Bejcgyertyános is located in the Vasi-Hegyhát, established in 1928 by uniting Bejo Hegyhátgyertyános. The famous "Farkas-erdő



("Wolves-forest"), one of the largest forests of Transdanubia, and the first natural conservation area of Vas County, is located just outside the village. Unfortunately the Maria Therese spring has run dry, but the area surrounded by ash and sycamore trees is a popular destination for hikers. Basketweaving has a great tradition in the area. It is also an excellent wineproducing region, with wine contests organized annually. The only Telehouse of the Sárvár microregion has been operating int he village since 2002.

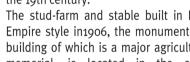
The village of Bögöte is located on the border of three counties - Vas, Zala and Veszprém. It was first mentioned in an official document in 1387. Its

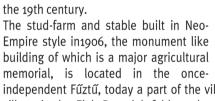


Catholic church was built in 1756. The castle of the subprefect landlord Miklós Horváth was completed in 1875. The count Ervin Batthyány also had a castle built in the village as well as a so-called reform school in 1906. The facilities awaiting the visitors in the village include a restaurant, a hotel, a gas filling station, a bakery and a bowling alley. The tourist' picnic area and lookout point, popular among both local residents and visitors, was constructed in 2001.

The parish house of the village located near Gyöngyös in one of the oldest in the

The tile of its church is Saint John of Nepomuk. The sights of the village are the "Stations of the Cross" along Deák Ferenc Street, leading to the Chapel located at the end of the street, constructed in





independent Fűztű, today a part of the village. An interesting part of the village is the Elek Benedek fable-park, wits toys made of wood being exhibited. The beautiful natural surroundings of the village, the vicinity of forest and water streams ensure perfect conditions for equestrian tourism and hunting. The route of the national blue tour crosses the village.

### Hosszúpereszteg

Unique finds of prehistoric animals and plants in the outskirts of the village

Exquisite cross and star vaults in a listed church dating back to the 15 th century. The ruins of a "thorn castle" from the Arpadian period are located outside the village. A resort area at the nearby Szajki lakes is worth exploring particularly by anglers and bathers. The vineyards surroundings the village



produce grapes and other fruits as well as wine in a row of cellars with a special atmosphere. Accessible on foot or by car, or by a horse-ridden carriage during the summer season from the neighboring Szajki lakes. High-quality accommodation in the village is also available for visitors.



