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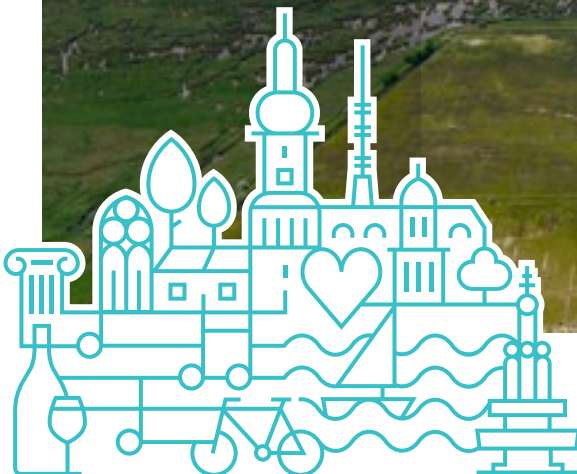
# FERTŐ-AREA

TOWNS,  
EXCURSIONS  
AROUND SOPRON

*"Where the Lake Fertő is today, there used to be a deep valley in the past. There were lots of beautiful ladies living in the valley, so the valley was called accordingly: Ladies' Valley. Fraknó's lord liked hunting in this valley.*

*Once, however, darkness fell over the land around noon and a violent storm broke out.*

*The lord of the castle managed to find a shelter in a hut, where a widow lived with her daughter. The lord fancied the worthy and modest girl. From then on he always visited her when he was hunting in the area. But he had a wicked wife who didn't like that her husband was visiting the poor widow and her daughter. She captured the girl and said: witch. The poor girl was sentenced to death and thrown into the nearby lake. Then the water of the lake began to rise, it was just rising and rising on, and quickly flooded the land, the forests and villages all around. The heartless chatelaine also died in the flood. Only a few people managed to escape into the mountains. The refugees later returned from the mountains and settled on the shore of the lake. They founded Nezsider (Neusiedl am See).*





# FERTŐ-AREA

*"In the attraction of three landscapes. The meeting of the steppe lake, the mountains and the plain. Celts, Avars, Germans, Hungarians, Croatians, Austrians. Baronial palaces, townhouses, old towns, peasant huts. The Eszterházy, Széchenyi, Osl, Nádasdy families. Franz Liszt, Joseph Haydn. All these are concentrated in a single landscape and millennia, the Fertő-Hanság.*

*The Fertő area hides its secrets from the untrained visitor, it only shows itself who is prepared. Those who know the story of the birth of Ladies' Valley and Fertő, those who know why this landscape is unique and universal at the same time and are willing to take their time and attention to discover the tiny miracles of life.*

*Those who understand the deeper, spiritual meaning of the landscape, the palaces, the small village churches, the stone crosses, and the pietàs. "*

# ÁGFALVA

*Located directly at the Hungarian-Austrian border, 4 km from Sopron. The first written reference to the name of the village dates back to 1194, named as „Dág” and it was the property of the Cistercian abbey of Borsmonostor (Klostermarienberg, Austria). The town of Sopron acquired the village in 1390, and until 1848 it remained its serf village. Ágfalva became widely known after World War I: the fightings of 18 August and 8 September 1921 resulted in the 1921 referendum.*



## HÁZ-HEGYI LOOKOUT TOWER

The 6-meter-tall lookout tower built by village residents has been standing on the 332-meter-high Ház-hill since May 1, 1998. It offers a wonderful view of the village of Ágfalva and the Sopron Mountains.

## LUTHERAN CHURCH

In 1784, as part of the preparation of the church foundation, similarly to the Lutheran Church in Sopron, pilings were installed into the ground, thus ensuring the proper foundation on the swampy ground. The tower of the church was completed in 1870.

## SIGHTS

Late Baroque Roman Catholic Church, the Relocation and the Referendum Memorials.





*Balf is one of the well-known wine growing areas of the Fertő region world heritage site, which has been administratively part of Sopron since 1986. Its medicinal water was already known in Roman times, which was not only used for bathing, but also for drinking cures. From the XVIth century onwards, special healing power was attributed to the bath and it was also considered to be one of the most significant baths the monarchy in the era of dualism.*



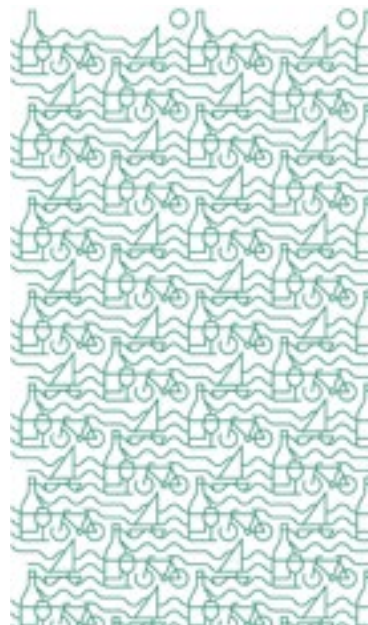
Drinking Fountain - Detail

## DRINKING FOUNTAIN

The drinking fountain was completed in 2008, located in the part of the town that is towards Fertőrákos. Anyone can feel free to taste its water, you can even take some away for your trip. The ornate drinking fountain was made by the Zsolnay Porcelain Manufactory.

## ST. FARKAS CASTLE CHURCH

The tiny church with its Gothic sanctuary can be found on the picturesque church hill surrounded by a fortress-like cemetery wall. In front of the cemetery wall, you can see the National Memorial Site that commemorates the murdered Jewish slave labourers (including Antal Szerb).



## THE BATH OF BALF

Primarily its medicinal water makes the spa hospital established in 1975 suitable for treating patients with impairments. In its spacious park you will find the valuable, heritage-listed baroque bath chapel. The frescoes on the ceiling and walls are attributed to the famous Baroque painter, István Dorffmaister.

