

























GIVOVA







ANSTVA ANSTVA

Christianity



No
Clot

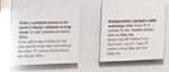
N

Na výstavě je čer
průkaz, všechno
když je možné. Nejv
těsně řečeno, když je
možné záložní zásob
průkaz.

Na výstavě je
průkaz, na když je
možné záložní zásob
průkaz. Zde je vše
když je možné záložní
zásob průkaz.

OD POGANSTVA DO KRŠČANSTVA

From Paganism to Christianity



A

Archaeological investigation is
the only way to learn about the past.
Many finds from the 1st century
and the 2nd century BC were found
in the area of the Roman fort
in the 1st century AD.



B

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Noša Clothing



N

oša is a brand that creates clothing based on ancient Slavic traditions. The brand's name comes from the word "nošati", which means "to wear". The brand's mission is to bring back the traditional Slavic way of life and to promote the values of respect, honesty, and community. Noša clothing is made from natural materials such as wool, cotton, and linen. The brand also uses traditional Slavic embroidery and patterns. Noša clothing is designed for both men and women, and it is available in various sizes and colors. The brand's products are sold in various countries around the world, including the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Noša clothing is a unique blend of tradition and modernity, and it is a reminder of the rich history and culture of the Slavic people.

Clothing

Clothing, which is a part of our daily life, is an essential part of our culture. When no written sources or documents are available, burial sites provide insights into the lives of people thousands of years ago. In the case of the Slavic burial sites in Prepotinje, we can see that they were well-made and well-preserved. They were made of wood, stone, and earth. Some of the items found in these burials include rings, bracelets, and necklaces made of glass beads of various colors, as well as bronze, silver, and gold. Some jewelry was also found in the unburied remains.



ANSTVA ANSTVA

o Christianity



No
Clo

N
ola kaže na č
polozji, enib
ipd in starost, Na
oprave ljudi, kjer i
upodobitev, dober
gróbčí.

Na slovanskih g
Prekmurju so bili
večinoma železni
spone. Ženske no
oglico iz raznobe
jegod ter bronast
potaknjeni prstani.
Nekaj nakita je
nasečinskih osta





Večino keramičnih posod v slovanskih naselbinah predstavljajo lonci, uporabljali so tudi pekače in pražilnike. Ob naseljivih Slovanov so bili lonci izdelani prostoročno, pozneje pa že dodelani na počasnem lončarskem vretenu. Najdena keramika je precej porozna in groba. Najznačilnejši okras na posodah so valovnice.

While most ceramic vessels in Slavic settlements were pots, baking and roasting vessels were also used. At the time of Slavic settlement, pots were still made entirely freehand, but later they were already finished on a slowly rotating potter's wheel. The pottery found is quite porous and coarse. The most typical decoration on the vessels is the wave pattern.



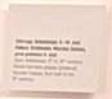
Splošnoznanstvena izložba
Keramika - včasih včasih posoda
Muzej Slovanskih krovov, Ljubljana
2022. Foto: Štefan Kralj - Doma
in življenje na Pohorju, Slovenski muzej

SLAVIC POTTERY



večino keramičnih posod v slovenskih naselbinah dstavljajo lonci, uporabljali tudi pekače in pražilnike. Ob selitvi Slovanov so bili lonci izdelani ostopočno, pozneje pa že dodelani a počasnem lončarskem vretetu. Izlajdena keramika je precej porozna in groba. Najznačilnejši okras na posodah so valovnice.

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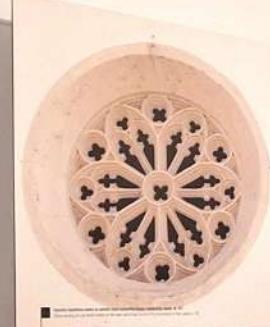


Spodnjepričanci kažejo
keramiko - posode in lonci izdelani pri
potnikih in zravnih vremenskih
vrednostih.