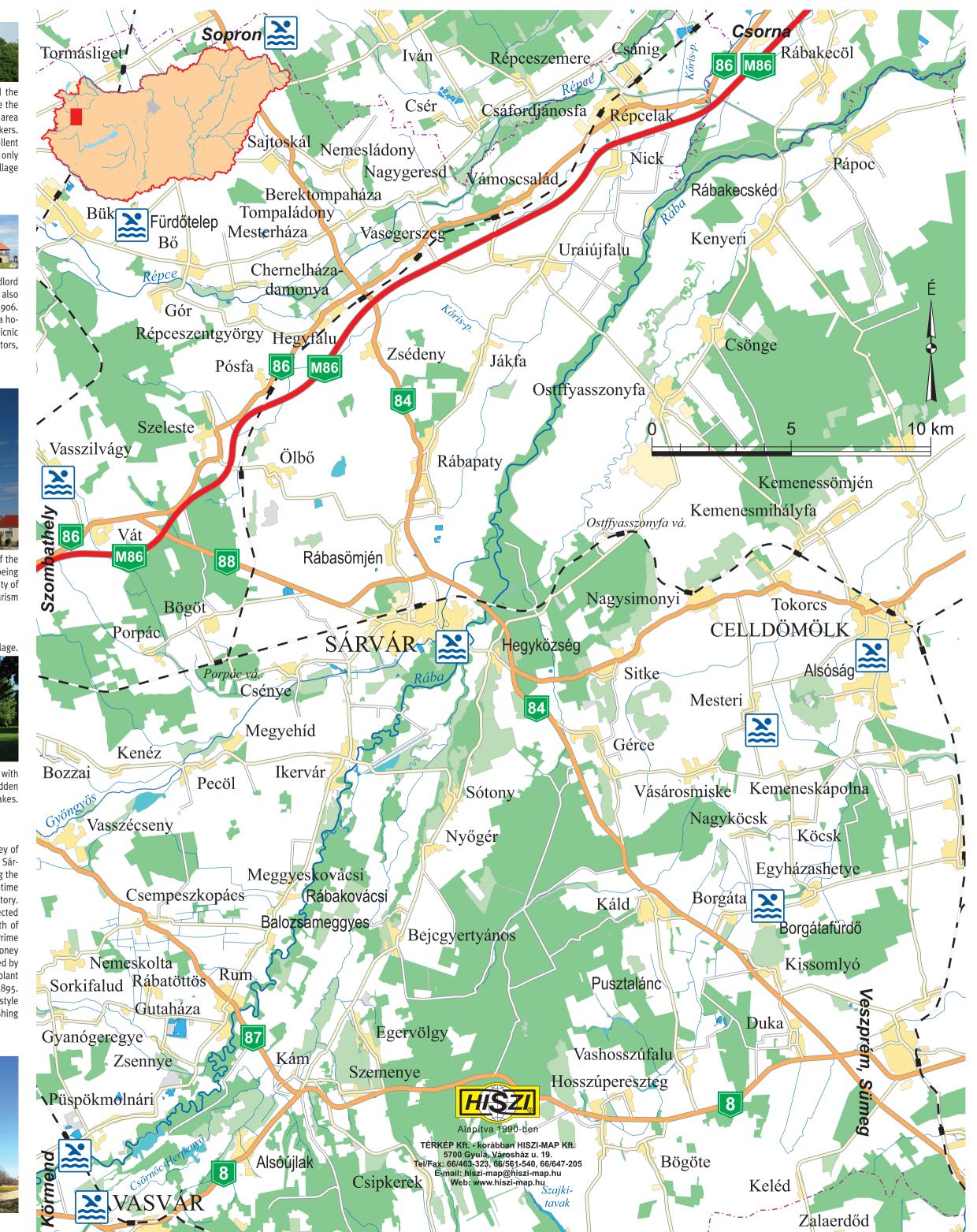
Ikervár is a settlement in the valley of the River Rába, 6 kilometers from Sárvár. It already had a church during the reign of King Stephen I. The one-time market town is proud of its rich history. In 1913, the town had a statue erected to commemorate the martyr-death of Count Lajos Batthyány, the first Prime Minister of Hungary, from money

raised through charities, at the fence of the Batthyány Castle desinged by architect Miklós Ybl in Neo-renaissance style. The first hydro power plant of the county, which is still in operation, was also constucted here in 1895. In 1995, a museum was added to it. Other sights include the baroque-style Saint George church, the River rába with an artifical canal and dam. Fishing on Lake Patkó, River Rába and Little Canal.

The city limits include a part of the Wolves forest, crossed by the route of he national blue tour, and home to the 300-year-old witch trees, protected Louis beeches, and pedunculated oak witness trees of Józsefmanor. Some monuments of interest in the village are the late-baroque catholic church (St. John the Baptist), the sights of wich are the side-altar pieces by István Dorfmeister, academic peinter from Vienna, the also late-baroque Káldy Castle (Pharmacy) and Maróthy Castle (Hubertus



Restaurant), as well an the romantic style stud-farm and stable of Szitamajor, with a foal-race track.





Its most precious monument is the church titled Saint Kozma and Damján, dating back to the Arpadian age, located at the one-time Egyházszeg. The Batthyány-Arz castle, which has a rich past, is located in the area of one-time Rábakovácsi. The Batthyány family had it built in baroque style, but in the last

century it wasreconstructed by the Arz counts.

The Classicist belltower located in one-time Balozsaj iss also interesting sight. The building of 11 Rákóczi Street is a protected folklorist monument. The Bejczy Castle, located outside the village in János-manor, has been nicely renovated. The vicinity of the River Rába provide excellent opportunities for fishing. The village, far from major roads, is perfectly suitable for rural tourism.

