



## **DUNAFÖLDVÁR TRADITIONAL HOMESTEAD**

The last resident living in the homestead was Mariska Jákli (1925-2012) who was taking care of her elderly mother and blind aunt till their death. After she passed away, her heir Margit Csizmadia donated the house to the city to turn it into a museum to preserve its traditional state for future generations. A hand-written collection of family legends found in the bequest also gives away some information about the first owners.

The traditional homestead of Mezőföld region has a rammed dirt floor, pise walls, topped with a pitched reed roof. The pise walls were usually done by 3-6 people alternating each other. The windows were either cut out later, or made by inserting a frame to build around.

The walls were usually made by plastering 2-3 layers together by hand, hardy enough to withstand the rain and freeze. Rammed floors were used widespread in villages even until the middle of the 20th century. The base of the house was filled up with yellow clay, rammed thoroughly and then plastered together with mucky mud.

The pitched roof was covered with 20-40cm thick layer of reed which not only prevented water leakage, but also served as excellent heat insulation.

This kind of homestead usually had three separate rooms by the 18-19th century. The shorter end of the L-shaped house faced the street, but the entrance was from the courtyard. The room closest to the street was the space to live in, next to it was the kitchen and the last room served as a pantry.

This current homestead has a permanent exhibition featuring everyday items and traditional clothing.

There is also a separate space dedicated to hold handcrafting and ethnographic workshops for children or smaller adult groups.