# FERTŐBOZ

*Fertőboz is located between the hills around the southern shore of Fertő and the reeds of the lake. It is part of the Fertő-Hanság National Park, the smallest village on the Fertő shore, with 280 inhabitants. Its name originates from elder, which is celebrated at its blooming (in May) with the elder festival.*



Gloriett



## GLORIETT

An outstanding sight of the town. During the Napoleonic wars, in October 1800, Archduke Joseph, the leader of the noble armies of the county, visited the hill with Ferenc Széchenyi several times to admire the beauty of the landscape. To commemorate these visits, Ferenc Széchenyi built the lookout tower made of limestone from Fertőrákos.

## Did you know?

The Trinity Church is in the town centre. Until the end of the XVIIIth century, the village did not have its own parish priest, so the Hidegség priest served here. According to legend, a small child was found abandoned on the village meadow. Probably wandering people left him so that they did not have to take care of him. The villagers took him to the Count, who named him after the village meadow (Gemeindewiese) and gave him the first name Adam. He was brought up, and he became the first priest of Fertőboz.

# FERTŐHOMOK

*It is 16 km from Sopron, between Hegykő and Hidegség. The bicycle path surrounding Lake Fertő passes through the settlement. The village is part of the Fertő-Hanság National Park and the Fertő World Heritage Area. Most of the inhabitants of the settlement are Croatians, whose ancestors settled here in the XVIth century. The local tambura band and the folk dance group cherish their traditions.*



Country House

## COUNTRY HOUSE

It presents the past and traditions of the village with its peculiar culture. In the first room and kitchen of the house you can see the interior of the 1930s. In the second room you can see local history documents and temporary, seasonal exhibitions. The old stable is an exhibition place for contemporary artists, where three or four artists can present their works each year.

The courtyard is bordered by sheds and a barn, where you can see the agricultural tools that are typical of the area. The country house hosts traditional festivities, the village day, the walnut festival and the World Heritage Day events.



# FERTŐD

*Fertőd is the most well-known and most visited town in the Fertő region. Nearby, you can find the centre of Fertő-Hanság National Park in Sarród. Besides its monuments and other sights, it is the cultural centre of the region. Today's name was given during the reorganization of the Hungarian administration, after a settlement that existed here in the Árpád era. On May 16, 1950, Eszterháza took the name Fertőd, and in September, Süttör was administratively attached to Fertőd.*



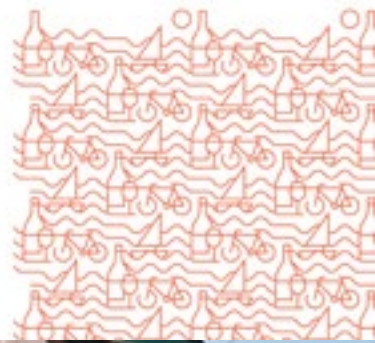
Esterházy Palace

## ESTERHÁZY PALACE

Hungary's most beautiful baroque palace, also known as the Hungarian Versailles. The 126-room palace with its outbuildings and a 200-acre park is the largest castle in Hungary. The centre of the building is the banquet hall upstairs and the connecting music hall. The summer dining room under the banquet hall connects the baroque garden with the

building. The structure of the nearly 200-acre garden composition is defined by the three radial visual axes („goose feet”-alley) that start from the focus of the castle, which continue behind the „parter” (large open baroque garden), in the large amusement park forest, the pheasant garden and the wild garden.





Margit Cziráky Rose Garden

## MARGIT CZIRÁKY ROSE GARDEN

The era of prince Esterházy Miklós IV and his wife, Margit Cziráky was the second golden age of Eszterháza. Honoured by the locals, the Countess dreamed and built the original rose garden in 1908, which was opened to visitors in June 2016 after its renovation.

## MUSIC HOUSE

Originally, it was a residence for Joseph Haydn and the musicians of the Esterházy family, later it became a pharmacy and a doctor's residence. The relief set by Pál Esterházy on the facade of the Music House carries the memory of Haydn. The Local History Exhibition is here as well, which presents the past of Süttör and Eszterháza.

In the Haydn Memorial Room, you can see the composer's bust, copies of his works, and other documents related to him. There is a music school in the building today.

# FERTŐRÁKOS

*It is 10 km from Sopron, on the shore of Lake Fertő. It was named after the creek rich in crabs that flows through the village and flows into Lake Fertő in the Fertőrákos bay. The only village that was surrounded by a stone wall, and almost every building here is a monument. Fertőrákos was already known in Roman times: this is evidenced by the Quarry and the Mithras sanctuary. The limestone extracted here can still be found in several public buildings in Vienna and in the surrounding area.*



