



FROM SZOMBATHELY TO KŐSZEG ALONG THE BROOK GYÖNGYÖS

This section includes the following villages and towns: Holy Well - Gencsapáti → Perenye → Gyöngyösfalu → Hill Csömötei → Kőszegdoroszló → Kőszeg. Sights to see:



Gyöngyösfalu The St Martin Church stands in the Pöse part of the village. The tripartite window of the shrine depicts scenes from St Martin's life. **Lukácsháza** The St Martin Route leads in the outskirts of the village, right through the vineyards of Csömöte where a 12 m high lookout tower made of larch was built in 2010. **Kőszegdoroszló** The altarpiece depicting St Martin's glorification in

the Romanesque St Martin Church was painted in the mid-19th century by the Austrian painter, Josef Rath. **Kőszeg** Local legend has it, Martin played a major role in the fact that the town could get rid of the Ottoman army in 1532. Old records suggest that a small group of the besieging army was able to enter the town when suddenly St Martin appeared on horseback. St Martin is portrayed in two of the town's churches. One of the glass windows in the Sacred Heart Church depicts Martin sharing his cloak. A unique item is the money box in the hall of the St Emery Church, which was made in South-Tirol.



ALONG THE BORDER FROM KŐSZEG TO SOPRONHORPÁCS

This section of the route includes the following villages: Ólmod → Horvátzsidány → Kiszsirány → Peresznye → Répcevis → Zsira → Und → Sopronhorpács. Sights to see: **Ólmod** The Baroque altarpiece in the medieval St Martin Church in the outskirts of the village show the scene of the sharing of the cloak. **Peresznye** The Christian Collection of the Croatian Community in Hungary – the exhibition presents the church culture and liturgy habits of the Burgenland Croats.



Répcevis First mentioned in 1651, today's Baroque St Andrew Church was built in the 18th century. The altarpiece shows St Andrew's glorification. **Zsira** Built in 1739, the Rimanóczy manor serves as a social institution at present, you'll need an approval to visit its park. The Baroque Calvary in the cemetery of Salamonfa is a remarkable building. **Und** Dedicated to St Martin the church of the Croatian community was built in 1750. The altarpiece painted probably in the 19th century depicts Bishop St Martin. **Sopronhorpács** Dedicated to St Peter and Paul, the parish church was built in the 12th century. Built in about 1230 the portal of the church is one of the most impressive works of Romanesque architecture in Hungary.



ALONG THE SOUTHERN PERIPHERY OF THE LITTLE PLAIN

This section of the Route includes the following villages: Egyházaskalu → Nemeskér → Pusztacsalád → Himod → Mihályi → Potyond → Bogyoszló → Sopronnémeti. Sights to see: **Nemeskér** The village is one of the oldest centres of the Lutheran Community in the Western Transdanubian area. Built in 1732, the Lutheran church is proud to have a pulpit altar with wooden Baroque sculptures. The Catholic church built in 1739 is dedicated to St Ladislaus.



Pusztacsalád The statue of King St Stephen in the crossing of the High Street and Petőfi Street was erected by Széchenyi Ödön in 1860

to commemorate his father, Széchenyi István. **Himod** Previously Himod along with a number of other nearby villages (Pusztacsalád, Csapod, Iván) belonged to the so-called 'Nagyerdő' (Big Forest) estate. In the past few centuries the area of the forest has been shrinking dramatically.



Mihályi The most remarkable building in the village is the Renaissance-Baroque Döry Manor, the predecessor of which was built by Ládonyi Demeter in about 1560. **Bogyoszló** Dedicated to St Cosmas and Damian, the R.C. church was built in 1836. The nave was painted by Döbrentey Gábor in 1941-42. The Szombathely-born painter portrayed Hungarian saints in six scenes. In Döbrentey's interpretation St Martin was the first Hungarian saint.



