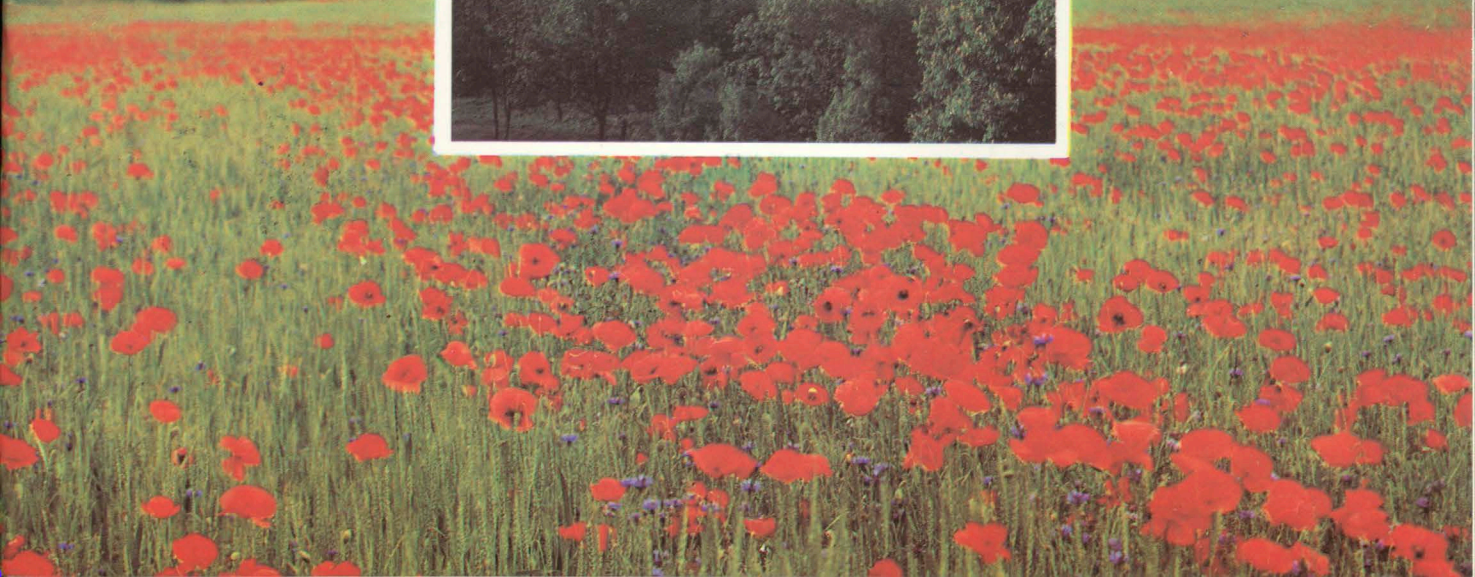


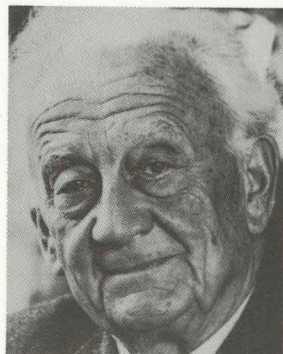
ARCHITECTURE

A Life in
HUNGARY



Hungarian *Nobel Prize* Winners

EJ TILL HEMLÅN **τ BÁRÁNY**
sala, 1936)



Albert SZENT-GYÖRGYI
(Budapest, 1893 – New York, 1986)

A biochemist of Hungarian descent. He was awarded by the Nobel Prize for medicine for the discovery of vitamin c further for his research results reached on the field of biological consumption processes.

A physician of Hungarian descent, was a professor at the university in Vienna, later on in Uppsala. He was awarded by the Nobel Prize in 1914 for medicine for his research results in connection with the physiology and pathology of the ear.

György HEVESY
(Budapest, 1885 –
Freiburg im Breisgau, 1966)

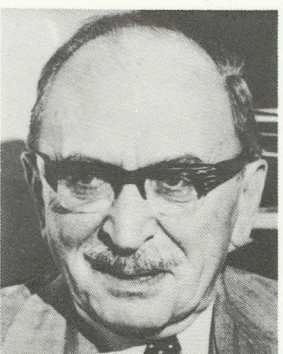
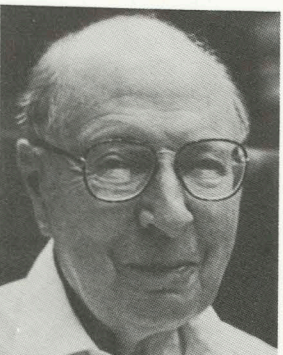


György BÉKÉSY
(Budapest, 1899 – Honolulu, 1972)

A biophysicist of Hungarian descent, a Nobel Prize – laureate for medicine in 1961 for the results reached in the knowledge of the physical mechanism of the stimuli within the cochlea.

A chemist of Hungarian descent, a university professor. He was Nobel Prize – winner in 1943 for the elaboration of the method for the discovery of Hafnium, the 72th element of the periodic system. He worked out the basis of the analytical method by isotope dilution, X-ray fluorescence and neutron activation.

Jenő WIGNER
(Budapest, 1902 –)



Dénes GÁBOR
(Budapest, 1900 – London, 1979)

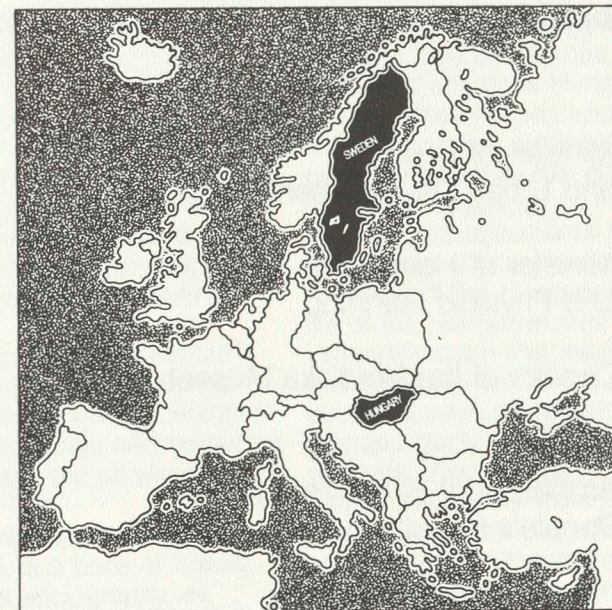
An electrical engineer of Hungarian descent. He received Nobel Prize for physics in 1971 for the discovery of the method of holography.

A physicist of Hungarian descent who received Nobel Prize for physics shared with his colleagues M. Goeppert-Mayer and J.H. Jensen in 1963. He was laureated by the prize for the development of the theory of atomic nuclei and particles, respectively for the discovery and application of the essential principles of symmetry.

ARCHITECTURE



HUNGARY



The Hungarian People's Republic lies in the Danube basin surrounded by the Carpathian Mountains. Nearly 11 million people live on a territory of 93.000 km².

The country is surrounded by Austria on the West, Czechoslovakia on the North, the Soviet Union and Roumania on the East and Jugoslavia on the South. The distance between Budapest and Stockholm is 1100 air kilometres.