Quarry and Cave Theatre

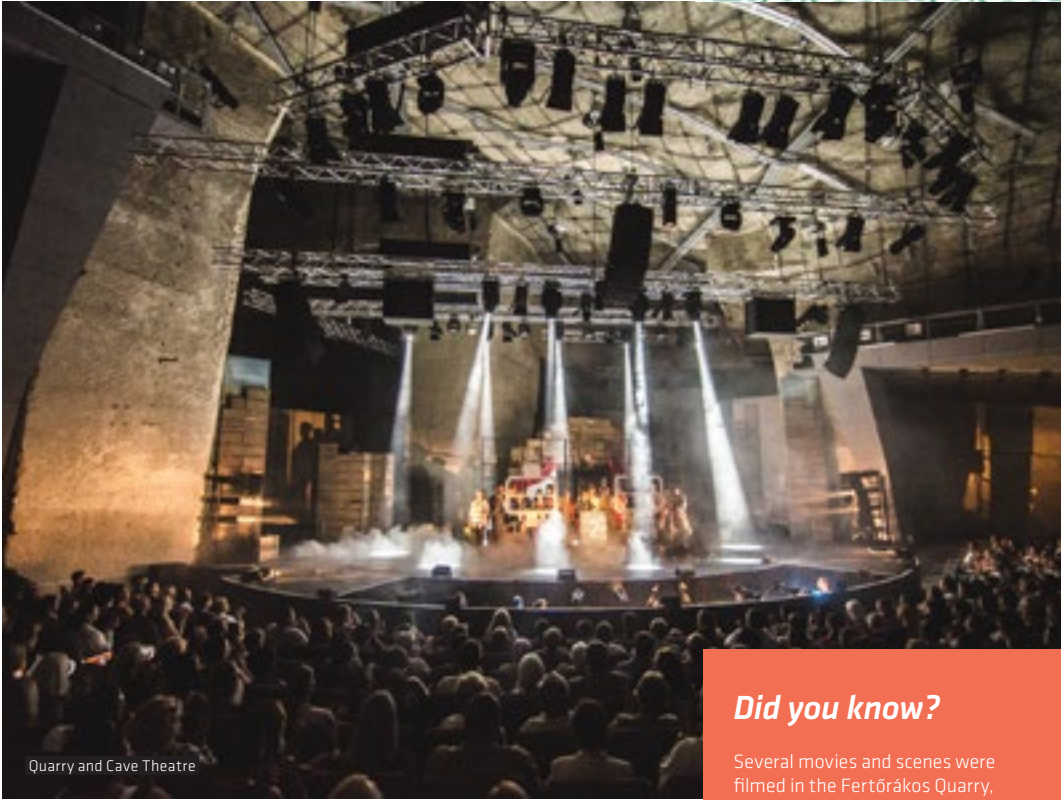
## MITHRAS SANCTUARY

The Roman sanctuary dedicated to the Persian Sun God Mithras is next to the road connecting Fertőrákos and Fertőmeggyes. The abandoned cave-like sanctuary was discovered nearly simultaneously in 1866 by stone carver György Malleschitz and Ferenc Stornó Jr. Ferenc Stornó Sr. took part in the exploration and built an

arch of carved limestone over the sanctuary. It was not possible to visit it during the Socialist regime, the deteriorated building was renovated in 1992. It can now be visited from spring to autumn.

## MINERAL MUSEUM

The exhibition presents the 45 years of collection of István Makovnik and his family. An amateur historical private collection, a part of the National Cultural Heritage. 2000 pieces of calcite crystals of different colours and shapes, as well as 400 pieces of fossils are on display.



Quarry and Cave Theatre

## QUARRY AND CAVE THEATRE

The Pannonian Sea covered this area millions of years ago. The remains of calcite-shelled animals, snails, shells formed the so called „Lajta“-limestone that is extracted here. Even the Romans were mining here, and it also served as construction material for several buildings in Sopron and Vienna. It functioned as a labour camp during World War II. Today, the renovated Fertőrákos Stone Quarry and Cave

Theatre is a modern facility, which is now fully open to visitors, not only on the surface, but also its thematic park created inside. The interior of the quarry (cave) is a multifunctional cave-like space created by humans and nature alike, hiding an unusual exhibition and a playground.

### *Did you know?*

Several movies and scenes were filmed in the Fertőrákos Quarry, the most famous one of them was a scene in *The Baron's sons*.

The exhibition consists of two larger units: a paleontological exhibition that presents the conditions of the local „Lajta“-limestone formation, the other one shows its utilization. The cave theatre also hosts high-quality performances every year.



## PAN-EUROPEAN PICNIC MEMORIAL

On the 260-kilometer-Hungarian-Austrian border, various technical systems, barbed wire fences and barrages were installed after 1949 to prevent illegal border moves. The Debrecen organization of the Hungarian Democratic Forum and the parties of the Opposition Roundtable in Sopron announced an event for 19 August 1989 with the title Pan-European Picnic to promote the idea of the demolition of the iron curtain for a common Europe without frontiers. At this event, hundreds of East German citizens broke the gate of the "iron curtain" on the Austrian-Hungarian border to travel to West Germany. The spectacular mass escape gave another boost to the changes and led to the fall of the Berlin Wall. This was followed by the re-unification of Berlin and Germany. At the site of the event, TAEG Zrt. and the Pan-European Picnic'89 Foundation established a memorial park.



Pan-European Picnic Memorial

## PILLORY

In the centre, you can see Hungary's one and only public pillory, a shame pole from the XVIIth century. In the Middle Ages it was a widespread device of punishment, convicted criminals were bound to it. The village had its prison on the market square, the market was between the town hall and the manor mill. At the beginning of the 1530s, a new prison was built under the marketplace, and a tower was placed above it, it is the pillory that you can still see today. It was used for punishment even in the XXth century, the last record is from 1946, when a potato thief was punished this way.

## BISHOP'S PALACE

After the Ottoman Turks occupied Győr, in the XVIth century, Fertőrákos became the seat of the Bishops of Győr. The castle's present baroque-rococo design is due to a series of constructions between the late XVIth century and the mid-XVIIIth century. The monument is currently not open, it is to be renovated.

## FURTHER ATTRactions

Medieval City Wall, Local History Exhibition, Catholic Church, Watermill with sundial.

# HARKA

*The settlement was first mentioned in a document from 1245 as Villa Harka. The village became the property of Sopron in 1429. The name Harka was changed to Magyarfalva in 1948. As a result of the referendum held in 1989, the settlement regained its former name on 1 April 1990.*



Landscape at Harka

## Did you know?

The name Harka can be traced back to the time of the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin. The title Horka or Harka was the third most important position in those days, they exercised judicial functions.

## SIGHTS

Roman Catholic Church (with romanesque and gothic elements), Lutheran Church, Millennium Monument, Local History Exhibition, Istenszéke Hilltop (an early iron-age fortress), Harka peak (Kogelberg) Nature Reserve.



# FERTŐSZÉPLAK

*Fertőszéplak is at the junction of the Little Plain and the eastern extension of the Alps. The village was built on four hills: the Pile Hill, the Lőránt Hill, the Church Hill and the Eresztén Hill. The village changed hands several times. Its earliest owner was the Osl dynasty. In the XIII-XIVth centuries Széplak was registered as the landlord's customs collection point. Its most famous owners were King Sigismund, the Török family of Enying, the Nádasdy, Esterházy and the Széchenyi families. In 1682, Archbishop György Széchenyi pledged the palace, its lands and farms from Pál Esterházy. Thus Széplak became the residence of the Széchenyi family for almost a century.*



Fertőszéplak Country Houses

## FERTŐSZÉPLAK COUNTRY HOUSES

The 5 farmhouses from the second half of the XIXth century are a memory of the jagged settlement structure that is typical of the region's folk architecture. You can learn about the local history and folk culture of the village in the exhibition halls in the country houses.

