

Cultroute

We welcome our readers on Cultroute, the joint thematic route of Beremend and the Croatian Petlovac Township. Beremend and Petlovac Township together have designed a thematic route to show the heritage of the area in project number HUHR/1101/1.2.3./0021. The main goal is to set up a thematic cultural route which helps to promote the tourism based on sustainable development in the border region.

The partnership – involving the nearby settlements – undertook the task of creating a tour route to present the values of religious heritage originating from the region's collective roots. The route connects existing tour lines and popular destinations between the two sides of the border colouring the small region's touristic product scale. Furthermore the project contributes to the requirements of the recent tourism concerning the involved settlements. The project implies the physical development of the cultural route which means creating tourist resting-places, general PR and marketing activities on both side of the border to promote the new tourist product. This formed route offers an alternative to the visitors in the area, for those who would like to fill their stay with content. The route is certainly environmental friendly, focuses on active tourism as the tour route tries to take aim at the environment conscious, active people, who would like to travel the region by bicycle, on foot or on horseback.

On the Hungarian side the route criss-crosses seven settlements while on the Croatian side eight settlements joined in.

The Hungarian section

The Cultroute affects seven settlements on the Hungarian side; the distance travelled is 31 km. The new route will be added to the route of hikers – especially for cyclist. In the beginning, even by smaller amount, but it will generate a demand while also introducing the visitors to the local values, built and natural heritage and last but not least it will bring closer the current living culture. Some parts of the route can only be passable by bicycle, horse or on foot which will offer a perfect alternative by connection to the EUROVELO 13 Iron Curtain route (Three River bicycle route). Even for the tourists that come here to see the attractions of Siklós, Harkány or Villány.

Found in the settlement:



Magyarbóly

The settlement and its surroundings were already inhabited in the ancient time which is proven by findings from the Roman Era. The name of Magyarbóly first appears in charters from 1287 and was written like Boyad since the village belonged to

the Bólyai family for a long time, then a Franciscan monastery was built here and operated for long decades. In the 15th century the area was well known for its wine and trading, but the prosperity was broken by the Turkish occupation. Swabian settlers from Tolna arrived in the village between 1755 and 1830. They built the first school and the first church of the village. For a long time the settlement was the centre of the evangelical community. The Serbian army arrived to Magyarbóly in 18th of November 1918 and it occupied Baranya County up to Pécs-Abaliget line for nearly three years.

Attraction of the settlement:

The evangelical church was built in 1854 in romantic style. The most valuable work is the altarpiece of Last Supper by Viktor Madarász. The church was consecrated in 1993 by Protestant bishop Loran Hegedüs, 50 years after the foundation stone was laid.

The Catholic Church: The chapel was converted in 1969 from an old bell tower and a residential house.

The Serbian Orthodox Church: The church was built 1813 - 1814 and currently it is in a poor condition. The longitudinal axis is perpendicular to the line of the street; the entrance opens to the west.

Found in the settlement:



Lapáncsa

Lapáncsa is situated south of the Villány Mountains in the triangle formed by the Danube and Drava rivers that is called Drávamellék area according to geographical landscape

schedule. The name of the village occurs first time in 1349 as Lappanch. Around 1760 German settlers arrived to the village; they were followed by Hungarians of Roman Catholic religion. From a hydrological point of view Lapánca's district is rather dense; the Karasica stream is flowing and breaking into smaller water-courses next to it. The settlement has only one street which with a typical old German building style. The village is famous for the Roman Catholic Church that was erected in honor of the Immaculate Conception in 1781. The early Baroque Roman Catholic Church is of outstanding value, a listed building that reflects the rank of the former settlement. The building is a nationally protected monument. The church is special because it was also a burial ground for the Lapánca people in the old days. The cemetery surrounds the church and there are a lot of old, beautifully carved stone cenotaph, which are to be protected as a historic environment. The bell tower of the old Roman Catholic Church is home to barn owls.



Püspökbóly

Found in the settlement:

Today it administratively belongs to Beremend, it is not a separate settlement, but until 1933 it was considered as an independent village by the



name of Rácbóly. It is located northeast of the centre of Beremend. In the middle of the 19th century the population of Beremend - nearly half of that Serbian minority - largely determined the population of Rácbóly as well. By the 1910's Beremend's majority already consisted of a German origin ethnic group, the Serbs were still living mainly in Rácbóly. Its name was changed in the 1930's when the local names starting with Rác were all renamed. It is not surprising in the aspect that during the 33-month occupation of the Serbian army even the Püspökbóly estate was also thoroughly looted by the occupying Serbian troops.