Exhibition
Stockholm
Nordiska museum
26 May – 24 September
1987

The Patrons of the Exhibition

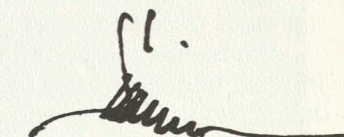
- László SOMOGYI** Minister of Building and Urban Development
- Hans GUSTAFSSON** Minister of Housing and Physical Planning
- Sune ZACHRISSON** Director of the Nordiska Museet
- Károly SZIGETI** Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Stockholm

I think that the title of the exhibition, what you will have the opportunity to see now "Hungary in the Center – Architecture and Life in Hungary" clearly underlines our aims and conceptions. I would be glad if you did not take me for a one-sided Minister of Construction, but I think that architecture is one of the most lasting fields of art. What we are creating, constructing for the people of today, even many centuries later will remember of its creator and age. Thousand year old ruins are telling us stories about Roman life, Medieval castles are recalling histories of battles, what our ancestors were fighting centuries ago, wonderful palaces, fancy buildings and numerous factories of the turn of the century are all witnesses of the great industrial upswing. In this way, an architectural exhibition, embracing more than one historical period, is a book of history, what's more I dare to say it is a sociography, as well. It shows the visitors how we lived and worked in the past, what are our endeavours today, what kind of future we are planning for our children. In the exhibition halls of one of the most beautiful museums of Stockholm we should like to show a little of those values and things of interest, which the Swedish visitors perhaps would like to see and know about Hungary. Naturally, there is not enough place and possibility to show everything, but we would like to present how people are living today in Hungary. You can see modern towns, buildings and restored monuments of art, praising the work of world famous

Hungarian experts of monument protection and restorers. You can admire here outstanding works of art of the famous Hungarian Art Nouveau, as well as up-to-date houses and public institutions, built in our days. Also exhibited are treasures of the present Hungarian folk art and still living memories of ancient cultures.

Pictures and documents of the exhibition bring here the silence of churches, bustling life of towns, romance of the Hungarian puszta and noisy, jolly life of the Hungarian sea, lake Balaton. I sincerely hope that returning home you will take this book and find in it a part of the pictures what you have seen at the exhibition and you will perhaps gladly recall it and the information you have got here about Hungary.

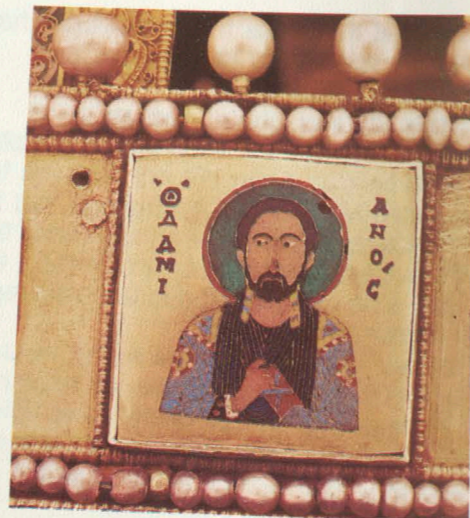
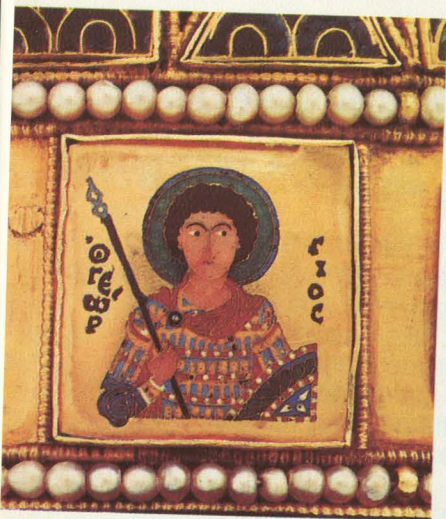
If this were so, we have reached our aim, because our definite endeavour is to open the doors even wider in front of the steadily developing Swedish-Hungarian relations.



László Somogyi
Minister of Building and Urban Development

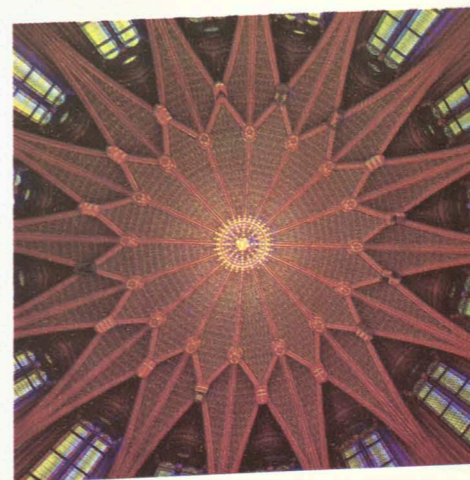
The **Hungarian crown** is the national treasure of the Hungarian people, the symbol of the millennial, independent Hungarian statehood.

It was bestowed on the first Hungarian king, István (1001–1038) by the Pope in the 10th century, around the year 1000.



The coronet of the Hungarian kings is made of gold with pictures in cloisonné enamel. The upper part is made up of two crossed bands shaped of gold which rest upon a golden ring. On the upper part an inscription in Latin, on the lower part in Greek can be found beside the pictures in cloisonné enamel depicting Christ, the Apostles and the contemporary sovereigns. The four and four gold chains hanging on both sides are decorated by the same red, white and blue precious stones as the crown itself.

1



The **Parliament** is the centre of Hungarian state life. The national assembly holds its meetings here, the office rooms of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers are to be found here as well.

2



In the Hungarian capital – as in every old town – precious good care is taken of the revitalization of old buildings. The reconstruction of the **Municipal Concert Hall** built 120 years ago was finished nearly at the same time with the building of the new row of **hotels** on the Danube bank and the **City Passage**.

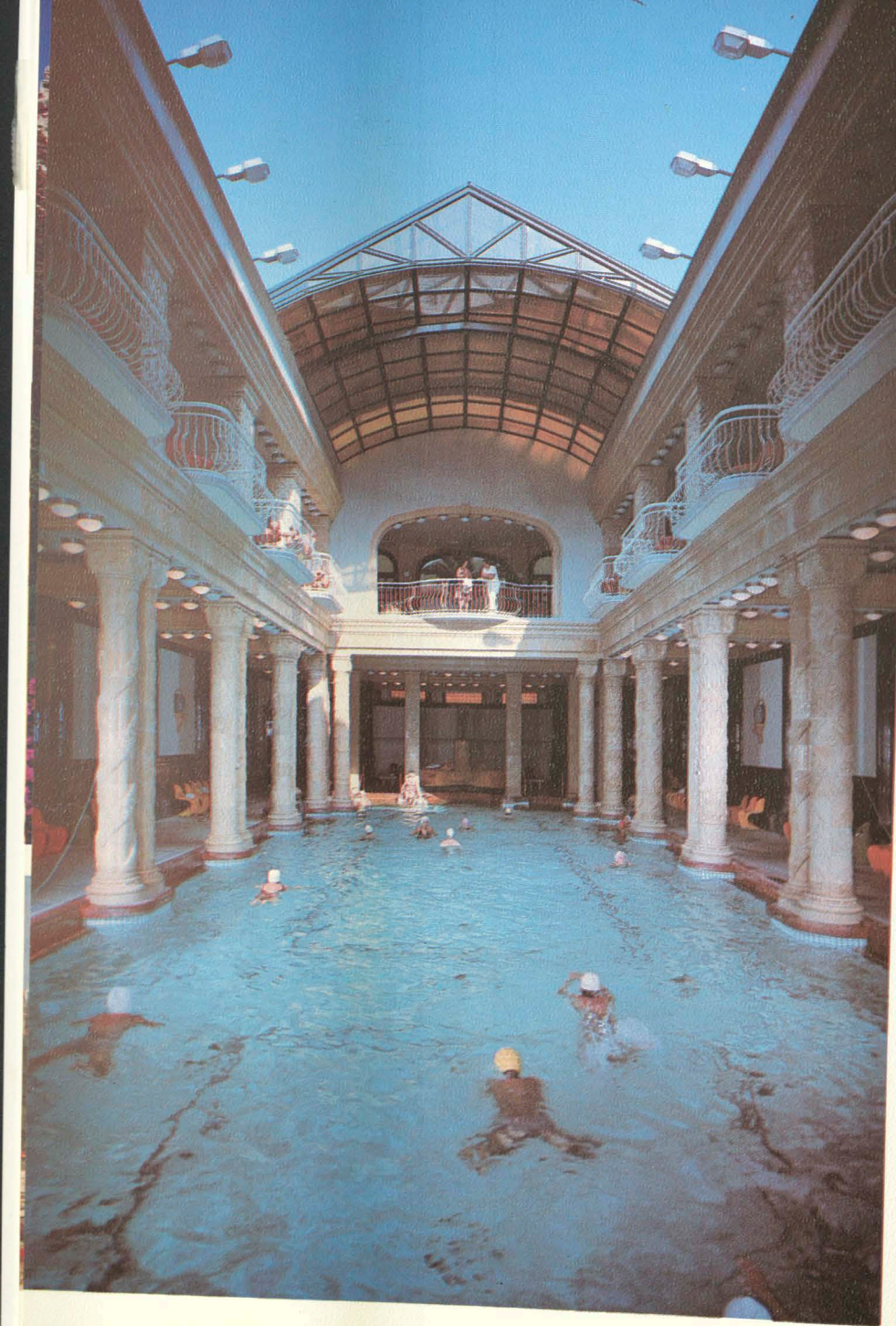
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The **Hungarian State Opera** was built between 1857–1884 according to the projects of Miklós YBL. It belongs not only to the most beautiful, but also to those musical institutions where the standard is the highest in Europe. On its stand stood the greatest conductors of the world from Mahler – who had been the artistic director of the Budapest Opera as well for a long time – to Toscanini. To the centennial anniversary of the inauguration, it has been restored in respect to the original parts. That is only one fact about the works lasting for three years: during the restoration of the gilded parts and ornaments eight kg of gold-leaves were used up.