## SZÉCHÉNYI CASTLE

Ferenc Széchenyi, the founder of the National Museum and the father of István Széchenyi, was born in the castle opposite the baroque Calvary. The one-storey castle consists of two perpendicular wings. After count Ferenc Széchenyi moved the manor centre to Nagycenk, the castle building lost its importance, its windows were walled up and it was con-

verted into a granary. The renovation of the building has recently begun, community spaces have been created, and the office of the Alpokalja-Fertő Area Leader Association, which coordinates the rural development of the region, is also located here. In 2019, an interactive visitor centre is opening in the building to present the values of the World Heritage Site of Fertő.





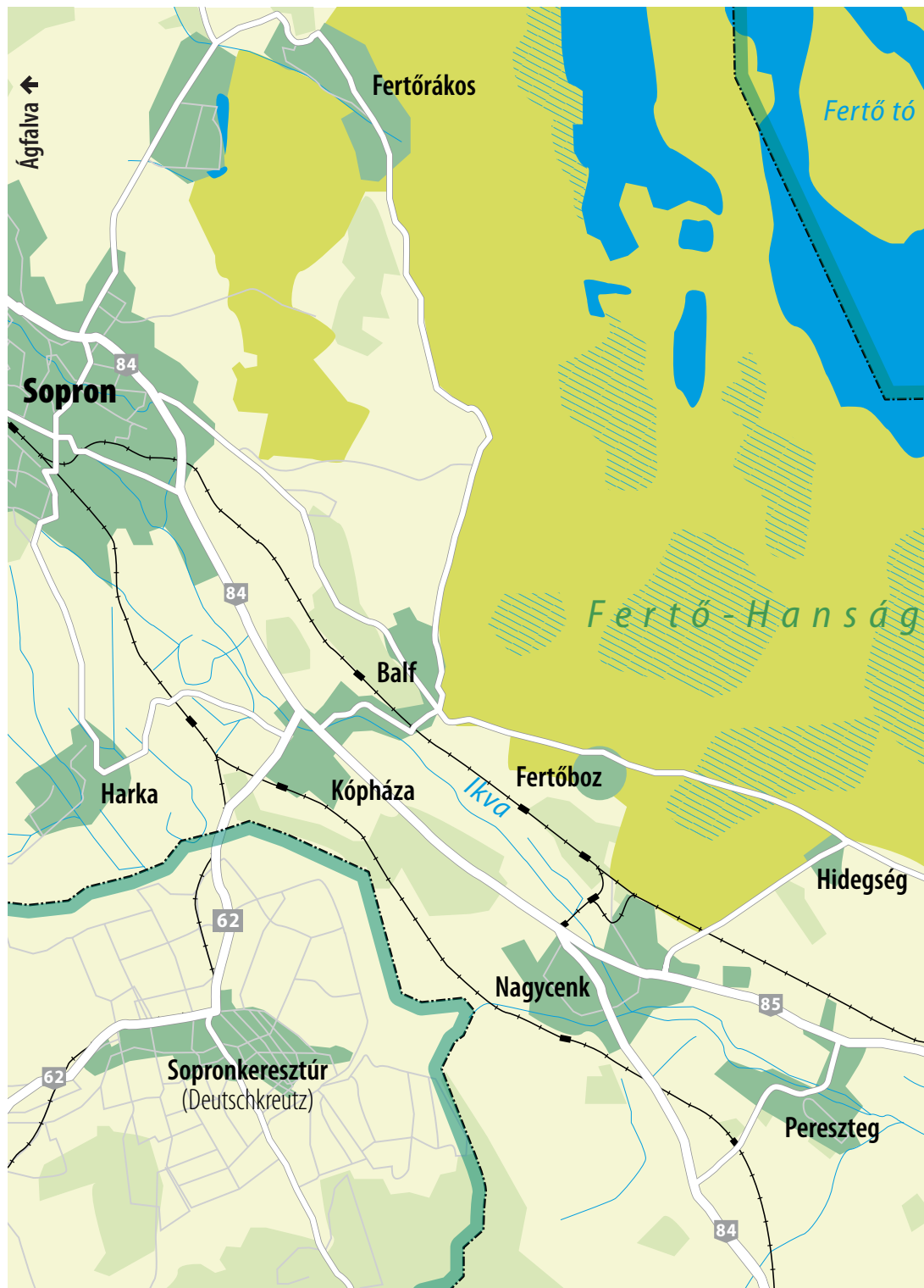
## ***Did you know?***

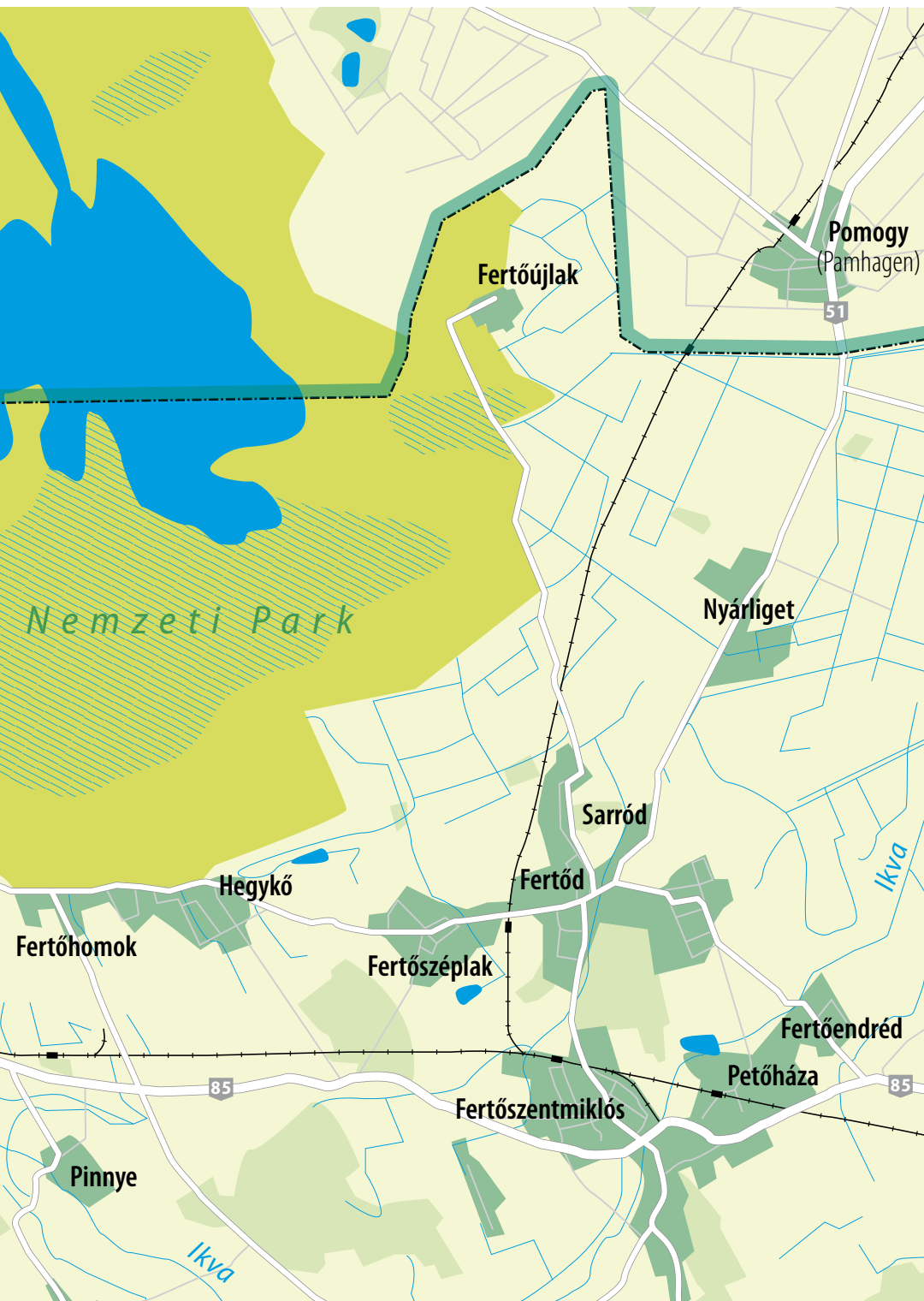
A wanderer in the 1930s came to the village who could only walk with the help of his crutch. He stopped at the Mary's statue, prayed to Our Lady, and then he was miraculously healed: he did not need his walking stick any more. Then he went into the church and as a sign of his gratefulness, he placed the stick behind the altar. You can still see it today in the baroque All Saints Church that was founded in 1728 by Captain Count György Széchenyi (II).

## **RAILWAY LAMP MUSEUM**

József Haragovics's private collection of railway lamps can be visited in Fertőszéplak, in a farmhouse with a porch built at the beginning of the XXth century. The exhibited objects show the visitors the huge change that has

taken place from the heroic times of rail transport to the present day, and you can see the evolution of lighting as well. Nearly 300 different lamps are on display that were used on the railways of 32 countries around the world.







# HEGYKŐ

*Hegykő is part of the Fertő Area World Heritage Site and Fertő-Hanság National Park. It was named after a sacrificial (sacred) stone from the pagan times. The settlement that was already inhabited in the Bronze Age, and was first mentioned in a document in 1262 as Igku (pronounced as „idyku”, meaning sacred stone), which later became Hegykő.*

