







This section includes the following villages and towns: Holy Well Gencsapáti → Perenye → Gyöngyösfalu → Hill Csömötei → Kő- Kőszeg Local legend has it, Martin szegdoroszló → 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. 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 portraved 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 → resznye → Répcevis → Zsira → Und → Sopronhorpács. Sights to see:

Peresznve The Christian Collec-monfa is a remarkable building. tion of the Croatian Community in **Und** Dedicated to St Martin the Hungary – the exhibition presents its of the Burgenland Croats.



Répcevis First mentioned in 1651. today's Baroque St Andrew Church Horvátzsidány → Kiszsidány → Pe- was built in the 18th century. The altarpiece shows St Andrew's glorification.

Zsira Built in 1739, the Rimanóczv **Ólmod** The Baroque altarpiece in manor serves as a social instituthe medieval St Martin Church in tion at present, you'll need an apthe outskirts of the village show the proval to visit its park. The Baroque scene of the sharing of the cloak. Calvary in the cemetery of Sala-

church of the Croatian community the church culture and liturgy hab- was built in 1750. The altarpiece painted probably in the 19th centurv 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.



This section of the Route includes the following villages: Egyházasfa- nyi István. lu → Nemeskér → Pusztacsalád → Himod → Mihályi → Potyond → Bogvoszló → Sopronnémeti. Sights to see:

oldest centres of the Lutheran Community in the Western Transdanubibeen shrinking dramatically. an 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 Hungarian saint.

to commemorate his father. Széche-

ALONG THE SOUTHERN PERIPHERY OF THE LITTLE PLAIN

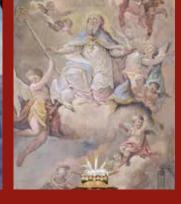
Himod Previously Himod along with a number of other nearby villages (Pusztacsalád, Csapod, Iván) belonged to the so-called 'Nagverdo' Nemeskér The village is one of the (Big Forest) estate. In the past few centuries the area of the forest has



Mihályi The most remarkable building in the village is the Renaissance-Baroque Dőry 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 portraved Hungarian saints in six scenes. In Döbrentey's interpretation St Martin was the first





THROUGH THE LAKES AND THE HANSÁG AREA

This section of the Route includes the following villages: Szilsárkány

→ Rábapordány → Bágyogszovát → Kóny → Fehértó → Győrsövény-

ház → 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 Hefele 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.

Gvőrsövénvház 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

This section of the Route includes the following villages and towns: → Kimle → Máriakálnok → Halászi

- → Bratislava. Sights to see:

in 1847

church dedicated to St Martin and single painting.

Dunakiliti Beatified in 2003 Bat- statue on 11 November 2007. thyány Strattmann László was born in the village.

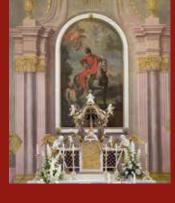
Rajka Dedicated to St Martin, the first church of the village was built in the 13th century. Its tower was built on the ruins of a Roman guards' tower. The church was renovated to gain its current form in the Baroque Era.



Bratislava The St Martin Cathedral has been the venue of cultural, religious and social events for centu-→ Feketerdő → Dunakiliti → Rajka ries. Between 1563 and 1830 altogether 11 Hungarian kings and 8 Máriakálnok The chapel of the gueens were crowned here, includpilgrimage destination was built ing Maria Theresa. You can see the statue of St Martin on horseback Halászi The main altarpiece of the and the beggar in the southern nave, made by Georg Raphael Donbuilt in 1755 features a painting ner. As a symbol of the Via Sancti showing St Martin's miracles in a Martini. St Martin's bronze footprint was placed at the foot of the



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



EN ROUTE TO PANNONHALMA

nak to Pannonhalma, which is indi- King Béla's well - Legend has it, cated by a yellow + and a yellow line. King Béla IV stopped to rest here The section takes about 2-3 days to in 1241 when he was feeling the cover. This section of the Route Tatar hordes. includes the following villages and **Pannonhalma** The foundations of towns: Rábacsanak → Egyed → Ár- the Benedictine monastery were pás → Mórichida → Tét → Győrsze- laid by Prince Géza, and it was demere → Felpéc → Sokorópátkad → dicated to St Martin by King St Ravazd → Pannonhalma.

Sights to see:

area between the rivers Rába and Cultural Route. Marcal, in the so-called Dombiföld (Hilltop). The Roman road from Savaria lead all the way to Arrabona.



The Route from Szombathely to Bra- Ravazd The St Martin church was tislava branches off near Rábacsa- built between 1802 and 1821.

Stephen. In 1996 the Abbey was included in the UNESCO's World **Árpás** Built in the 13th century, the Heritage List and is a significant St James church in located in the station of the St Martin European



If you wish to walk on from Pannonhalma 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)