6





Hungary is a country of **thermal waters**.

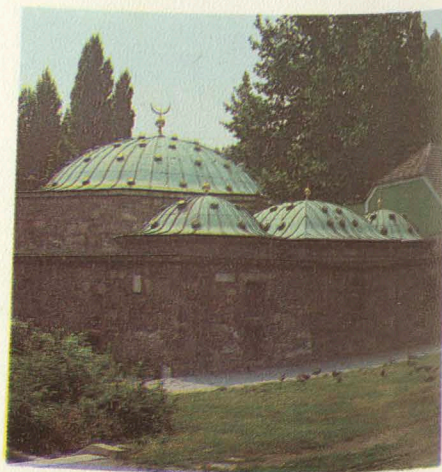
The number of sources with waters having a temperature exceeding 20 °C or more is over 1600. Budapest alone has 115 thermal sources.

Thanks to favourable natural curative factors like mineral and medicinal waters, climatic features, rich living waters, spas or medicinal health resorts can be found in 30 towns and 60 communities.

Among the thermal baths in the capital, one of the most beautiful is the Gellért Thermal Bath by which operates a hotel much liked by foreign guests. On its site there stood also a bath house already in the 16th century built by the Turks.

Famous are those old Budapest thermal baths which were built by the Turks in the 17th century and which – retaining their original form – operate even now as they did during the Turkish occupation of Hungary.

7 | 9



The People's Republic Avenue, as straight as an arrow, leads into a large-scale, spacious square, the **Heroes' Square** behind which begin the alleys of the City Park. In the axis of the square stands the Millennial Monument erected in 1896 to the millennial anniversary of the Hungarian conquest.

From the Heroes' Square the road leads into the **City Park** which is a recreation area, but the numerous museums to be found here render it a cultural centre as well. Thus e.g. open-air performances are staged here. A great success in the latest years was a rock opera "István, the King" treating the life of the first Hungarian king.

10 | 11

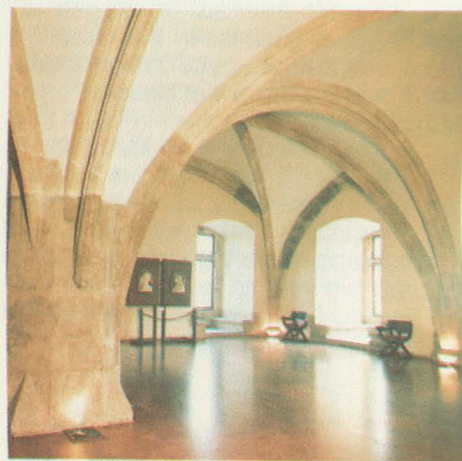




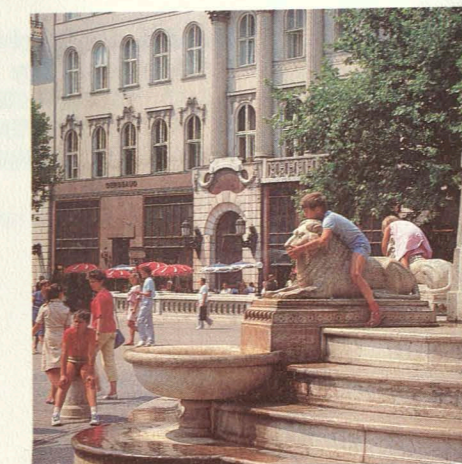
Budapest is divided by the Danube. Buda lies on the hilly, undulating right bank while Pest on the flat left one. These two towns were united in 1872.

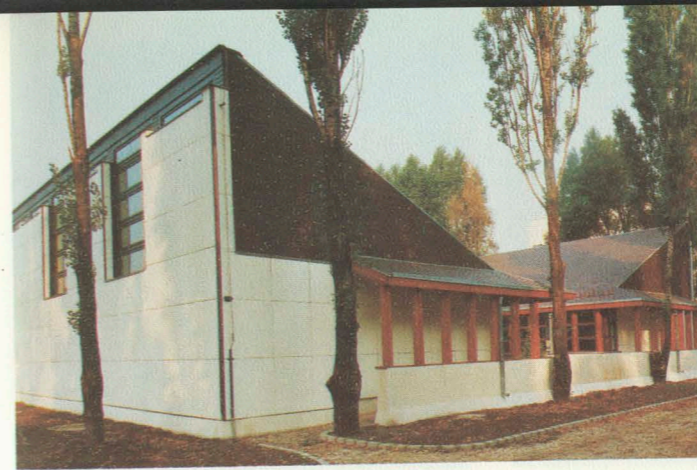
The greatest ornament in every big town is the old city recalling ancient times. Two of such fell to the share of Budapest.

That of the Buda side is upon Castle Hill; the old **Royal Palace**, the old **Coronation Church**, the narrow streets of the civic residential district are still in existence.



The old town of the Pest side is a busy shopping place today. With its shops, confectionaries, restaurants, pedestrian streets, evocative little squares and its famous main street, the **Váci Street**, is a popular place both for Hungarians and foreign visitors.





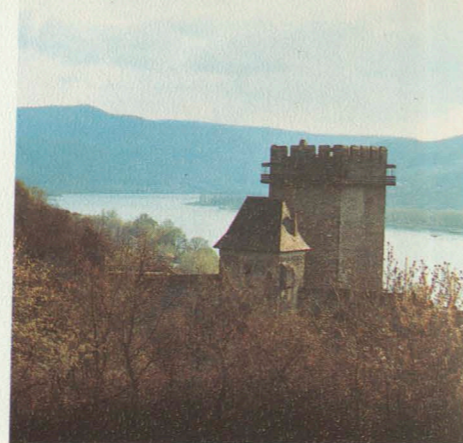
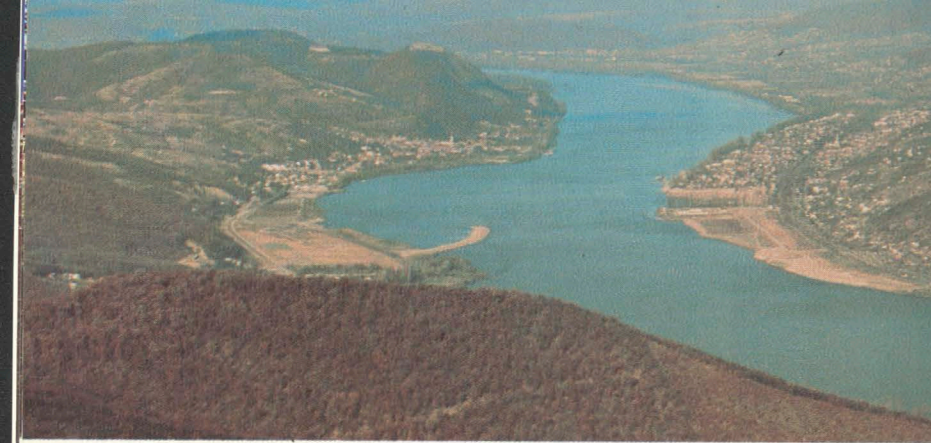
The works of art of **today's Hungarian architecture** are represented by a very wide range of building types. A common characteristic of these buildings is that although bearing the marks of modern architecture, still they adjust themselves to their surroundings.