*In the following centuries the village had several owners (the Kanizsa, Nádasdy, Esterházy, Széchenyi families and the Máriacell Benedictines), but in 1771 it finally became the property of the Széchenyi family. In 1971, a thermal bath was built in the village, which made it a significant tourist destination.*



Sá-Ra Thermal Spa

## SÁ-RA THERMAL SPA

The Hegykő thermal water is rich in solutes, contains sodium chloride, fluoride and sulphur, it also has an alkaline-hydrogen carbonate characteristic, slightly heavy, with significant iodide content. At a temperature of 55 °C, it comes to surface from a depth

of 1434 meters. It is suitable for treating chronic impairments, based on specialist's proposal. It can be used for the treatment of healing fractures, sprains, joint dislocations and muscle strain.

Of course, with its outdoor and indoor pools, the thermal spa is not exclusively for those who seek healing, but also those who would like to do some water sports, or simply enjoy bathing.

*"Once there were seven villages where now Lake Fertő is. The larger village was Leányfalú. Once the most beautiful girl of the village went to the well for water. After she filled her jar and headed home, she met with an old man. The old man asked for water from the girl, but she didn't give him any. She barely took a few steps when she stumbled in a stone and fell. The water began to flow from the jar, it was just flowing and flowing endlessly. It was so much water that it flooded the village, and then the other six villages were flooded, too. That's how Lake Fertő was formed, and the stone in which the girl stumbled gave the name of the village. "*

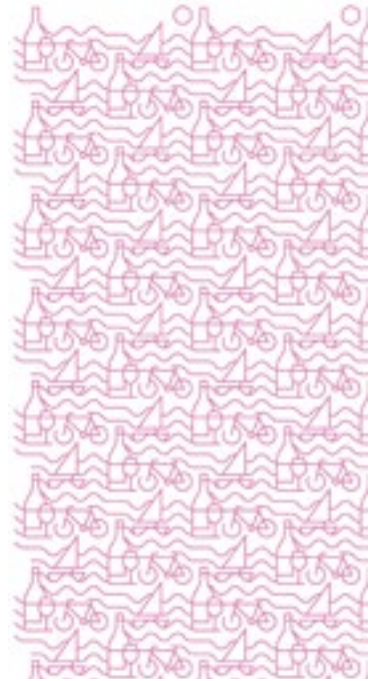


Lace House

## LACE HOUSE

The Lace House next to the church welcomes its visitors in the former judge's house. In the building you can find a unique Hővej lace collection, István Szigethy's

exhibition „From the cradle to the shroud”. The over 100-year-old house itself is a specialty, with its rare furnaces and its so called „clean rooms”.