### Nick

The dam of Nick, which provides for water supply of Little-Rába by damming up the water of Rába in any part of the year, is located at the border of the village. The water cascading throught the dam modernized in 1999 is rich in oxygen, so it is a paradise for fishers. During the modernization the engineers



tourism; the implementation of plants is in progress.

The brook Kőris cuts through the area of Ölbő. Near the town limits there are four moor-lakes: Bogár-lake, Pap-lake, Tegeti-moor and Dry-lake, where national and international (on European level) modelboating



competitions are organized. The village dates back to the Arpadian age. Its Roman Catholic church was biult in the 13 th century, with baroque statues of Saint Peter and Saint Paul inside. In the village there are two plugged hot springs, and an internationally unique hydrocarbon spring, on wich a producting plant has recently been built.

The village was first mentioned in a certificate in 1327. The current village consisted of two settlements for centuries. Darázs – (or Noble -) Porpác was inhabited by lower nobility - including the name giver Darázs family.

Serfs lived in Pórporpác. The church of the village was first mentioned in the Kazó-visit from the year 1698.

The present church was built in 1904. Its title is the Immaculate Heart of the Virgin Mary. There were Roman finds at the border of the village.



dynasty, the village has a number of sights. The church of Felsőpatv and the chateau of the Felsőbüki-Nagy family (currently a school) are a must Shops, commercial and catering units, and one of the largest shoe-stores of the western Transdanubia region based on transit traffic are located along

the bicycle path parallel with highway 84. Accomodation is available for the purpose of rural tourism. Visitors can learn about the local traditions of basketweaving.

Sitke is located on the border of Kemenes-hát and Kemenesalja. The gently rolling hills and the waves of this highland attract tourist; the route of the national blue tour also crosses the village. The outstanding natural value of the village is the habitat of the "Candle of Queen", which is a natural protection area of domestic importance. The oldest building is a Roman Catholic parish church, mentioned already in historic documents in 1327. It gained its present form after the baroque renovations taking place between 1767 and 1774. The altar painting portrays the Holy Trinity (István Dorfmesiter, 1774). The socalled "Turkish memory", a gothic devotional column carved out of flat stones dates back to the 15th century. The Felőbüki-Nagy castle of Kissitke lies on medieval foundations. The originally fortress-like castle was first renovated in baroque, then in 1851 in romantic style. I has been functioning as a hotel since 1982. The "Calvary" chapel, built in 1871, is located in Köves. The octagonal towers of the Neo-gothic Calvary are carved out of sandstone, and its stations of the cross are located in the bastion-like supporting wall and the front stucture. Calvary is the scene of artistic and cultural events at present.

### Répcelak



Répcelak was in official mentioned documents in Latin language already in 1268. During the insurrectionist wars in the 18th century, the resident of Kőszeg held consultations with the imperial military leaders in the Radó castle

in 1770. The building is now a protected memorial. The development of the village reached a milestone in 1905 when the Stauffler family settled here and started cheese manufacturing. PANNONTEJ Rt. Now employing several hundreds produces well-knows brands such as "Medve" and "Karavan" cheese, Carbon-dioxide processing, wich started after the Second World War, also gave the development of the village momentum. Today, sode and foam cartridges are also produced in Répcelak. The settlement was officially awarded the title of town on 1st of July 2001. The plans for a water center at the nearby River Répce have been completed. The proposed 100-hectare lake will be suitable for watersports, fishing, and open-water swimming...



The name of the settlement in its original form, Sulthan, comes from the Turkish language. Later it became Soulthon, and then Sótony. In the 13th century it was the property of the Vasvár chapter of the church.It was ordered then that the inhabitants grow vine on the Western slopes of the hills. A note dating from 1874 reveals the order to biuld the Roman Catholic Church. Most of the inhabitants in the village still grow vine. Local residents have a tradition on the first Saturday of May every year called "gyepűjárás"

("border walking"), when vine growers walk form cellar to and invite each other as well as other guests for winetasting..