Found in the settlement:



Beremend

The oldest artefacts which refer to the presence of human in Beremend come from the Neolithic times. A sand pit in Beremend turned out to be a former graveyard, rich in artefacts. There is also an artefact from Roman times, the end of the 4th century or the beginning of the 5th, which achieved fame all around Europe. The area was repopulated

after the Settlement of the Hungarians in the 10th century. Even two commonality graveyards were found from this area around Beremend. The first record is from 1281. During the Osman subjection Beremend – as other agricultural towns – lived by wine production. The Danube and the Drava rivers provided excellent opportunities for transport activity. In the Battle of Nagyharsány (12 August 1687) Beremend had an important strategic role in the final defeat of the Osman Empire. The role of Beremend was important since the military supply and resupply line of the Turkish army was located there. The resettlement of the village began in the early 1700s, during this time Beremend becomes a settlement of three nationalities and three temples. The German, Hungarian, Serbian population are articulated into “ethnic islands” but that doesn’t mean seclusion by all means. In 1769 the village already has school. Flood protection and drainage works had already started in 1858 and as a result ramparts were built along the river Drava. By to the Treaty of Trianon was not only an abstraction on paper for Beremend since after the war the borderline almost crossed the village and major outskirt areas (forests, meadows) were transferred to the other side of the border. In 1914 during the occupation of Southern Area villages Petárda, Torjánc, Újbezdán were reannexed to Beremend. A new era followed in the life of municipality on 28 November 1944 when the Soviet troops arrived. A sad moment of the establishment of „national democracy” was Pentecost of 1946 when the majority of German speaking inhabitants of Beremend were put into wagons.

Attraction of the settlement:

Crystal cave of Beremend: The cave was discovered in 1984. The interior of the cave (with an opening at the height of 126 metres) was shaped by hot springs and the lower routes of the cave are still in contact with these warm waters. The most remarkable shapes are pea stones, aragonite pins, huntite and certain kinds of stalactites. The 700 metres long cave has several levels and it is under special protection. It may only be visited with a permit issued by the National Park for professional reasons.

Mendele Ferenc Memorial House: Ferenc Mendele was born in the settlement of Beremend. The memorial house is also the birth house of Ferenc Mendele, which was inaugurated in 1996 after renovation. Ferenc Mendele was the greatest monument protector in the second half of the 20th century, architect awarded with the Ybl Prize and the former director of the National Monument Protection Authority.

The Lido: The wonderful lido of the village with karst water and 3 pools (one sport, one training and one children's pool) waits for the bathers. The 28 °C degree karst water of the Beremend Lido Bath offers refreshment to visitors during hot summers.

The Reconciliation Chapel: The chapel was constructed on that viewpoint where the refugees from the Yugoslav wars a few decades ago could see how their villages and churches across the border were destroyed by the inhumane destruction. The chapel is also a memorial for the people who underwent forced relocations from Beremend and its vicinity in 1946.

Smithy (159th Kossuth Lajos Street): The building was constructed in the late 1800s; it used to be the workshop of blacksmith Ferenc Molnár. The renovation took almost 5 years, several original tools that were lost had to be replaced. The bishop of Pécs, Mihály Mayer consecrated it in 2008. It opened to the public then.

St. Michael's Church: The first records about the church are from 1333, but it was completely destroyed during the Turkish occupation. It was rebuilt at its original location in 1719. The feast of the church - that bears Baroque, Rococo and neo-Classical motifs - is held on 29th of September every year.

St. Roch's Chapel (on the outskirts of Beremed): This Catholic religious memorial site is situated at the southern border of the village. During the plague in 1739 many people died, even though quarantine was ordered in the county and the river crossings on Drava and Karasica were guarded by the army. A chapel was erected in the honour of St. Roch after the disease passed – according their vow –. According to tradition the followers brought the building materials in their hands and on their backs.

The Ascension of Christ Orthodox church: The Orthodox church of Beremend was built in Baroque style in 1735. The renovated building is a protected monument. The main facade and the tower were rebuilt in the 19th century.

Calvinist church: The church was built in 1869 in Baroque style, and it is currently a protected monument.

Bust sculpture of Lajos Barta: Lajos Barta was born in Kistapolca in 1878. He was a law student and later a journalist. His first drama (Parasztok/Peasants) was banned after the second performance, due to its criticism of the 1911 land distribution. He took a role in the literary politics of the Hungarian Republic of Councils. From the autumn of 1919 he was imprisoned afterwards lived first in Berlin than in Vienna. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1956.

The abandoned mines are great locations for an excursion.

World war memorial: During the First World War 68 soldiers from Beremend lost their lives. Trees were planted to commemorate the fallen heroes and a monument shaped like a sword was also erected in 1930.