19/a | 19/b
21 | 20

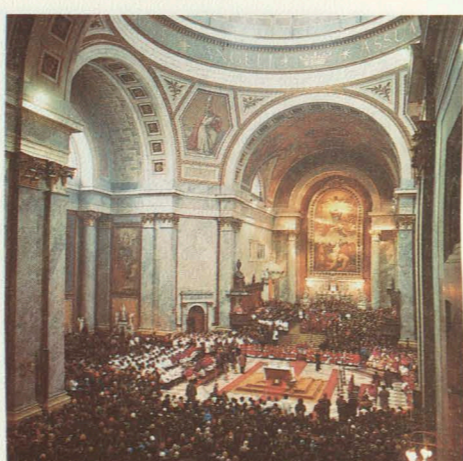
The diversity of the up-to-date new buildings is shown by the fact that they equally comprise spa hotels of outstanding appearance, children's institutions. Among the important new public institutions, the educational and cultural buildings occupy an important place. The dwelling houses deserved a special favour because of the architectural forming.

22/a | 22/b
23/a | 23/b
24





The development by leaps of the industrial and economic life poses a task of more and more urgency to stop the devastation of natural conditions and to save the breeding places respectively the habitat of plant and animal species becoming rarer or extinct, and the valuable and beautiful landscapes.



In Hungary there are 140 **national parks** and nature reservation areas in which activities are displayed for the protection of the natural surroundings and their flora and fauna.

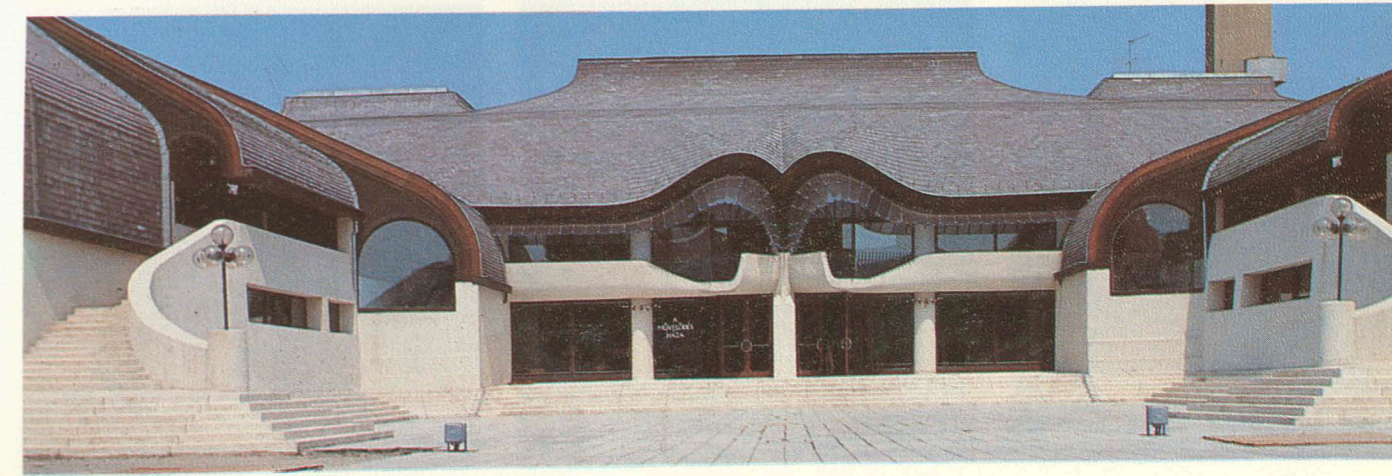


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The Danube breaks through high mountains in the Danube-bend from North to South. The varied natural beauties and numerous historical monuments render this region a first-rate holiday resort and place of excursion.

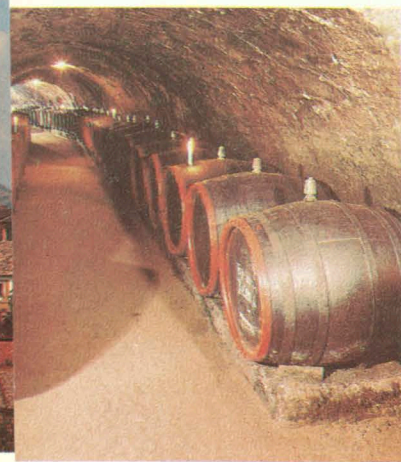
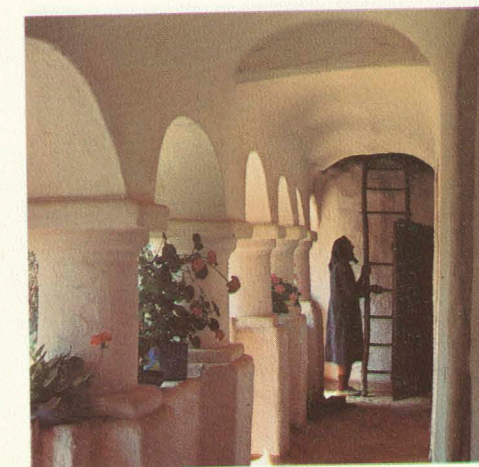
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Hungarian wines have always been well reputed far away. Both the grapes growing in the sand of the Great Hungarian Plain and those gathered on the slopes of volcanic mountains are well-known. The Bull's Blood of Eger or the Blue Vine-shoots of Badacsony are much loved everywhere. First among all the good ones, the first of the foremost is the wine of Tokay. The old Tokay wine is the "king of wines and the wine of kings".

Lake Balaton is the largest lake in Middle and Western Europe. Its surface is 596 km². its length is 78 km, the biggest breadth is 12,5 km. The average depth is 3-4 m, not surpassing 10 metres even at its deepest spot.

The northern lake-shore is enclosed by mountains of volcanic origin, the other one by a flat country. Therefore it is a popular meeting-place not only of the lovers of water sports but also of holiday makers, excursionists, cyclists and riders.