### **Szeleste**

The village has been deservedly famous for its 13-hectare arboretum of national protection. Today, the renovated Festetich castle in the park is operating as a hotel. The range of services is continuously growing, with a

new 140-bed spa-hotel being constucted at present. The area of the village is a well-know hunting district and a popular destination for hikers, with the national blue tour route crossing its forest and sloping hills. The new bicycle path built along highway 86 towards nearby Bükfürdő that can



be used all year around along with forest conservancy roads serves bicycle tourism. Between Acsád and Szeleste a speeding section of the Savaria rally is organized annually, and the veteran motorcyclist meeting organized annually since 2001 as part of the village days also attracts many visitors. Szentkút, at the border of the village, is a traditional place of pilgrimage, with outdoor festivities and holy mess held every year on 20th of August.

# Uraiújfalu

Several mansions beside the Bezerédj castle can be found in the village formed from three parts. The classicist building of the Okolicsányi mansion and the 14th-century frescos inside the medieval church are worth



mentioning. The baroque-style evangelical church was built in 1784, and visitors find the Nagy mansion nearby. The birthplaces of the poet and politician Lász-

Szelestey and of military

nposer conductor Sándor

memorial plaques. The protected pedunculated oak forest located next to the village in the valley of the River Rába is an excellent tourist destination, where horseback-riding services are offered all year around.

# Vasegerszeg

Two-storey neo-classic chateau from the early 18th century. A plague by the gate reads: "here lived with his wife between 1850 and 1893 Lajos Markusovszky, the chief surgeon in the War of Independence, the organiser

of public health supervision. Functioning now as a study centre, this church was built in the Baroque style in the first third of the 18th century. The carved wooden alter from 1727 is exceptional. A true tourist paradise awaits visitors on the banks of the Répce. Village tourism and shotting available in





One of the most beautiful towns in the county of Vas, Sárvár (population: 15,000), is situated in the hilly Kemeneshát region, on Road 84, which connects Lake Balaton with the western borders of Hungary.

Sárvár (literally "mud-fort") was probably named after an cathwork fortification built by the conquering Hungarian tribes at the confluence of the rivers Rába and Gyöngyös. Ever since, the castle has played a dominant rola in the history of the

community. Politician, general, humanist, and keeper of the royal seal, Tamás Nádasdy, made the castle a centre of the Renaissance. Echoes of the past ring on in arts events such as the days of epic poetry, an international festival of folklore, Nádasdy Historical Festival, Wind Orchestra and Majorette Festival, Motorcycle Festival

and Simon Judas Fair. In addition to arts and architecture, there is also a thermal bath meeting international standards. The waterof the spa has been prooved benefitial for various patients and thus has wide-ranging medicinal

Sárvár and its surroundings offers so much to see.

The Rába river is one of Hungary's finest stretches of water for those who take to the water.

The woods here are a treasure for walkers, horse-ride an cyclists. The villages are full of architectural and historical monuments.

## **Historical walking**

for pedestrians

• Nádasdy-castle: Sárvár got its name from the castle. It is part of the National Cultural Heritage and from December 2011 it is a historical monument. Originally it was a fortress surrounded by marshes as its name suggests. In the 13th – 15th century the castle was the property of the Kanizsai amily. Than thanks to a marriage it was owned by the Nádasdy family, who rebuilt it in renaissance style and because of the Turkish threat they confirmed it with defence works. The distinctive typical old Italian tower, which can still be seen, was formed between the 16th - 17th century. To the name of Chief Justice Ferenc Nádasdy (III.) is linked the last largescale phase of building of the castle. The ceremonial hall was formed then, which is one of the most beautiful interiors in hungarian baroque style. The ceiling frescoes were painted by Hans Rudolf Miller in 1653. The pictures depict the 15year war (1591-1606), which was fought with turks. The Chief Justice with these pictures requests commemorate to his grandfather, Ferenc Nádasdy (Fekete Bég). The art collection of the Nádasdy family, which is significant in European perspective too, was preserved also in the castle. Ference ládasdy was executed in 1671 because he took part in the conspiracy of Wesselényi. In 1677 emperor I. Lipót donated the totally plundered castle to Miklós Draskovich and his wife, Krisztina Nádasdy. The castle took part in operation last during the Independence of Rákóczi. The mythological themes frescoes of tower room could me made in the middle of the 18th century. Then István Dorffmaister painted the rescoes on the side wall of the ceremonial hall in baroque style, in Old Testament themes. In 1803, the Habsburg Estei amily bought the castle and the lordship. Ferdinánd Habsburg and his son, IV. Ferenc had renovated the buildings: wall up of the arcades, construction of the bridge leading to the castle, uploading the moat, etc. The front yard of the castle got unified image. Since 1875 the owners of the castle were III. Lajos, the last Bavarian king and his wife Maria Teré zia Dorottya Estei. Then the castle dealt with modern forest management, and it was the centre of a lordship, which was famous for its herd. The witnesses of this fact also is the farm building of the castle. In 1921, III. Lajos, the last Bavarian king died in the castle. The Bavarian family owned the castle to