Found in the settlement:



Kásád

It used to be a swampy area where several streams and fish ponds could be found. The village itself was also surrounded by water and it is still clearly visible on the settlement's structure to this day. We can follow the name of the village

with smaller interruptions from 1294 onwards. It could be first read in the form of Kassad in a deed dated 1294. Croatian population inhabited

Kásád at the end of the 17th century. The settlers were Roman Catholics and they were considered Illyrian Sokac according to their tongue-speaking. Their settling was done in an organized manner. They brought their customs, folk art and culture with them and they probably preserved those customs the longest within the Croatian nationality in Hungary. This was due to isolation, resulting from favorable geographic conditions of the settlement. Germans settled down here in the mid-1800s and people with Hungarian mother tongue did the same at the last third of the 19th century. In this place Hungarian, German, Sokác and Serbian were living in piece for centuries.



Attraction of the settlement:

Sokac Country house: In 1984, the village purchased the house which was built at the beginning of the 19th century and it was developed to a country house. The walls are partly rammed earth walls and partly adobe walls.

South point: The southernmost point which is accessible by road in Hungary is marked by a headboard near Kásád.

Roman Catholic Church: In 1974-76 a prayer house was built in place of a burned house next to the more than 100 years old bell tower.

Old

Old lies directly in the vicinity of the Croatian-Hungarian border. Eperjespuszta and Tótokföldje are located between the village and the border and they administratively belong to Old. At present it is a dead-end settlement, at the line of the Dános-Channel the asphalted road comes to an end, but before the tarmac road world Old was connected with a dense network of various dirt roads with the neighboring settlements. Among them the most important roads were those to Kásád, Torjanc (it is now in Croatia) and the only one that goes to Egyházasharaszti. The first mentioning of the village is dated from 1284. Nicholas Zrinski's troops achieved victory over the Turks near the village in 1566. Old belonged to the Zrinski

Found in the settlement:



family in the 17th century. There was plenty of water, the people dealt with fishing activities mainly. The village belonged to the Darda estates until the Treaty of Trianon. After the border arrangements the settlement lost one of the most beautiful part of floodplain forest next to the Boros backwater. In fact, approximately 60 hectares of the village's land got to Torjanc's possession after the people from Old were not able to cultivate their land, as they should have walked over the official border to the other side of the Drava's main branch. The fate of the border settlements was sealed in communist era as their accessibility was very difficult - and still is - , developments were ceased and it has led to a slow abandonment.

Attraction of the settlement:

The Calvinist church: The church which stands today is already the third in line. The first one was built by the people of Újtó village despite the ban in 1743. The tower was only built in 1786. By 1896 so it was completely rebuilt in the form of today's late-Baroque style. Due to its bad condition the church was listed for demolish in 1984, but the protests and kind hearted people rescued the church of Old. The renovation work lasted from 1985 to 1990. The painted coffered ceiling was designed by the Swiss painter Pierrette Erne-Kopp and a 40 manned French painter team carried it out.

Ancient cemetery: The oldest from the settlement's four cemeteries was opened around 1700.

350-year-old oak tree with a resting area: Resting area with benches, tables and a built fire-place.

Found in the settlement:



Egyházasharaszti

The name of the village refers to the fact that it already had a church in the very early times and 'haraszt' (filcales) refers to the wide range of oak forests in the surroundings.

It was already inhabited in the Bronze Age; according to a record from 1294 it was mentioned as an important place where military roads crossed. On the front of the crest there is a wolf with a zander in his mouth and three churches that symbolizes the three ancient settlements Baksi (wolf), Süllőd (fish), Haraszti (oak forest). In August 2005, an exploration

was carried out around the old mill stream and 37,5 °C thermal water was found, but they hope that further excavations would result in even hotter thermal waters.

Attraction of the settlement:

Calvinist church: The former church which was built between 1785 and 1786 and it was devastated by a fire. The new church was erected in 1853-55. A new tower was built in 1939. It was renovated in 1967.

