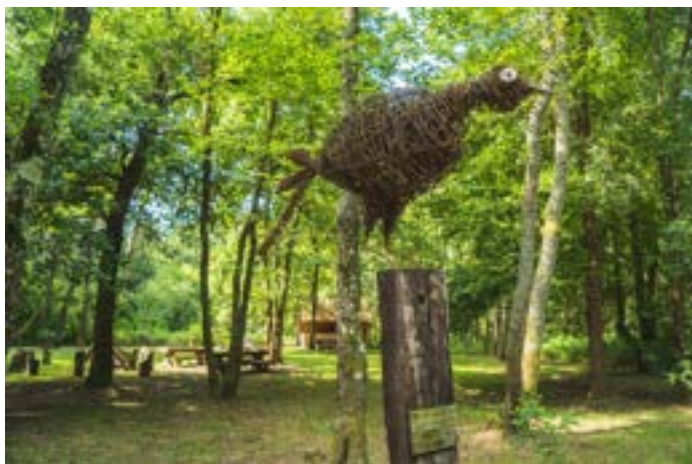
46°39'07.2" 16°20'58.5"



Dobrovnik – Dobronak 297,
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

HOUSE OF CRAFTS

In the front yard of the House of György Dobronoki, the opening ceremony of the House of Crafts was held in 2018. The purpose of the House of Crafts 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. In the house, you can see products made out of corn husks, wicker and other natural materials but you must also take a look at the beautiful honey bread biscuits and Easter eggs decorated with the batik method of dyeing. In addition to all this, the House of Crafts is also the place where diverse thematic workshops, exhibitions and vocational courses are held.



46°38'55.3" 16°23'06.6"



Žitkovci – Zsitkóc,
9223 Dobrovník – Dobronak

THE HETÉS FRIENDSHIP PARK

The area around the border opens limitless perspectives and enables the birth of friendships without limits. 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 area used to be borderland but has changed its purpose and has become a popular destination for day trippers and the site of different events. The park represents the coexistence and solidarity between two settlements. In the area, the statue of the Borderless Bird was erected which is the work of the artists Anita Balog and László Árvay. The bird as a symbol of freedom was made from the remnants of the barbed wire of the 'Iron Curtain' that divided the two villages and 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

In the centre of the village and in close proximity to the Ferenc Deák Memorial Room, stands the chapel dedicated to St. Florian. The cornerstone of the chapel, built in 1893, was not blessed by the parish priest, so the chapel was laughingly called names. According to oral tradition, the project lacked a building permit and that was the reason that there were never any religious ceremonies. After some time, the building started to be 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. Behind the chapel stands a wayside cross that is still in relatively good condition.



*The Municipality
of Lendava*



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 lies only two kilometres from Lendava, in the immediate vicinity of the road connecting Lendava and Murska Sobota. Primarily, the village is known for the archaeological site Oloris that lies close by and where archaeologists found remains of a Bronze Age settlement. Another sight of the village is the Chapel of the Holy Cross. It was built on the site where once a wooden cross stood. Because the cross was in very poor condition, a chapel was erected in its stead. In the second half of the 19th century, it was expanded with a tower and thus got its present shape. The chapel was dedicated to the Holy Cross.



46°33'07.0" 16°25'14.1"



Gornji Lakoš – Felső Lakos, Glavna ulica – Fő utca,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE CHAPEL OF ST. STEPHEN I OF HUNGARY

There is no way one can miss seeing the small chapel beside the main road in Gornji Lakoš, the village that lies between the settlements Dolnji Lakoš and Gaberje. 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 building, one can find a miniature statue of St. Stephen I of Hungary, a replica of the statue found in Lendava, which is the work of Ferenc Király, the renowned Munkácsy Prize-winning sculptor who was born in the village.



46°33'18.7" 16°24'36.1"



Gaberje – Gyertyános,
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

In 1855, believers set up a foundation for the erection of the neo-gothic St. Jacob's Chapel. Above the door, the inscription of the year 1879 can be found which is probably a reference to a later renovation. The latest renovation work of the building was carried out in 2013. Beside the chapel, one can still find the former school that was built in the 19th century. Apart from the children from Kapca, it was also attended by schoolchildren from Kot and Hotiza. Other sights of the village include the stone-built wayside crosses and the small chapel that was named after Our Lady of the Way.



46°32'34.4" 16°23'10.1"



Kot – Kót,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE CHAPEL OF ST. ANTHONY

Kot is the smallest settlement in the Municipality of Lendava. It lies directly in the picturesque landscape of the River Mura backwater. At the end of the village, there is a Memorial Park, dedicated to Daniel Halas, the priest who was murdered in the last days of World War II. According to archaeologists, it was in the village confines that, in the first century, the Roman Road crossed the River Mura. The main landmark in the village of Kot is the Chapel of St. Anthony, dedicated to St. Anthony of Padova and built in 1874. This typical village chapel has one distinctive feature, a large belfry.