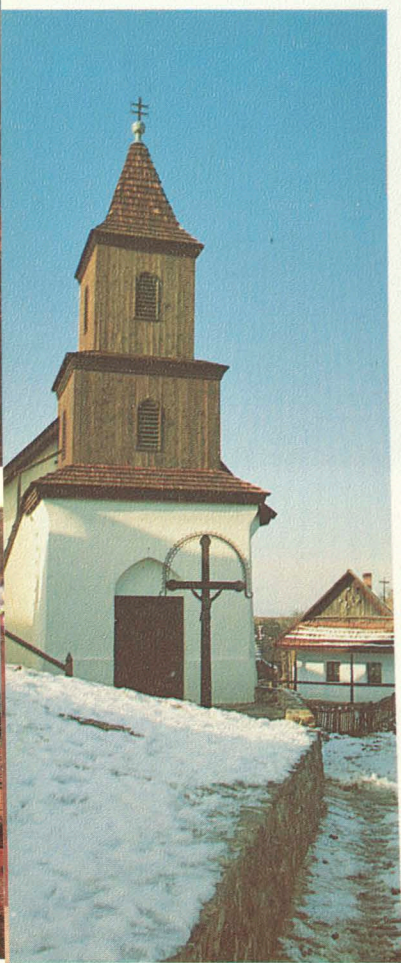
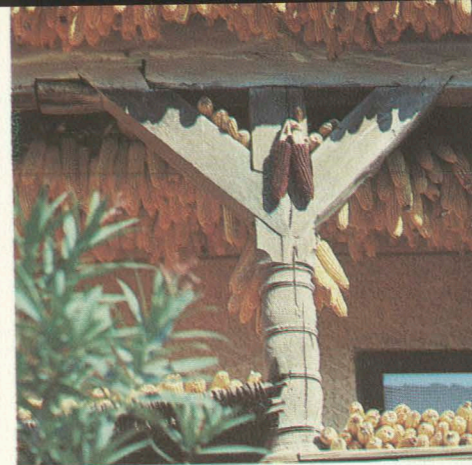
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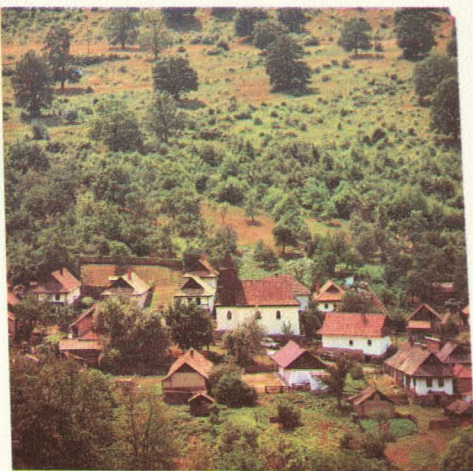


The difference between the ethnical groups have become by now in a significant part historical past, memory, old tradition. Such peculiar cultural features could no more come to a standstill seeing the rapid spreading of urbanization and industrialization which after all proclaimed the divergence between the peasant and town cultures. That is why guarding the peasant traditions, **peasant architecture** and folk costumes signify an inestimable treasure.

Their manifold features render the tasks various as well. One can record musical and cultural traditions, the products of peasant handicrafts are even spread by the help of trade, but the peasant architectural monuments have to be protected as art monuments and strictly speaking, the local **folk customs** should be promoted on the spot as if they were art memorials.



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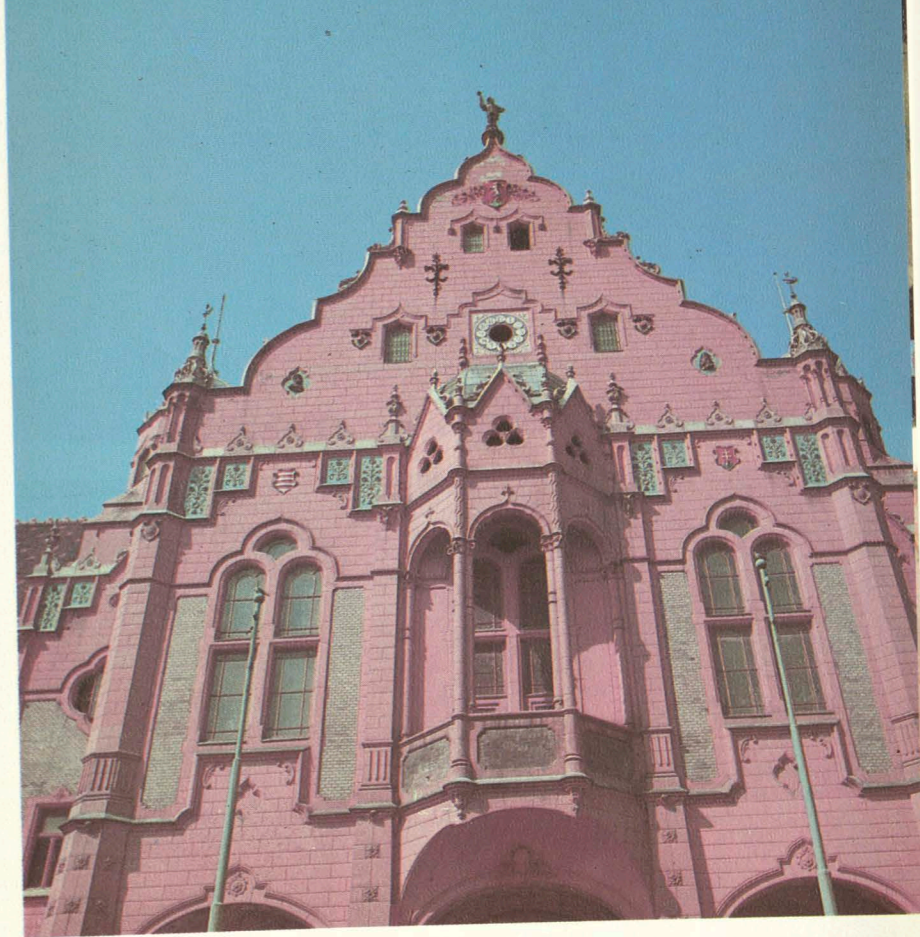


Hortobágy is the famous Hungarian "puszta". Its territory of 52.000 hectares has been declared a biosphere reserve by the UNO in the interest of the preservation of its special flora and fauna, further of its habitat of water-fowl which is one of the richest in Europe.



Kecskemét is a characteristic town of the Great Hungarian Plain with a population of 100.000. For centuries it has been the economic and cultural centre of the surrounding flatland where in the neighboring settlements people generally practise agriculture, mostly fruit growing.

From the apricot growing there the world-famous Hungarian apricot brandy is produced here. The first boom of the town can be set for the turn of the century when the edifices of the Hungarian Art Nouveau, having become world-famous since that time, were built one after the other. After the 2nd World War it developed into an important industrial and cultural centre.