## SIGHTS

St. Michael's Church, Iron Curtain Memorial Site, Bird Watch Recreation Park, 1 Drop Pálinka Distillery.

# FERTŐSZENTMIKLÓS

*The town was already inhabited from around 3500 to 2500 BC, and the armies of the Roman Empire were here as well. It was first mentioned in a document as Terra Neweg in 1228. Fishermen were resettled here to replace the almost extinct population at the time of the Mongol invasion. Their patron saint was Saint Nicholas. This was the reason of naming the parish and later the settlement itself after him. In 1535 it became the property of the most powerful landlord of Transdanubia, Tamás Nádasdy, and in 1719 the Esterházy family. The city was ravaged by the Ottoman Turks in 1683. In 1906, its name was given with the unification of two independent settlements, Szentmiklós and Szerdahely.*



St. Nicholas Church

## Did you know?

At the top of the church tower, the cross was embedded in a cannonball. The thirty-centimetre-diameter iron ball was of Turkish origin, and according to legend, it took the leg of a local fighter. When he was carried home, the cannonball was also put on the cart.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The side walls of the old church were originally built in gothic style in the XIIIth century. In 1683, the Turkish army marching to occupy Vienna burnt down the church, which was rebuilt around 1724, but then in today's baroque form. It was declared a monument in 1965. The small church was outgrown by the town over time, then between

1926 and 1936 a new one was built and the two were joined together.

## FURTHER THINGS TO SEE

Bezerédj Manor, Lookout Tower



Shrine of Szered

## SHRINE OF SZERED

Vörös Gergely Bezerédj bought the plot from the Nádasdy family and set up the statue of Our Lady in a forest. During a huge storm, a lightning struck the statue and its pillar burst into pieces and fell on the statue. While clearing the ruins, the believers saw that the statue was completely undamaged.

The news of this event spread and in the XVth century it became a place of pilgrimage. The crutches placed on the surrounding trees from the last century tell us the stories of the magnificent healings that happened at the statue.



## MEIDL AIRPORT

The airport opened in 1997 and ever since it has been open to international traffic. Due to its proximity to the border, it is also a popular airport with foreign tourists. The airport offers sightseeing flights, taxi flights, parachute and pilot training opportunities. The airport is also a popular venue for acceleration races.



# HIDEGSÉG

*Evidence found at the border of the village proves that the area was inhabited as early as in the Neolithic period. Archaeologists also discovered objects from Roman times. Written sources first mentioned the town in 1274 and then in 1283 in the form of Hydeg-syd. It was named after the cold water spring in the „Dezsma cellar”, which was renovated in 2000 in the memory of the Millennium. Croatian settlers came to the settlement during the Turkish occupation, and the town is still mostly inhabited by Croatians.*



Cold water spring of Hidegség

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

A significant architectural monument of the village is the romanesque round church (rotunda) of the St. Andrew's Church from the XIIth century. The frescoes on the apse and southern side of the Rotunda are remarkable memories of romanesque and gothic Hungarian

wall paintings (made between the XII-XIVth centuries). The present form of the church was completed with baroque and modern additions.



*The XIIIth century documents mention two settlements in the present area of Kópháza, naming them as Ravaszdvíz and Tarnavíz. In 1354 Péter Kolb, a citizen of Sopron was the owner of the area, the village was named after him as Kolbenhof. A 1429 document contains the Hungarian-sounding name „Kolphaza”. Croatian settlers were brought here in the XVIth century by the Nádasdy counts (Gradistye Croatians). The town still preserves the heritage of their predecessors with their food and culture.*

## Did you know?

Ferenc Nádasdy III, who was called „the Hungarian Croesus” because of his wealth, had a sickly daughter, Eleonora, who often visited the wooden chapel in the Kópháza forest to pray to the statue of the Black Madonna of Loretto. She swore that if she recovered from her illness, she would join a monastery. Eleonora was healed but her parents wanted their young daughter to marry. Since she didn't want to break her pledge, she prayed at her wedding to god to take her away. Then a sudden storm came and Eleonora was struck by lightning and died immediately. Her father built a stone chapel in place of the wooden one where his daughter had taken her vow.



Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary

## SIGHTS

Croatian country house, St. Martin's Church, Kő-hill lookout tower and local history trail.

## CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

On main road 84 from Nagycenk towards Kópháza, behind the low slopes you can see the baroque church that was built in the second half of the XVIIIth century. The church has been a pilgrimage place of the Black Madonna of Loretto for centuries, and its creation is due to Ferenc Nádasdy, who was executed in connection with the

Wesselényi conspiracy of 1671. After the death of his daughter, Eleonora, Ferenc Nádasdy built a stone chapel here. Today's church was built with the support of count Antal Széchényi.