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°37'42.9" 16°23'06.3"



Kamovci – Kámaháza 16,
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

SKIRTED BELFRY

Kamovci, the village between Genterovci and Žitkovci, is part of the ethnographical Hetés Region. A significant religious monument of the village is the skirted belfry beside the main road that has a long history. 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°35'54.3" 16°23'37.5"



Radmožanci – Radamos,
9223 Dobrovnik – Dobronak

MOTHER MARY'S TREE

Mother Mary's tree in Črni log, situated on the outskirts of the village Radmožanci, has a long history. 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°36'57.2" 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. The settlement also offers several wayside crosses, as well as Mother Mary's Tree in Črni log, the place of worship which is, up to the present, visited by numerous pilgrims who would like to feel the power of the place of worship.



46°36'57.7" 16°24'13.6"



Genterovci – Göntérháza,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE CHAPEL OF SAINT MARY OF THE SNOWS

Genterovci used to be the centre of the ethnographical region Hetés and it still holds numerous peculiarities. One of them is, for instance, the skirted belfry, along with the former school building, as well as the remaining traditional houses with typical pillars on the covered porches (named "kódisállásos ház" in Hungarian) that still keep the typical architectural style of the region. The majority of Genterovci's population is Roman Catholic. One of the significant sights of the village is the Chapel of Saint Mary of the Snows that is located in the cemetery and was consecrated 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 'skirted 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

Mostje is a very peculiar settlement in the Lendava area and consists of two parts: one part is the long street that stretches along the regional road that was built at the time of settlement between the First and the Second World Wars and the other part is the part that is situated off the main road and is historically connected with the Hetés region. 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 is one of the smallest settlements where members of the Hungarian minority live and it stretches in the vicinity of Mother Mary's Tree in the Črni log forest. It is considered to be one of the smallest settlements in the region along the River Mura and is only a couple of hundred metres away from the main road Lendava-Dobrovnik. A significant sacral monument of the village inhabited both by the Hungarian minority as well as the Slovenian majority community is the brick-built belfry that was built in the first half of the 20th century. The belfry in the centre of the settlement is also the village's spiritual centre.



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 of its kind 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. The gravestones, facing towards Jerusalem, are engraved with names in Latin and Hebrew. Despite the fact that none of the descendants of the Jews from Lendava are alive, the cemetery is, at present, still being taken care of. However, there are fewer and fewer pebble stones left to find on the gravestones.



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. Since then, it has been repaired several times and its surroundings have been set in order. The colourful façade of the belfry bears a painting of Saint Florian, its patron saint. Continuing along the path on the main street, one can soon find one of Slovenia's largest Jewish cemeteries that is at the same time the only remaining Jewish cemetery in Prekmurje.



46°31'32.9" 16°31'19.8"



Pince – Pince,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE WOODEN BELFRY

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 – 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. Its patron saint's day is celebrated at Pentecost. The façade is adorned with horizontal lines, mouldings and window seams. Apart from the Chapel of the Holy Spirit, the settlement is also known for the former school building next to the chapel that today functions as the village hall for cultural events, its poignant wayside crosses and the little chapel that was built by István Csótár. Of great natural value are the mighty and more than one-hundred-year-old oaks on the former village pasture as well as the snake's head fritillary that may still be found in the area.



46°33'01.7" 16°29'10.8"



Čentiba – Csente,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE CHAPEL OF THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

Approximately five kilometres south of Lendava and in the proximity of the Slovenian-Hungarian border lies Čentiba, one of the largest settlements of the Lendava area. The village has several sights to offer. One of them is the neo-baroque style Chapel of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary that lies to the south. The chapel was consecrated in 1923 and stands alone on a hill above the village with a wonderful view of the settlement and its 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°33'10.8" 16°29'34.1"



Čentiba – Csente,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

STATUE OF SAINT FLORIAN

Approximately five kilometres south of Lendava and in the proximity of the Slovenian-Hungarian border lies Čentiba, one of the largest settlements of the Lendava area. The village has several sights to offer. One of the most significant and 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°33'05.9" 16°29'17.7"



Čentiba – Csente,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

BELFRY

Approximately five kilometres south of Lendava and in the proximity of the Slovenian-Hungarian border lies Čentiba, one of the largest settlements of the Lendava area. The village has several sights to offer. One of those 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°31'45.0" 16°27'27.2"



Petišovci – Petesháza,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE CHURCH OF SAINT ROSALIA

In close proximity to the River Mura lies the settlement of Petišovci which is made up of two parts: the old village core and the so-called colony that was established after World War I. The settlement has several sights to offer. One of them, for instance, is the four-metre-high Marian column that was erected in 1800, along with the school that was built in 1906, the belfry that stands next to the school, as well as the Church of Saint Rosalia that 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. In the past, the building was used for different purposes: it served as a workplace but also as a place to live in and, at one point, it was used as a state school.