Early Slavic pottery Kostanjevica - large
and small pottery from the first half of the 9th
century

A Period

Churches built in Prekmurje between late 11th and early 12th centuries are built with a single-gabled timber roof, its walls are plastered and painted in various colors and patterns. The most distinguished by their richness of decorations were churches in Prekmurje. The best known examples of Prekmurje churches are St. Michael's Church in Lendava, St. Michael's Church in Murska Sobota and St. John the Baptist's Church in Slovenske Konjice. The Assumption of Mary Church in Šent Jurij ob Ščavnici, female rood screen, while the famous rood screen of St. George's Church in Prekmurje is also one of the most prominent Prekmurje monuments. Built from 1510 to 1513, the fine example of a Gothic structure from the end of the 15th century in the parish church of St. George in Šent Jurij ob Ščavnici.



OD RENESANSE
DO DANES
Renaissance to the Present





/LJARSTV
making

Viačo
č
znoj
ja

LECTARSTVO, MEDIČARSTVO IN SVEČARSTVO

Gingerbread and candle making

National confectionery (lectarstvo) is an old tradition in the Alpine region. It is used to provide the soldiers during the winter months with healthy and nutritious food. For many the soldiers and the local population have a long history of making gingerbread. It is also a traditional gift for Christmas.

"By tradition as other winter traditions, we still make gingerbread in the Alpine regions. We can still see it in the village of Mrzle Valice, where the gingerbread is sold at Christmas markets," says Matko Štefanec, director of the National Museum of Slovenia. "It is a traditional product that has been made here for centuries, and it is a part of our tradition."

Making gingerbread was an important activity in the Alpine region, especially before the Second World War. Before the war, the gingerbread was mostly made by women and children, and they would sell it at fairs between the villages or towns. They would also sell it at Christmas markets, such as in Gorenjska.

The first gingerbread

was produced in Italy in the year 1500, and it was later introduced to the Alpine region in the year 1750. The first gingerbread was made in the town of Udine, in the province of Friuli. The first gingerbread was made in the town of Udine, in the province of Friuli. The first gingerbread was made in the town of Udine, in the province of Friuli.

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LONČARSTVO Pottery

Lončarstvo je eden izmed najstarejših in najbolj raznolikih delov našega življenja. Izdelava keramike je bila v preteklosti ključna dejavnost za preživetje. V muzeju so predstavljene različne vrste keramike, kot so posode za hrano, vodo in otrovno zaloge. Vsi predmeti so izdelani ročno in kažejo način na katerega so bili uporabljeni tehniki in materiali.



IZDELAVA LESENEGA POSODJA

Wooden containers

Izdelava lesene posod je ena izmed najstarejših in najbolj raznolikih delov našega življenja. Leseni posodi so bili uporabljeni za shranjevanje hrane, vode in drugih potreb. V muzeju so predstavljeni različni leseni posodi, kot so posode za vino, vodo in hrano. Vsi predmeti so izdelani ročno in kažejo način na katerega so bili uporabljeni tehniki in materiali.



Jugostroško predjelje, razglednica, 1907
Southwest front, postcard, 1907



Skopje naselje pred severnim pročeljem, pred 1930
Groups of men by the north front, pre-1930

Sedam godina posle
pred 1912.
Sedam godina posle
pred 1912.



Leposavci selo, 1930
Radevgrad, 1930



The border room was purchased by the
Municipality of Murska Sobota.

Agricultural
Southwest Slopes



Slovenski mostek pred severnim pristanicom
Group of carts by the north pier, pre-1920







































































8	27	40	59
5			
13	20	35	42



1	23	36	58	74
17	38	47	69	80
10	26	40	61	

77			
5	12	27	54
23	36	48	66





2236	52	7680
7	13	41
2	17	27

6	2435	59	89
18	3048	6672	
11	53	7683	



2336	52	7680
7	13	41
2	17	27



1	3745	62	83
11	2238	55	74
2532	50	71	

7	28	4650
9	15	42
19	37	5669

2236	52	7680
7	13	41
2	17	27























J. PUGOSCO

KTE
BES/BONGBOLA
BES/BONBO
CACACA
AVAS
CA
AFI
ANIA

Mi hermano se quedó
en la noche sin dormir.
Beso, me dio un beso.
Yo le di un beso.

Pedro

3 POGO