# NAGYCENK

*The settlement in the valley of the Ikva and Arany creeks was first mentioned in documents from 1291, and in later sources it is mentioned as two separate villages. In the Middle Ages it was owned by the families of Kanizsai and Nádasdy. The former Nádasdy mansion in the village centre later became the White Horse Inn. The village was owned by the Széchenyi family in the XVIIth century in the time of Archbishop György Széchenyi, and in the middle of the XVIIIth century, with the construction of the main building of the present palace, it became the family's manor centre. The history of the town is firmly attached to the history of the family and to István Széchenyi, who inherited Cenk from his father, Ferenc Széchenyi. The two settlement parts merged in 1892 with the name Nagycenk.*



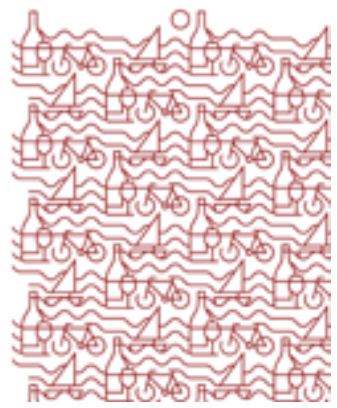
Széchenyi Palace

## SZÉCHENYI PALACE

The central main building of the present palace („Old Palace”) and the ornate French garden was built by General Antal Széchenyi and his wife Zsuzsanna Barkóczy in baroque style in the 1750s. After the death of Antal Széchenyi's widow, Ferenc Széchenyi made the palace the centre of his manor and rebuilt it in classicist style also creating the English park around it.

The side wings (the east side Riding Stables and the west side Red Palace) connecting perpendicularly to the central building of the palace were built by István Széchenyi. The so called Flower House in the south of the palace became an integral part of the building complex by Béla Széchenyi, and the English Park was also completed by him as he brought several rare plants from his Central and Eastern Asian expeditions. The palace

complex was not damaged in the WWII bombings, but during communism the abandoned building nearly entirely deteriorated. After its preservation reconstructions, the Széchenyi István Memorial Museum was opened here in 1973. The palace and the palace park are part of the protected areas of the Fertő district, declared to be a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2001.



Linden Alley

## LINDEN ALLEY

Antal Széchényi's wife, Zsuzsanna Barkóczy, created the twenty-meter-wide and 2.6 km-long alley, originally as a horse riding trail. The red-granite tombstone of István Széchényi's elder son, Béla Széchényi, and his wife Hanna Erdődy who died at a young age is at the end of the alley. The Linden Alley that connects the Széchényi Palace with the Fertő area, is also part of the Fertő area World Heritage Site.

## MAUSOLEUM

The mausoleum consists of two parts: the arched space under the oval baroque chapel, built by Zsuzsanna Barkóczy in 1778 (István Széchényi and Seilern Crescence rest here), and a cross-shaped crypt under the classicist foyer built by Ferenc Széchényi. The earthly remains of the descendants of the Széchényi family are buried here.

## STATUE PARK

To the east of Linden Alley, a statue park was established by local initiative to present public statues that were believed as disappeared in World War II. It has several statues that are considered to be curiosities.





## MUSEUM RAILWAY AND ENGINE SKANZEN

The museum railway that was established in 1972 by the Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railway (GYSEV), has a 760-mm track gauge and a length of 3600 meters. Next to the station building you can see an open-air exhibition presenting locomotives and wagons from the beginning of the XXth century, which commemorates István Széchenyi's central role in the Hungarian railway development.

## ST. STEPHEN PARISH CHURCH AND SZÉCHENYI SQUARE

Miklós Ybl was commissioned with the preparation of the plans of the three-bayed, neo-romanesque church by István Széchenyi, who was already in Döbling. Széchenyi died before the beginning of the constructions, so the plans were realized under the supervision of his widow Seilern Crescence and his son, Béla Széchenyi, between 1860 and 1864. The bronze statue of István Széchenyi is the central, emblematic element of the square.

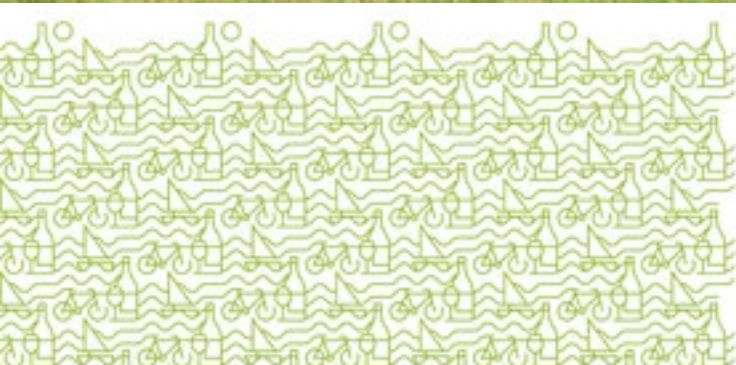
The baroque statues of the square are also remarkable as well as the Fountain of Fidelity built to commemorate the 1921 Sopron referendum.

## WORKSHOP HOUSE

The Workshop House is hosted in the steward's former residence built in 1790, and it is now the venue for local programs.

# PERESZTEG

*The village is located between the two main roads (No. 84 and 85). The first written mention of Pereszteg is from 1291, in a Cenk-related document in the form of „Pegzteg”. The history of the settlement is closely related to the Széchényi family, Ferenc Széchényi's eldest son (Lajos) inherited Pereszteg. The present village was formed by the merger of Pereszteg and Sopronszécsény. The village protects its values, its monument church (St. Nicholas Church), its sculptures, the Calvary, which is visited by more and more people.*



## SIGHTS

Schmiedegg-Széchényi mansion,  
St. Nicholas Church, St. Vid Church.

# SARRÓD

*The village of Sarród is located in the western part of Győr-Moson-Sopron County, between Fertő and Hanság. The village of Fertőújlak and Nyárliget administratively belong to the village near the Austrian border. The entire settlement, which has been inhabited since prehistoric times, has been a part of the Fertő/Neusiedlersee World Heritage Cultural Landscape since 2001.*



Kócsagvár (Heron Castle)

## Did you know?

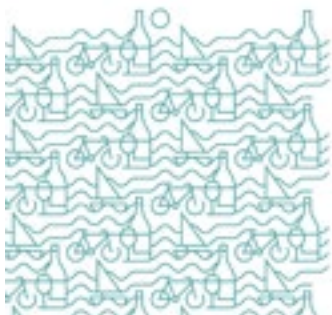
Fertőújlak that administratively belonged to Sarród was named as Mekszikópuszta (Mexico farm) before. The catchy names were given by the locals to the remote Esterházy family's manor farms, which were hiding in the swamps of Hanság. The farms were connected by a narrow-gauge railway. One of the stations of the railway was Mekszikópuszta, from where a short train ride took you to the „Indian farm” near Kapuvár.