Nowdays next to the Nádasdy-castle Community Center and So many cultural programmes are organised in the castle.

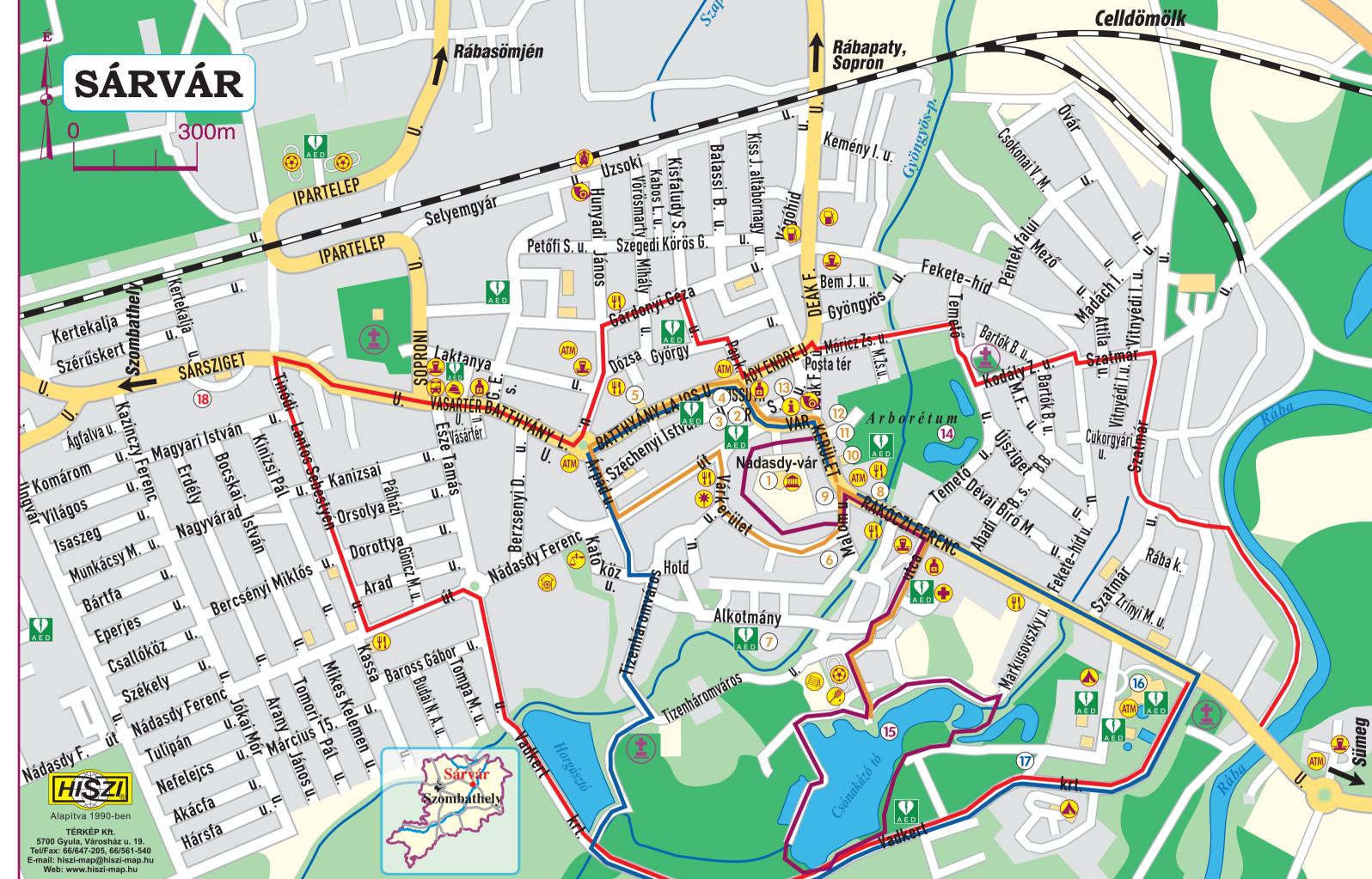
The castle park, green belt surrounded the castle. The rulers of Modena started the landscaping of the western part in 1810. City Judge Vilmos Eőry created a public park in the eastern and southern parts of the moat in 1931. The Castle Park has local significant and protected natural value.