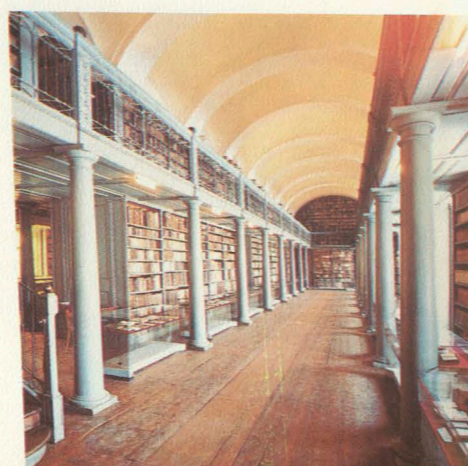
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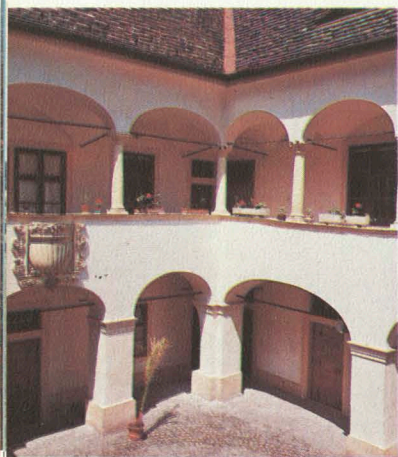
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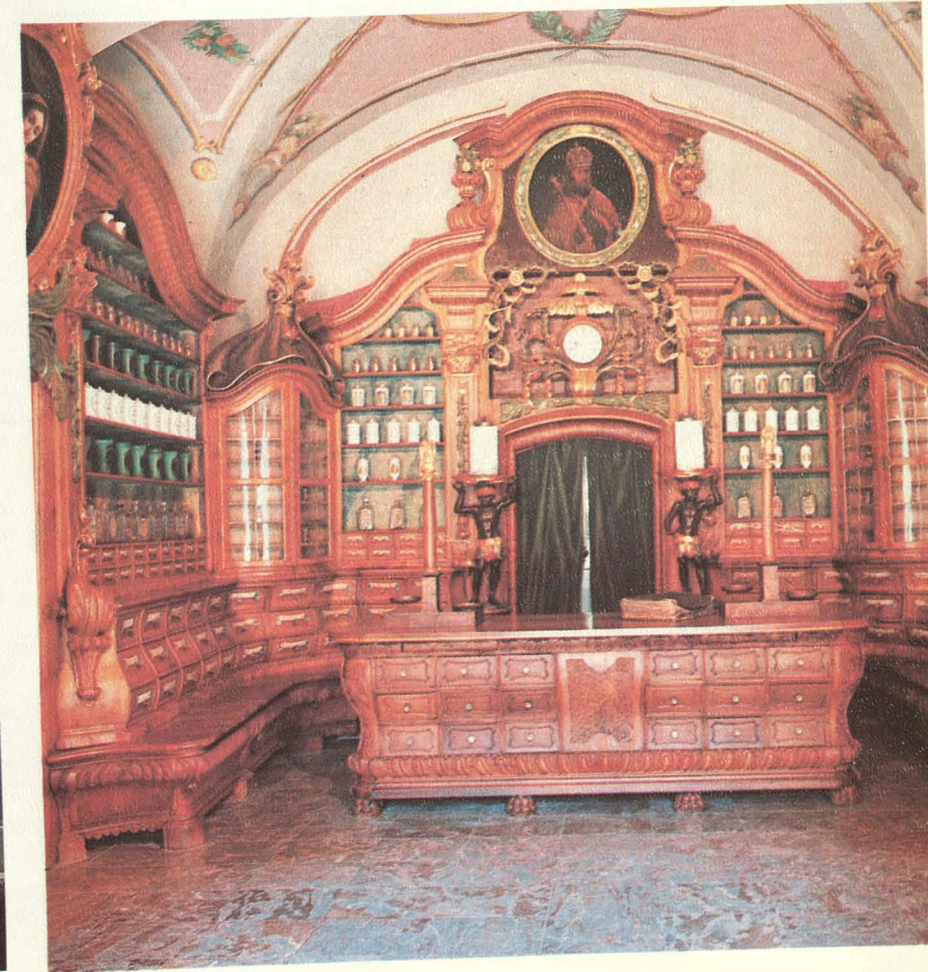
The Western borderland of Hungary reaches the foothills of the Alps. A whole range of towns and villages rich in historical and ethnographical monuments, of nice setting and embedded in attractive natural surroundings are awaiting the visitors.

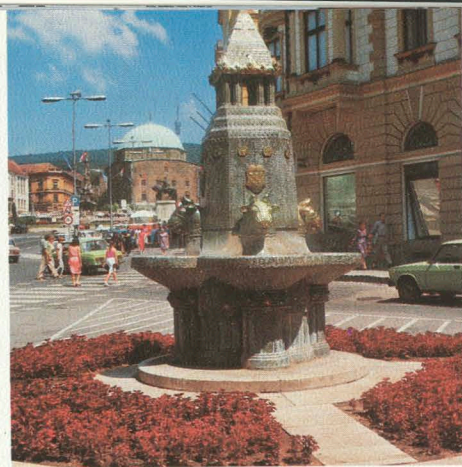
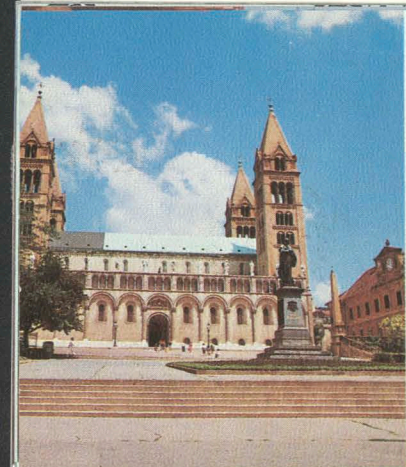
Many castles, palaces, family homes and evocative streets guard the memory of nearly all levels of culture from the Roman era until our days.



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Pécs is an old university town with an important historical centre where there are countless outstanding historical monuments and significant ancient buildings. The town lies on the Southern skirts of Hungary, on the Southern slope of the hills, therefore its climate is of Mediterranean features. Maybe also because of its location, the place had been of a special importance also in Roman times. Its flourishing life in the Middle Ages as well was resumed during the Turkish occupation, too, which is proved by innumerable buildings from the Turkish times. Baroque, eclectic and Art Nouveau buildings indicate the importance of the town in the 18–19th and 20th centuries. There are several universities and colleges in the town at present as well. In this region it plays a definite role also in theatrical and scientific life. This is so much the more important because there are mines and considerable industrial plants in the neighborhood of the town.



69 | 70
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List of the Photos

1. **The Hungarian Crown.** During its history of thousand years, the crown of the Hungarian kings was many a times in danger, for the last time in the period of the 2nd World War when it was dragged abroad. At the end of the war together with other state treasures, it was taken to the U.S.A. 33 years later, on January 6th 1978, during the festivities held in the building of the Parliament, state secretary Cyrus Vance, in the representation of the president of the U.S.A. handed back the crown and the other royal insignia to Hungary.
2. **The Parliament.** In the edifice projected by professor Imre STEINDL, the national assembly held its first session at the millennial anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian State, in 1896. The length of the building is 268 m, its height at the spire of the dome is 96 m. The enormous edifice has 691 premises which can be reached by 29 staircases. The walls of the halls are decorated by frescoes, panel paintings and tapestries of art and not less than 250 statues can be found on the outer walls respectively in the halls of the building. In the building are situated the most important bureaux of state administration and the offices of state leaders. Famous is the library of the Parliament comprising more than 400.000 volumes, where among other incunabula and book rarities are guarded.
3. **The Municipal Concert Hall.** The concert hall, the theatre, the exhibition halls of the Municipal Concert Hall restored after the damages suffered during the 2nd World War are in full bloom again. The edifice was originally built between 1859–1864 according to the projects of Frigyes FESZL, an eminent architect of the Hungarian national romantic architecture. In the concert hall played in times past among others Ferenc LISZT, Brahms, Debussy, Yehudi Menuhin as well.
4. **Hotel Atrium Hyatt and Hotel Forum.** The once famous hotel row on the Danube bank was destroyed during the 2nd World War. For the substitution new hotels were built one by one, from each of them the guests may enjoy the splendid view of Budapest. The two latest hotels were built in 1981–82, one according to the projects of Lajos ZALAVÁRI, the other by Dr. József FINTA.
5. **Inner town passage.** In the turn-of-the-century Budapest there were many beautiful passages. Their architectural idea is recalled by the new passage-system realized in connection with the rehabilitation of the inner town.
6. **The Hungarian State Opera** was built between 1875–85. Its projects were made by Miklós YBL (1814–91), an outstanding architect of his time, whose architectural activity complies innumerable important public buildings, e.g. also the transformation of the Royal Palace in Buda. The Opera is one of the constructions of the avenue with unified development method which was built as the realization of the large-scale town planning project. The edifice is decorated both on its facades and also in its interior by the works of art of eminent Hungarian artists. Architecturally the most fascinating are the splendid staircase and the lounge-refreshment room on the 2nd floor and last but not least the auditorium. Celebrated foreign conductors directed as well in the Opera: Gustav Mahler, Otto Klemperer, Tanga Egisto, Sergio Failloni, Lamberto Gardelli.
7. **Gellért Bath** The monumental hotel and bath building finished in 1918 uses the water of hot springs, on the curative effects of which a thermal bath was built even by the Turks on this spot. The water of 45–46 ° C feeds the pool of the sparkling bath and the open-air swimming pool with artificial waves.
8. **Király Bath** In the 16–17th centuries the Turks built a lot of thermal baths on the hot springs spouting on the Buda side. Five of them are still used. One of the most beautiful of the operating Turkish baths is the bath of Sokoli Mustafa built in 1556 which – after a professional restoration – is an architectural gem of a peculiar atmosphere of the Water Town district of Buda.
9. **Bird House** In the surroundings of Heroes' Square lies the City Park of one km². On one part of it the Municipal Zoological and Botanical Gardens were opened on August 29th 1866. Upon its park-like area including botanical rarities, the buildings were constructed between 1908–12. They are the products of the Hungarian Art Nouveau, projected by Károly KOS and Dezső ZRUMETZKY.
10. **Heroes' Square** The avenue of a round kilometre leads into Heroes' Square which was finished by the time of the millennial festivities in 1896. In the axis of the avenue are placed the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Millennial Monument behind, on whose colonnades stand the statues of kings and eminent personalities of the Hungarian history. On both sides of the square lie the Museum of Fine Arts respectively the Picture Gallery containing collections of art.