## KÓCSAGVÁR (HERON CASTLE)

It was named after one of the typical representatives of the local birdlife, the great heron. This bird species also known as a symbol of the Hungarian nature protection can also be found again here in large numbers as a result of rea-

sonable landscape and nature conservation. Hungary's largest reed-roofed building complex hosts the Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate offices, accommodation.





## COUNTRY HOUSE

In 2006, the country house of the village was opened, where regular handicraft classes and seasonal festival programs are organized besides the permanent local history and ethnography exhibition.

### *László Farm*

In the László farm that is in the Fertő-Hanság National Park - a former farm centre of the Esterházy family - a visitor centre was created that presents old Hungarian domestic animals and hosts exhibitions. More than 300 specimens of 15 indigenous species can be seen in worthy and safe conditions such as the Hungarian gray cattle, the domestic buffalo, the Racka sheep, the Cikta sheep, the tsigai, the Mangalitsa pig and several significant Hungarian poultry species.

The classy building complex that was converted into a tourist attraction has a conference room for about 60 people, an exhibition presenting the nature conservation and farming history of the Fertő area and Hanság, an exhibition showing the memories of crafts related to livestock farming and a playground.



# PETŐHÁZA

*It is located in the north-west of Kisalföld, 27 km from Sopron. It has been inhabited since the Stone Age, with people living in this area around 3500-2500 BC. During the construction of the Petőházi Sugar Factory, in 1880 several significant archaeological evidence was found (including Celtic tombs), but the most important one is a gilded Cundpald grail found in the IXth-century tomb of a Frankish priest. The first document that used the present name of the village that was formed from the Endréd farm is from 1390. In the XVth century it was the property of the Petőházi family. It became a flourishing village with the establishment of the sugar factory in 1879-80. In the autumn of 1990 the village gained its administrative autonomy with the municipal elections.*



Petőházi Sugar Industry Collection

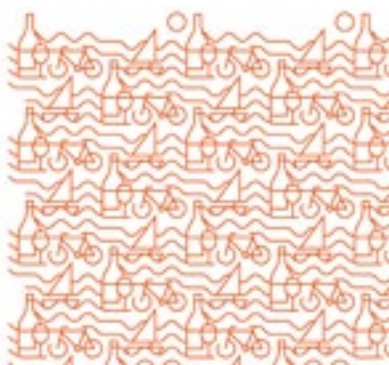
## PETŐHÁZI SUGAR INDUSTRY COLLECTION

With the closure of the Petőháza Sugar Factory owned by the Hungarian Sugar Plc, a 128-year old, major, successful food production activity ended in 2007 in Petőháza. The collection introduces visitors to the history of sugar. The past of the factory is demonstrated by

pictures of old equipment and a series of recognition certificates in the corridor. In the interconnecting area visitors can gain an insight into the operation of the laboratory testing and measuring instruments in the sugar industry.

## FURTHER THINGS TO SEE

Beach, Arboretum, Trinity Church





## TOURINFORM SOPRON

Sopron, Szent György u. 2.  
Tel.: +36 99/951-975

## TŰZTORONY / FIRETOWER

Sopron, Előkapu 2-7.

## VÁRKERÜLET / CASTLE DISTRICT

Sopron, Várkerület  
Opposite to the OTP Bank

[www.turizmus.sopron.hu](http://www.turizmus.sopron.hu)

[sopron@tourinform.hu](mailto:sopron@tourinform.hu)

[f sopron.hungary](https://www.facebook.com/sopron.hungary) [@ sopron.hungary](https://www.instagram.com/sopron.hungary)

### Resources:

[www.agfalva.hu](http://www.agfalva.hu) / [www.balfikirandulas.hu](http://www.balfikirandulas.hu) / [www.fertoboz.hu](http://www.fertoboz.hu) / [www.ferto-to.hu](http://www.ferto-to.hu) / [www.eszterhaza.hu](http://www.eszterhaza.hu) / [www.szechenyiorokseg.hu](http://www.szechenyiorokseg.hu)  
[www.fertodikirandulas.hu](http://www.fertodikirandulas.hu) / [www.fertohomok.hu](http://www.fertohomok.hu) / [www.fertorakos.hu](http://www.fertorakos.hu) / [www.fertorakosikirandulas.hu](http://www.fertorakosikirandulas.hu) / [www.fertohomok.hu](http://www.fertohomok.hu) / [www.kalcitkristalyok.hu](http://www.kalcitkristalyok.hu)  
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[www.pereszteg.hu](http://www.pereszteg.hu) / [www.ferto-hansag.hu](http://www.ferto-hansag.hu) / [www.elmenynektek.blog.hu](http://www.elmenynektek.blog.hu) / [www.bonaparte.hu](http://www.bonaparte.hu)

Tibor Albert: Sopron-Vas County Guide / Escort Tourist Books: Excursion to Fertőpart / Nagycenk: The Village of the Greatest Hungarian, Count István Széchenyi - Photos and Editing: István Keszei, 2014 / Keszei Dénes: Nagycenk's Past and Present (Monograph). Sopron, 1983.  
István Szathmári: What are the elements of the village name Hegykő? - Magyar Nyelvőr, year 124 2000/1 / Fertő-Hanság and Tóköz - B. K. L. Publisher 2002.

Lookout and Lookout Points of the Sopron Mountains and Hills - The Sopron City Leisure Sports Association Hikers and TAEG Zrt.

**Photos:** Nóra Czeglédy, Krisztián Gazsovics, Károly Hospely, Péter Kugler, Dr. Attila Nagy, Klaudia Pölcz, Ákos Steiger, Zoltán Szerdahelyi, Tibor Szurok, and images from the Fertőszentmiklós and Sarród Municipalities



[www.turizmus.sopron.hu](http://www.turizmus.sopron.hu)

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