46°34'01.3" 16°27'10.3"



Bánffyjev trg – Bánffy tér 1,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

GALLERY-MUSEUM OF LENDAVA

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°33'45.8" 16°27'11.6"



Glavna ulica – Fő utca 3,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Though the majority of Lendava's population is Catholic, Protestantism had a significant cultural and historical impact on the town's history. The Evangelical church in Lendava was built quite late, only in 1934, and it was consecrated during a ceremony in the same year. The façade of the church is decorated with a relief image of Christ and, in contrast to this, the church's interior decoration is elegantly minimalistic. The altarpiece is the artwork of Lajči Pandur, the renowned painter who was born in Dolnja Lendava.



46°33'52.6" 16°27'04.7"



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

THEATRE AND CONCERT HALL

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°33'55.0" 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. There are two permanent exhibitions, "The Jews of Lendava and Pomurje" and the exhibition by Dan Reisinger, "Scrolls of Fire".



46°33'50.7" 16°27'06.4"



Lendva – Lendava,
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. The renewed town park was planned by the architects Maja Kardoš and Goran Dominko and was officially opened in 2009. The space that stretches in the middle of the park is an organic form that mostly remains unseen at first sight. Upon closer scrutiny, a spreading tree or another plant form is symbolically revealed, and that is where the park got its name, Roža Lendave (The Flower of Lendava), from.



46°34'00.2" 16°27'04.6"



Glavna ulica – Fő utca 52,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

MUSEUM OF BOURGEOISIE, PRINTING AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURE

Lendava has a colourful and rich past. At the end of the 1910s, thanks to the Balkányi family, Lendava and its area played a significant role in printing and, apart from that, it also had the first umbrella factory in the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. However, we must not forget the first apothecary of Prekmurje that was founded by the dispensing chemist Béla Kiss in 1835. Based on these, one of the former bourgeoisie houses on Glavna ulica was turned into the Museum of Bourgeoisie, Printing and Umbrella Manufacture where the permanent exhibitions tell the history of printing, umbrella manufacture and the apothecary.



46°33'58.1" 16°27'02.2"



Spodnja ulica – Alsó utca,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

STATUE OF GYÖRGY KULTSÁR

In 1573, a printing office was established in Dolnja Lendava which, at that time, played a significant role in Hungarian Protestantism. Several famous publications came out of Rudolf Hoffhalter's printing office: among others, the sermons of György Kultsár, a Lutheran preacher, and this book is today considered as the first book printed in the territory of contemporary Slovenia. György Kultsár wrote three books in Hungarian, the most significant of which was the *Postillák, azaz Szentírás-magyarázatok* from 1574. The community erected a memorial to the Lutheran preacher which is a bronze statue of the book. The statue, which is located close to the Theatre and Concert Hall and the Synagogue, is the artwork of sculptor János Béres.



46°33'56.8" 16°27'07.0"



Spodnja ulica – Alsó utca 5,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE PARISH CHURCH OF SAINT CATHERINE

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°33'50.2" 16°27'11.1"



Glavna ulica – Fő utca 20,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE FORMER HOTEL KRONA, CURRENT TOWN HALL

Hotel Krona was a part of the estate of Prince Esterházy and was the former central tavern in the town, which was bought by the Savings Bank of Lendava in 1891. 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. The building still retains Renaissance and Baroque architectural elements.



46°33'56.1" 16°27'08.1"



Lendava – Lendva,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE VILLA IN THE CHURCH SQUARE

In the vicinity of the Parish Church of St. Catherine, the statues of St. Florian, Stephen I of Hungary and Anton Martin Slomšek, the former Bishop of Maribor, is a neoclassical villa that was built in the second half of the 19th century. It is an excellent example of a rich bourgeois home. 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°33'58.4" 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 façade 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°33'47.9" 16°27'12.3"



Glavna ulica – Fő utca 12,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE FAÇADE OF THE CURRENT LIBRARY IN LENDA VA

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°33'35.6" 16°27'40.9"



Lendavske Gorice – Lendvahegy,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY

The Chapel of the Holy Trinity stands on a hill surrounded by vineyards. 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. The significance of the baroque style building lies in the fact that, according to folk tales, in the glass coffin in the chapel lies an army general by the name of Mihály Hadik, who battled the Turks around 1600 in the army led by Kristóf Bánffy. The graveyard that surrounds the chapel is one of the oldest in the municipality of Lendava.