Petárda (Baransko Petrovo Selo)

Found in the settlement:

The settlement can be found in Baranya, Croatia. The first written record is from 1349 and its name was Petárda. It is situated one kilometer from the Hungarian-Croatian border. The easiest way to approach it from Hungary is through the Beremend crossing point. Ten percent of its inhabitants stated themselves as Hungarians according to the 2001 census. The economy of the settlement is based on agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. According the traditions there was a mosque in the village in the place of the current cemetery. After the withdrawal of the Turks the mosque was reconstructed into a catholic church. During the Yugoslavian war between 1991 and 1998 the 90% of the population abandoned the settlement. The life slowly returned to the village afterwards. A volunteer fire brigade, a cultural club, a hunting club, a sports club and a youth organization are in operation in the settlement. Its religious life is active. The seat of the Deacon St. Lawrence Martyr



Parish – established in 1903 – is located in the village. The locals hold saint's day on 10 August. The organ A Szent kút- Segítő Szűz Mária kápolnája (Holly well - Chapel of the helping Virgin Mary) of the temple was made by Joseph Angster. According to the legend, until the women were spudding on the „bríg” called meadow, one of them found a liquid similar to blood under the spud. After they excavated a well on

the same place, in the late 19th century a chapel was also built in the same place that became a place of pilgrimage for the nearby villages from Pécs to Sabadka. Its most spectacular tourist attraction is the Busó festival in carnival season. Busós walk the street of Petárda on carnival Sunday and the children's Busó festival is held on Monday. The most spectacular Busó festival of Petárda traditionally is the 'petaračke buše'.

Found in the settlement:



Baranyaszentistván (Petlovac)

It can be found in the triangle of Drava and Danube rivers and the Hungarian border. The village wore

the name of St. Stephen first in its history (under Hungarian rule) but later the settler Germans named it Blumendorf - Flower village. Today the courtyards of the village still bear witness to the flower history. The locals still look after the parks together with their labyrinths and vivid flowers. The village had a strategic importance and it was an elemental part of the Roman road system. Later the settlement became a kraut village which is most proved by its cemetery, it is covered two-third by German speakers' graves. Following that the krauts were chased away after the village was transferred to Yugoslavia by the Trianon Peace Treaty. It was annexed to Croatia in 1991.

The temple itself was established in 1856, while the parish temple in 1772. Near the village along the Karasica River there was a feudal mill and granary. At that time there were eight craftsmen: wheelwrights, coopers, weavers, tailors and masons living in the village.

A coal plant was located on the east side of the settlement that was producing quality coal from hornbeams which supplied not only the village itself but also the city of Osijek with coal. In 1918 the southern side of Baranya was connected to the new SHS (Serbian-Croatian-Slovenian) kingdom with the Treaty of Trianon in the 4th of June 1920. With the end of the Second World War in 1944, the German residents had to leave their homes in May 1945 that way the new government could settle residents in Muraköz into the empty houses because of the similar are and vicinity of the Hungarian border.

Lőcs (Luc)

Found in the settlement:

Lőcs is part of North-west Baranya which can be found on the border of Hungarian state border. The old settlement and the parish are already mentioned in the archives of the Vatican. On the center of the settlement a Saint Mary Magdalen parish-church is located that was built long ago and belongs among the protected memorials. In fact it is a military facility that the Turks used as storage, and around which there was a cemetery. Analyzing the foundation of the temple, it is clear that the building originates from the Middle Ages. The first elements were the fragments of roman tiles around the temple. The second element was the roman bricks while the third element means the oldest are of the settlement. Before the middle of the 13th century the temple of this settlement already existed from solid materials and was damaged in 1241 during the Tatar campaign.



New Bezdán

Found in the settlement:

The first inhabitants to the one-time swampy wetland arrived from Bezdán, Bácska. They were working on the earth moving of the ramparts along the Drava River and they built Newbezdán (Újbezdán) on the estates of Duke George Schaumburg-Lippe in 1865. Besides that the settlers received one acre of land. 35 families had moved in from Bezdán by the end of the year 1864. The new inhabitants named the place New Bezdán (Novi Bezdán) which was joined to Beremend district notary governmentally. Today it is the region's most Hungarian inhabited village. Before the First World War the Culture Office of Pécs employed ground men and workman even in Hódmezővásárhely and Transylvania for constructing railway, irrigation and truck farming irrigation systems. A lot of family settled here with children, they built a school in a couple of years as well. The new school building was built in 1988. Inhabitants of New Bezdán have built their Catholic church between 1933 and 1935. Archangel Michael, the



prince of the heavenly host, became the title of the divine house. After 1997 the scorched church has been rebuilt and consecrated in November 2005. The county house of the settlement introduces the life of the Hungarian speaking population.

Novi Nevesinje

It is one of the smallest settlements of the Hungarian inhabited region. Its name comes from the Hungarian “rét” (field) figure of speech in proper Croatian translation. The settlement has Croatian inhabitants by now.

Torjanc (Torjanci)

Pictograms meaning



Temple



Post office



Railway station



Bus station



Forest



Cemetery



House monument



Accommodation



Shop



Monument



Museum



Cavern



Restaurant



Oak



Bicycle



Southern-most point



Pharmacy



Lido



Fishing lake



Pedestrian