Mayor's Office: The former town hall was built in eclectic style and it is one of the most beautiful creation of Lajos Geschrey. The balcony of the building-overlooking the main square was made in 20th century.

• Chime: People can hear the melody of chime daily repeatedly. At summer: 11:00, 16:00, 18:45, 21:00 o'clock, at winter 11:00, 16:00 and 17:45 o'clock.

Kossuth Square fountain: The fountain decorated with fairy tale characters symbolizes the tight relationship of the town and the water. Over and above it represents the unity of the earth-water-air. At summer nights the game of water jet complements game sound and light show. 1st of June – 31th

August: 21:30. May, September and October 20:30. Saint László Church: Firstly it was mentioned in the 17th century, like an old church, like the predecessor of the Trinity chapel. It was rebuilt in 1645 by III. Ferenc Nádasdy, then during the Independence war of Rákóczi destroyed with the town together. The repeatedly reconstructed and renewed



were supported by the Bavarian Royal Prince. People can see in the church the first outdoor sculpture of Sárvár: Christ's sorrowful tale of stone column.

The Former Girls' Schools: (Batthyány street 29.). This building is one of the most beautiful building of Sárvár in classical style. Originally it was manorial hunting lodge. It was built in 19th 

© Sárvár District Court: It was built in 1909, it is a dipterous, a

story and neo building in historicizing style. Malom street
Boating Lake

Lady's Millenium Monument: In 2000, it was established for anniversary of the existence of Hungarian state 1000, and the birth of Christianity 2000-year old. It was created by József Lakatos.

Alkotmány street
Rákóczi Ferenc street 8 Fekete Bég sun-dial: II. Ferenc Nádasdy, the Spearman sun-

dial statue of Black Bey. Tikász image: It is a chapel in neo-Gothic style with the culpture of Saint János Nepomuki. It was established perhaps in 1860. According to the legend it was built the memorial of a tikász, who sank in this place with his horse cart.

The former Korona Hotel: In former times it was known as straw tavern because of its roof made of straw. Then it got its newer name from crest, which is located on house. It is a story building, it was built in 1818. It was hotel and restaurant and the center of the social life of the town.

The former house groom and gardener's house: (Geschrey house): It has a storey, tympanum and dual street facade. It was

built around in 1830-40. • Music school: the former Chief Constable judicial office: It

church got today's eclectic style in 1926/1927, which works is a story house. There is projection in its main facade. Likely the monogram of "EFF" indicates the monogram of the architect of the

theran church: This church was built in the middle of the 19th century by Sámuel Geschrey. The Lutheran church with its four post pediment facade is one of the significant monument of nem testament, which was printed in 1541. The New Testamentum is the first book, which was printed en bloc in Hungarian language, which was made in Hungary.