THROUGH THE LAKES AND THE HANSÁG AREA

This section of the Route includes the following villages: Szilsárkány → Rábapordány → Bágyogszovát → Kóny → Fehértó → Györsövényház → Lébény → Károlyháza. Sights to see:



Bágyogszovát The contemporary village was established in 1950 when the villages Bágyog and Szovát were united. Using the remains of the old church bishop and patron Zichy Ferenc sponsored the constructions works of the new church in 1768, which was designed by Hefe Menyhért. The altarpiece features St Martin's glorification. The museum of local history near the church is also a remarkable place worth a visit.



Kóny Located where the Rábaköz and the Hanság areas meet, the village is surrounded by a unique lake district resulting from the peat production in the area. The walking route takes visitors along these lakes. **Fehértó** Located close to the village, lake Fehér-tó is a particularly protected area within the Fertő-Hanság National Park with unique flora and fauna, particularly birds. **Györsövényház** The St John the Baptist Church was built in 1720. **Lébény** Built at the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries, the St James Church is one of the most significant buildings in Romanesque architecture in Hungary. The village is an important station also of the El Camino.





THROUGH THE SZIGETKÖZ AREA TO BRATISLAVA

EN ROUTE TO PANNONHALMA

The via SANCTI MARTINI

route from Szombathely to Bratislava



This section of the Route includes the following villages and towns:
→ Kimle → Máriakálnok → Halászi
→ Feketerdő → Dunakiliti → Rajka
→ Bratislava. Sight to see:

Máriakálnok The chapel of the pilgrimage destination was built in 1847.

Halászi The main altarpiece of the church dedicated to St Martin and built in 1755 features a painting showing St Martin's miracles in a single painting.

Dunakiliti Beatified in 2003 Batthyány Strattmann László was born in the village.

Rajka Dedicated to St Martin, the first church of the village was built in the 13th century. Its tower was built on the ruins of a Roman guards' tower. The church was renovated to gain its current form in the Baroque Era.

Bratislava The St Martin Cathedral has been the venue of cultural, religious and social events for centuries. Between 1563 and 1830 altogether 11 Hungarian kings and 8 queens were crowned here, including Maria Theresa. You can see the statue of St Martin on horseback and the beggar in the southern nave, made by Georg Raphael Donner. As a symbol of the Via Sancti Martini, St Martin's bronze footprint was placed at the foot of the statue on 11 November 2007.



The St Martin Route continues from the Bratislava Cathedral through the Csalóköz area, the Via Insula Magna (for further information visit: www.viasanctimartini.webnode.sk).

The Route from Szombathely to Bratislava branches off near Rábacsanak to Pannonhalm, which is indicated by a yellow + and a yellow line. The section takes about 2-3 days to cover. This section of the Route includes the following villages and towns: Rábacsanak → Egyed → Árpás → Mórchida → Tét → Győrszemere → Felpéc → Sokorópátkad → Pannonhalm.

Sights to see:

Árpás Built in the 13th century, the St James church in located in the area between the rivers Rába and Marcal, in the so-called Dombföld (Hilltop). The Roman road from Savaria lead all the way to Arrabona.



Ravazd The St Martin church was built between 1802 and 1821. King Béla's well – Legend has it, King Béla IV stopped to rest here in 1241 when he was feeling the Tatar hordes.

Pannonhalm The foundations of the Benedictine monastery were laid by Prince Géza, and it was dedicated to St Martin by King St Stephen. In 1996 the Abbey was included in the UNESCO's World Heritage List and is a significant station of the St Martin European Cultural Route.



If you wish to walk on from Pannonhalm to Lébény - Bratislava, you can also opt for the El Camino. The two routes meet at Lébény, even continue together for a while. (For further information on the El Camino see <http://www.szentjakabut.hu>)

The St Martin European Cultural Route connects Szombathely and Tours, France. The first section of the route of about 2,500 km 'highway' stretches between Szombathely and Bratislava, covering a distance of ca. 200 km.

A The first three kilometres of this section is the Historical Walking Route which features commemorative St Martin venues in Szombathely where you'll find stepping stones (from the St Martin well to the Calvary) showing the way. The section of the walking route outside Szombathely is indicated by a yellow line right to the Slovakian border.

To help you find your way around, a number of signs and information boards with maps have been put in place. Starting from the St Martin Church and following the Historical Walking Route you can reach the Via Sancti Martini just below the Calvary hill.