The City Park is a popular recreation area of the residents of the town. The cultural manifoldness of this area is set up by museums, exhibition halls, sports establishments, a thermal bath, the circus and an artificial skating rink. In the summer season open-air performances are held as well of which an outstanding success was reached in the latest years by a rock opera treating the life of the 1st Hungarian King.

12. Buda Castle The construction of Buda Castle was begun in the 13th century. The actual building was erected in neo Baroque style in 1890 and was nearly destroyed during the 2nd World War. The group of buildings designed originally for a royal palace, comprises actually the largest national collections of Hungary. In the buildings of the restored palace the National Széchenyi Library, the Hungarian National Gallery, the Budapest Historical Museum and the Museum of the latest History received a deserved placement.

13. The construction of the **Matthew Church** began in the 13th century and later it was rebuilt in Gothic style. During the Turkish rule lasting 150 years it served as a mosque. It received its today's form in the 19th century. For 600 years the kings of Hungary have been crowned here.

14. The hall of the knights in the Buda castle is a Gothic-style part of the Palace of the Anjou Kings (14th–15th centuries). Being restored, at present it is one of the exhibition halls of the Budapest Historical Museum.

15. The part of the Castle Hill lying to the North of the Royal Palace is occupied by the former **civil residential** quarter. The tracing of its streets in gentle curves recalls the Middle Ages. Its nicely restored Gothic and Baroque dwelling houses and palaces evoke the past like a historical picture-book.

16. On the flat left bank of the Danube can be found the **Inner Town** of Pest. Also during the enormous development of the capital in the 19th century this area maintained its peculiar ancient atmosphere. Its high-standard shops, restaurants and hotels attract numerous tourists.

17–18. The centre of the inner town is the **Vörösmarty Square**, the pedestrian area of which is a popular target of Hungarians and foreigners alike. The famous confectionary **"Gerbeaud"** guards its original atmosphere.

19./a–b Sárvár, Hotel "Thermal and Héviz, Hotel "Aqua". The medicinal water of Sárvár and Héviz curing locomotor disorders is very famous among the mineral springs in Hungary. The architect is: BAJNAY Zsolt

20. Culture Centre in Ujpest (Budapest). The new culture centre of this district in Budapest, having great labour movement traditions, provides a favourable architectural frame for the useful and cultivated spending of leisure time. The architect is: FERENCZ István

21. Grammar-School in Káposztásmegyer (Budapest). Within the framework of the national grammar-school building program a 16-classes grammar-school has been built in the new housing estate on the outskirts of Budapest. It does not serve only school education but also the public education of the settlement. The architect is: PARÁDI Károly, winner of the Ybl Prize

22./a–b The Rehabilitation Institute for Children of the County Hospital in Miskolc. The building serving for the little patients suffering from locomotor diseases or for convalescent patients in the second largest town of Hungary is a work of art of a young member of the new generation of Hungarian architects.

The architect is: NOLL Tamás, winner of the Ybl Prize

23./a–b S.O.S. children's village in Battonya. This is the first S.O.S. children's village in Hungary. Its buildings adjust themselves well to the one-family houses built in their surroundings. They were built for "families" with 6–8 children. The buildings bear the marks of Hungarian folk architecture in their outer forms while their inner arrangement satisfy the most up-to-date requirements.

24. Dwelling house in Békéscsaba. The new one-family houses provide approximately half of the newly built houses in Hungary. The environment shaping power and the exemplary appearance of the new buildings are of crucial importance, their adjusting to the existing street image in the settlement is decisive. The building – bearing the marks of the local folk architecture – has justly received in 1986 the national prize "Dwelling House of the Year", founded by the Ministry of Public Construction and Town Development.

The architect is: BÉKEFALVI András

25. The **Danube breaks** through high mountains in the Danube-bend from North to South. Its varied natural beauties and numerous historical monuments render this region a first-rate holiday resort and place of excursion.

26. In **Visegrád** even the Romans erected outposts. The 31 m high **donjon** still standing was built in the 13th century. Nowadays exhibitions are organized in it. The town used to be a royal seat in the 14th–16th centuries, now it is a place much favoured by tourists.

27–28. In the early Middle Ages **Esztergom** was the capital and the church centre of Hungary. Still today the Archbishop of Esztergom is the head of the Hungarian Catholic Church. The Basilica is an outstanding construction of the Hungarian classical architecture, the largest church in the country. Its length is 118 m, the breadth 40 m, the height at the dome is 100 m. The tympanum of the main entrance is buttressed by eight 22 m high Corinthian columns. Here is to be found the Treasury of the Cathedral where goldsmith's works and a textile collection of inestimable value, famous all over Europe are guarded. In the crypt the deceased bishops and archbishops are buried.

29. Szentendre is the gate to the Danube-bend, lies in the immediate vicinity of the capital. Through this picturesque town leads the road to the cities of monuments: to Visegrád and to Esztergom which played a great part in our history. Its townscape is determined by Baroque churches and dwelling houses.

Szentendre is one of the art centres of the country. Numerous artists had been and still are establishing schools here. Here created among others Károly FERENCZY, Margit KOVÁCS, Béla CZÖBEL and is still composing in our times Jenő BARCSAY. There are more than 15 museums and art collections in the town.

30. The erection of the **Castle of Sárospatak** began in the 11th century. Its best-known owner was Ferenc RAKOCZI the 2nd (1676–1735), the leader of the Hungarian war of independence against the rule of the House of Habsburg. The most beautiful parts of the castle were built in the 16th century, of Renaissance style. Restored to its ancient splendour, it is a museum and an exhibition hall today. In the town operate schools and high schools of a famous past.

31. Out of the 140 nature reservation areas the **Bükk National Park** lies in a mountainous district. The work built in 1983 serving as the entrance reflects the mentality of the young Hungarian generation of architects. Benő TABA located also a museum in the building where the nature protection activity is displayed.

32. The new culture centre of Sárospatak was built in 1983, its architect is Imre MAKOVECZ. The building bears the elements of the Hungarian folk architecture and shows a characteristic example of the organic architectural forming. This trend created a school in today's Hungarian architecture.

33–37. The best-known of the Hungarian historical wine regions is that of **Tokaj**. The grapes growing here are of unmatched flavour because of the soil of volcanic origin and of the intensive solar radiation. The special mould of the storing cellars is also important in the ripening process of the wine. This is how the "king of wines, wine of kings" has been produced, for many centuries. The up-to-date wine production is also supported by such new constructions as the central building of the wine estate projected by the architect Tamás NOLL – rewarded by Ybl-prize – which was finished in 1982.

38. Lake Balaton is the largest lake in Middle and Western Europe. Its surface is 596 km², its length is 78 km, the biggest breadth is 12,5 km. The average depth is 3–4 m, but not surpassing 10 metres even at the deepest spot. The northern lake-shore is enclosed by mountains of volcanic origin, the other shore by a flat country. Therefore it is a popular meeting-place not only of the lovers of water sports, but also of holidaymakers, excursionists, cyclists and riders.

