

Exploring Prekmurje and Vas County in three days

PROPOSAL OF A THREE-DAY ITINERARY

Target group:

- higher education institutions
- school and other educational institutions
- tourist organisations

Mode of transport: organised transport

Type: guided tour (tour guide - cultural heritage interpreter)

Number of nights: 2

You can start by visiting the lesser known but rich cultural heritage of Prekmurje and Vas County in Lendava, where you can see the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in Lendavske gorice, which is famous for the mummified corpse of Mihály Hadik. You can walk along the main street and visit the Synagogue in Lendava. Continue to Dolga vas, where the Jewish cemetery is located. In Nedelica, you can see the Ancova Gallery, whose collection includes more than 10,000 various objects: ethnological, art-historical, and historical. This is followed by a tour of the Church of the Assumption of Mary in Turnišče, the most important pilgrimage church in Prekmurje. On the day of the Assumption of Mary, there are great kermesses there. The next stop on the trip is the Romanesque rotund church in Selo, which is said to be connected to the order of the Knights Templar.

Accommodation and dinner at the Youth Centre in Hodoš.

DAY 2

Breakfast is followed by a tour of the Museum Village Órség - Szalafő Pityerszer, whose most valuable buildings are a two-storey granary and a fenced house, as tourists visiting Hungary can only see them in their original form here. You can get to know the ethnological heritage by visiting the ethnographic house in Rábagyarmat, which dates to 1850. It is a residential house with a black kitchen, the rooms were placed under one roof along the length of the plot. As a special attraction, you can see the reformed bell tower in Pankasz, which stands at the highest point of the eastern part of the village. It was built in 1755. By 1920, the bell tower was without a bell. It was then that they bought the present bell, consecrated by the priests of three denominations. The trip continues towards the country house in Nagyrákos. The smithy and adjoining house were built for a blacksmith hired by the community. The municipality built it near the Zala River to make the water for cooling the forged material easily accessible.

Lodgings and dinner at Hotel Lipa in Szentgotthárd

DAY 3

After breakfast, a walk through Szentgotthárd to the Ágoston Pál Museum, and a visit to the ethnological exhibition on Slovenes in the Rába region. Followed by a drive through Slovenska ves and Dolnji Senik to Gornji Senik, where you can see the Church of St. John the Baptist in the former parish where, in the 19th century, Jožef Košič lived as a priest, ethnologist and local history researcher, and the Slovenian Museum of Local History, which collects historical, ecclesiastical, ethnological and other special cultural valuables of Slovenes in Hungary. The trip continues east, where the villages of Verica and Riktarovci are located. In Verica there is a thatched log cabin, which is today considered a historic building and is as such protected as a monument, and the memorial house of the potter Karel Dončec where the pottery and pottery equipment, typical for Rába Region, is exhibited. Next is a visit to the village of Andovci. There is a bell tower in the centre of the settlement, and next to it stands the "Monument to the Living" erected in 2000. The tourist and cultural attraction of the village is the "Porabska domačija", where you can see the typical farmhouse with ceramic stove and where you also meet the narrator of the stories of Andovci. The yard of the homestead is adorned with Mali Triglav. It is a rock donated to Andovci by the Triglav National Park. Next to the village is Črna mlaka, which is one of the biggest natural attractions of the Órség National Park. This is followed by a drive to Števanovci and a tour of the Iron Curtain Museum in the restored guardhouse, where objects from the lives of soldiers who guarded the border of the Hungarian state are exhibited. Indoors, the exhibition is focused on the years after 1948, when the border with Slovenia and Austria was most guarded by the so-called Iron Curtain.

In addition to the cultural and historical heritage, the selected area also offers many opportunities to learn about the local cuisine.