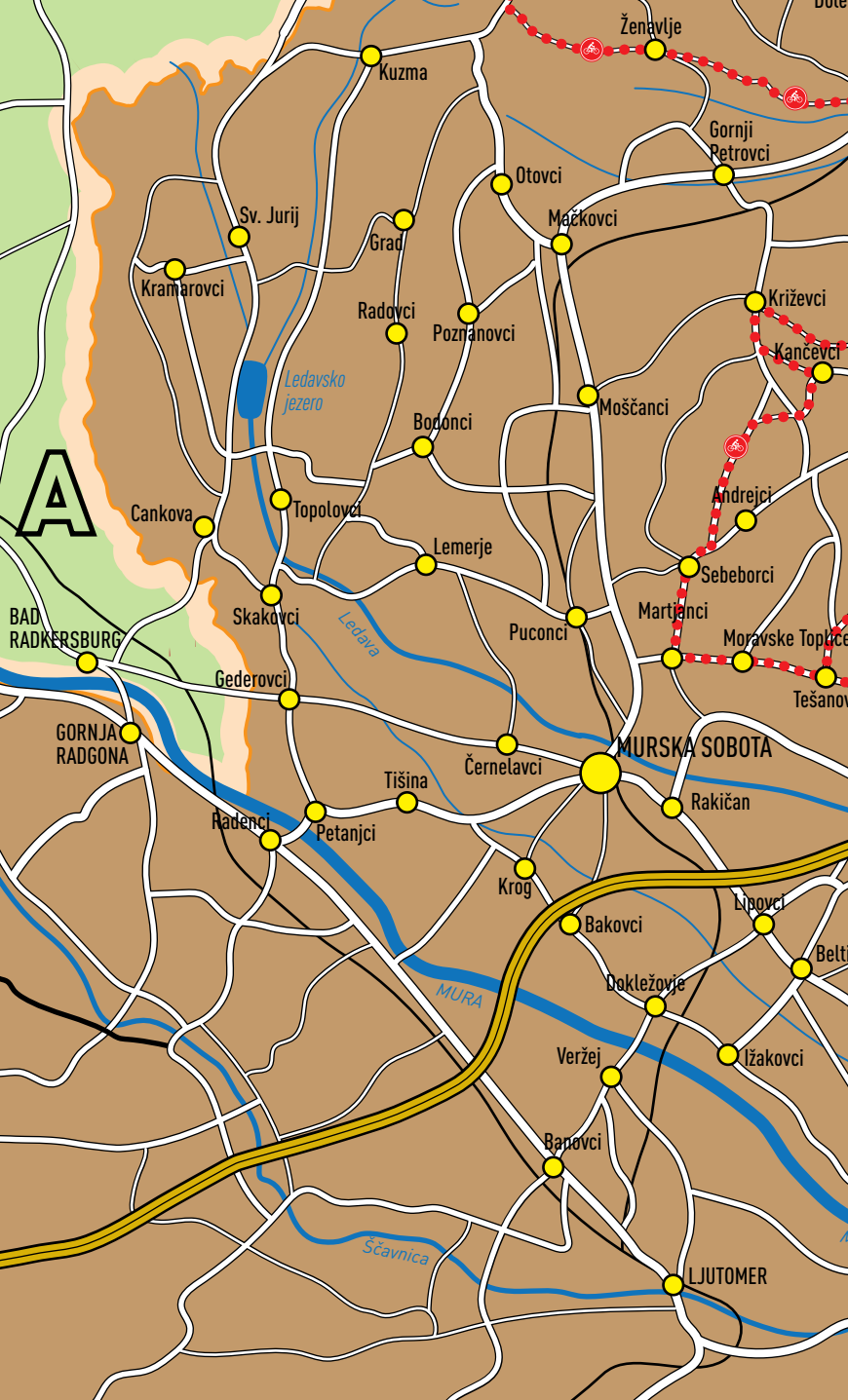
46°34'02.6" 16°28'05.3"



Dolgovaške Gorice – Hosszúfaluhegy 229,
9220 Lendava – Lendva

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.



A

BAD RADKERSBURG

GORNJA RADGONA

MURSKA SOBOTA

LJUTOMER

Sčavnica

MURA

Ledavsko jezero

Ledava

Ženavlje

Kuzma

Sv. Jurij

Grad

Kramarovci

Radovci

Poznanovci

Bodonci

Lemerje

Cankova

Topolovci

Skakovci

Gederovci

Radenci

Petanjci

Tišina

Černelavci

Krog

Bakovci

Dokležovje

Verzej

Banovci

Gornji Petrovci

Otovci

Mačkovci

Križevci

Kančevci

Moščanci

Andrejci

Sebeborci

Martjanci

Moravske Toplice

Tešanovci

Rakičan

Lipovci

Beltinci

Ižakovci



HU

CRO