39. The mountain of **Badacsony** is a significant regional unit on the Northern shore of Lake Balaton. The 348 m high mountain of volcanic origin is also famous for its wines. Here grow the well-known Blue Wine-shoot and the wine resembling Auvergnat Gris.

40–41. In the hilly surroundings of Lake Balaton even the Romans grew wine. Their memory is recalled by the ruins of villas. From the 13th–14th centuries many small churches remained. The **Baroque peasant houses** and **press houses** from the 17th century – which are characteristic of the region – are really very nice.

42. Village architecture uses everywhere local building materials. So e.g. in the hilly, wooded regions buildings are made of wood. A nice example for it is the **line of wine cellars in Cák**, to be found in south-west Hungary.

43–45. The whole area and all buildings of **Hollókö**, a village in the mountains in North-Hungary, are protected as art memorials. The buildings erected in the very beginning of our century are still used, partly by the residents, partly by the community institutions of the village. The careful restoration was made under official supervision.

44. The painted wooden ceiling of the small church of **Tákos** built around 1760 is a carefully preserved example of the folk traditions and art.

46. The outstanding works of the Hungarian folk architecture are guarded on the one hand transferred to village museums, on the other hand in their original surroundings. Everywhere one can see **peasant arts**, furniture, clothes, embroideries, carvings, too.

47–51. The works of **vernacular architecture** preserved many ancient experiences and customs in their materials, structures and arrangements as well. This is displayed also in the outer and inner decorations. The most ancient architectural forms have already been replaced by up-to-date solutions by now. The ornaments of the past can be studied in old buildings guarded as memorial houses. In them there is always place for keeping up the traditions of **folk arts**, dances and singers.

52–53. The territory of 52.000 hectares of **Hortobágy**, the famous Hungarian puszta has been declared a biosphere reserve by the UNO in the interest of the preservation of its special flora and fauna, further of its habitat of water-fowl being one of the richest in Europe.

In the region the production in the large agricultural concerns is performed in a co-ordinated way with the requirements of nature protection. Thus, cultivation of corn, animal keeping, fish-farming are invariably famous. Autumn and winter hunts are much in demand by foreign guests.

54–55. Debrecen is the "Rome of the Hungarian Calvinists". The Reformed **Great Church** is a beautiful example of the 19th century Hungarian classical architecture. Beside its religious function it had also political importance: in 1848 and 1945 the Hungarian national assembly held its sessions here.

56. Beside the Great Church work the **Reformed Theological High School** and grammar school, buildings of the 19th century. Their library and the collection of natural science help the researchers of today, too, with their rich material.

57. Kecskemét is a central town of the Great Hungarian Plain. The **Town Hall** was built in 1896 according to the projects of Odön LECHNER, the most important representative of the Art Nouveau using Hungarian folk motifs.

58. In the townscape of today of **Kecskemét** the well preserved Art Nouveau buildings play an important role. The style of Odön LECHNER is followed in the so-called "Fancy Palace" which was built in 1902 according to the projects of Géza MARKUS. There is a picture gallery in the building.

59. The **Song and Musical Centre** named after the composer Zoltán KODÁLY in Kecskemét is a combined musical institution of the town. A primary school for music, the municipal school for music and a concert hall work within the walls of the building erected according to the projects of Valér MENDE between 1911–13.

60. Kodály Institute. The great Hungarian composer, Zoltán KODÁLY was born in Kecskemét. The ancient Franciscan cloister reposing on medieval foundations makes a home for the "Kodály Institute" where the "Kodály Method", a special up-to-date method for teaching music, is taught for music teachers from all over the world.

61. The inner town of **Sopron** is of eminent importance among the historical Hungarian towns. The settlement was founded still by the Romans in the 2nd century A.D. It also flourished in the Middle Ages and also in the 17–18th centuries. The detailed restoration of the protected inner town began at the end of the 1950 s. For these results the town was rewarded by the international "Prize

62. Among the courts of dwelling houses in Sopron, one of the most interesting courts is that of the **House Eggenberg**. The Baroque-style balcony interrupting the archway all around served for preaching. Evangelical church services were held here until there was no evangelical church in the town.

63. The **Eszterházy Palace** served as the home of this aristocratic family in the 18th century. In the carefully restored building the Mining Museum has been situated.

64. Győr is one of the most important industrial and agricultural centres of Hungary, at the same time it is an ancient cultural centre as well. There used to be a permanent settlement already in the Bronze Age. In the time of the Romans the town of Arrabona was situated here. Because of its trade and industry, there used to be a flourishing civic life here in the 14–16th centuries as well. It is an ancient bishop's seat. The **town Hall** is one of the best-known public buildings in Győr, from the point of view of the townscape. It was built at the turn of the century. Its tower is 58 m high.

65. The Herma of Holy László. The reliquary of our king, the Holy László (1040–1095) of the House of Arpad, the herma, can be seen in the Gothic side-chapel of the Cathedral in Győr. A masterpiece of Hungarian goldsmith's craft, one of the first specimens of the cloisonné enamel technique, was made around 1370.

66. Sárvár. The castles of medieval Hungary were nearly all destroyed, becoming ruins. The castle in Sárvár is still standing unbroken.

It was built in the 2nd half of the 16th century, on the site of a medieval fortification. The frescoes on the ceiling of its ceremonial hall dating from 1659 depict battle-scenes unique in Hungary. The premises of the castle serve now for cultural purposes. The halls of the castle being restored can be visited as a museum.

The inner court of the castle offers good possibilities for performances in the summer season.

67–68. The beautiful main square of **Kőszeg** is still guarding the appearance of the town of the Middle Ages having been formed in the 14th–15th centuries. On one side of the square stands the row of houses with richly ornamented graffiti from the 16th century. Among them can be seen the building of the former Golden Unicorn pharmacy. It still has the original Baroque furnishings and recipients.

69. Pécs is a town of great history in Southern Hungary. It still has an important industry, cultural establishments and a university. Its **cathedral** is one of the most valuable monuments of the Middle Ages in Hungary. Its foundations were still begun by the first Hungarian King, István (around 1000). Its three naves and aisles guard the monuments and treasures of different ages.

The choir dates back to the 11th century, the alter of one of the aisles to the 16th century. Under the cathedral is situated the crypt built around 1000.

70. The **eosin fountain** is one of the sights in the town. The ornamented fountain verging on yellow and green was presented to the town by the Zsolnay Porcelain Factory showing also this way their world-famous product, the porcelain with eosin glazing.

71. The preceding town of Pécs in the Roman times was Sopianae. From the 3rd–4th centuries A.D. several **early Christian burial vaults** have been excavated here. The conservation of such a mausoleum ornamented by frescoes has been finished recently.

72. In the town beside historical museums there are numerous collections of fine arts as well. The collections of **Csontváry** who worked at the beginning of our century, and that of Victor VASARELY living in France, are the most important ones.

Organizing Committee of the Exhibition:

Leader: Tamás KOÓS
head of department of the Ministry of
Construction and Town Development

Members: László ÁGOSTHÁZI
head of department of the Ministry of
Construction and Town Development

Mrs. Mária FEJES
chief engineer of the Ministry of
Construction and Town Development

Mrs. Katalin PARRAGH
section head of the Ministry of
Construction and Town Development

Mrs. Ibolya FILEP
director of the Building Industrial Permanent Exhibition of the
Building Industrial Information Centre

György KARA and István MÁTRAI
graphic artists and designers

Zoltán KOVÁCS
inner architect, designer of exhibitions

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Olof WALLMÉN

head of the international secretariat
National Swedish Institute
for Building Research

Lena PALMQVIST

curator the Nordiska Museum, Stockholm

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