## The floral town

for pedestrians, and nordic walking

Botanic Garden: In the place of nearly 10 acres of arboretum even at the end of the 18th century also there was marshy, reeds area. The park's oldest trees preserves the memory of this time, the 300-year-old swamp oaks. At the beginning of the 19th century the gardener of the Bavarian Duke estate, Antal Nábicht designed and installed the park. People can find hundreds of native and exotic tree-like species in the park. The oldest planes of the park were planted in 1813. One Research Station of the Forest Research Institute operate here. Since 1952 it is nature reserve. It is opened the whole year. ☞ Várkerület ☞ Castle Park ☞ Malom street

Boating Lake: The boating lake system, which is 9 hectares of water surface consists of four parts. Five bridges and five islands give the pleasant atmosphare. Water birds spend in the islands. People can fish, boating and in winter ice

## **Vitalising boulevard** nordic walking and by bycicle

Spa and Wellness Centre Sárvár: The ideal place for adventurous relaxation, healing and recreation is the Royal Spa. The island of relaxation, the spa wing serves where experience pools are and pools with medicinal water in the imposing pools space and here the certified medicinal water containing alkali-Hydrogen-Carbonate ensure the regeneration.

In the Family Bath everything is about the experience, the adventure and the relaxation: baby toys and child pools, wave pool, babies' world with playing corner, chancing table, room to relax, tepidarium and baby kitchen; family slides, giant slides, playing hall as well as swimming pool waits for the guests. Over and above bowling can be found in the Fitness Centre. The range of services is even wider spring to fall: lots of pools, slides and sport fields broaden the choice in the beach.

In the exclusive Sauna-World we can truly born again, on the medicine rheumatologists guarantee the recovery, we can choose from more than 60 kinds of body and soul-warming treatments in the Wellness Centre.

Programs for children are systematic in the spa, kindergarten teachers provide the colourful activity for the children.

Not only to enrich the experience of bathing, there are water gymnastics, fun quizzes, music programs and night bathing, pool parties to entertain adults.

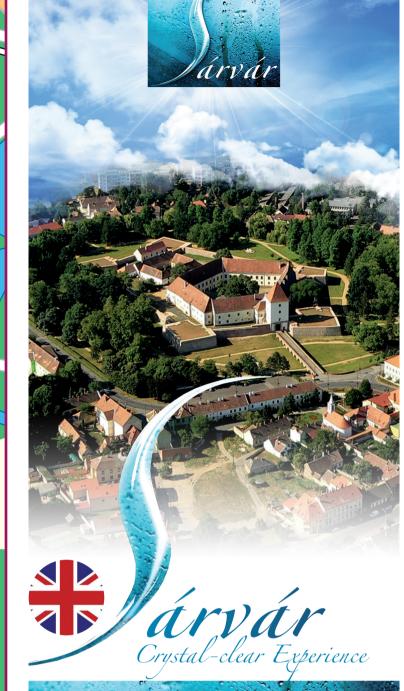
Adventure Park In the proximate neighborhood of the Spa and Wellness Center in Sárvár, an adventure park in the forest opened with high rope courses with 120 stations, a 10 m -high climbing wall, an archery field and a training garden. Sliding on ropes over the lake, stumbling-blocks between the trees in the height of 8 meters are challenging for even the bravest ones. In the park there are not only extreme courses, in the forest you can find two courses for small children (3-6 years) and other 3 for primary school students. The playground and the nature trail around the lake, also gives an opportunity for children to entertain themselves. The rope courses for adults are different in difficulties, so everybody can find the suitable rope course for their own need of fun and experience.

# On two wheels around the town

by bycicle

Rákóczi street and back to the starting point.

St. Michael Roman Catholic Church This Catholic church of medieval origin was once Sárvár's parish church in the town of Sár, which was administratively independent until 1912. Until 1767 the parish priest of Sárvár used to live in Sár. The church's first written mention is from 1454, but even then it was already considered to be an old building. Its Gothic tower, eastern orientation, the windows positioned on its south side reveal its medieval origins. The church obtained its present-day form during the reconstructions of the 19th and 20th centuries. In the course of the reconstruction it was given a Neo-Gothic exterior. The church is significant in cultural history, because Sebestyén Tinódi Lantos, the chronicler of Turkish-Hungarian battles was laid to rest in the old cemetery surrounding the church, or perhaps within the church itself at the end of January 1556.





SÁRVÁR Sárvár Tourist & TDM Nonprofit Kft.



H-9600 Sárvár, Várkerület 33/C. Tel.: +36 95 520 178 E-mail: sarvar@tourinform.hu, tdm@sarvar.hu Web: www.sarvar.hu

