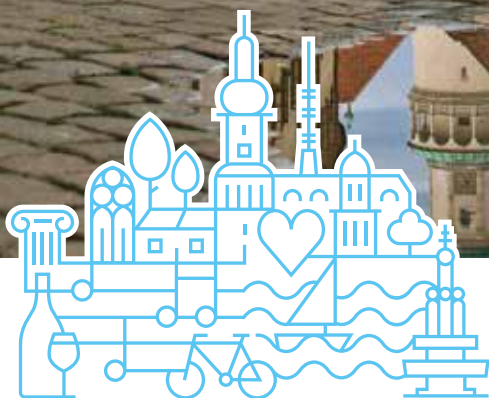
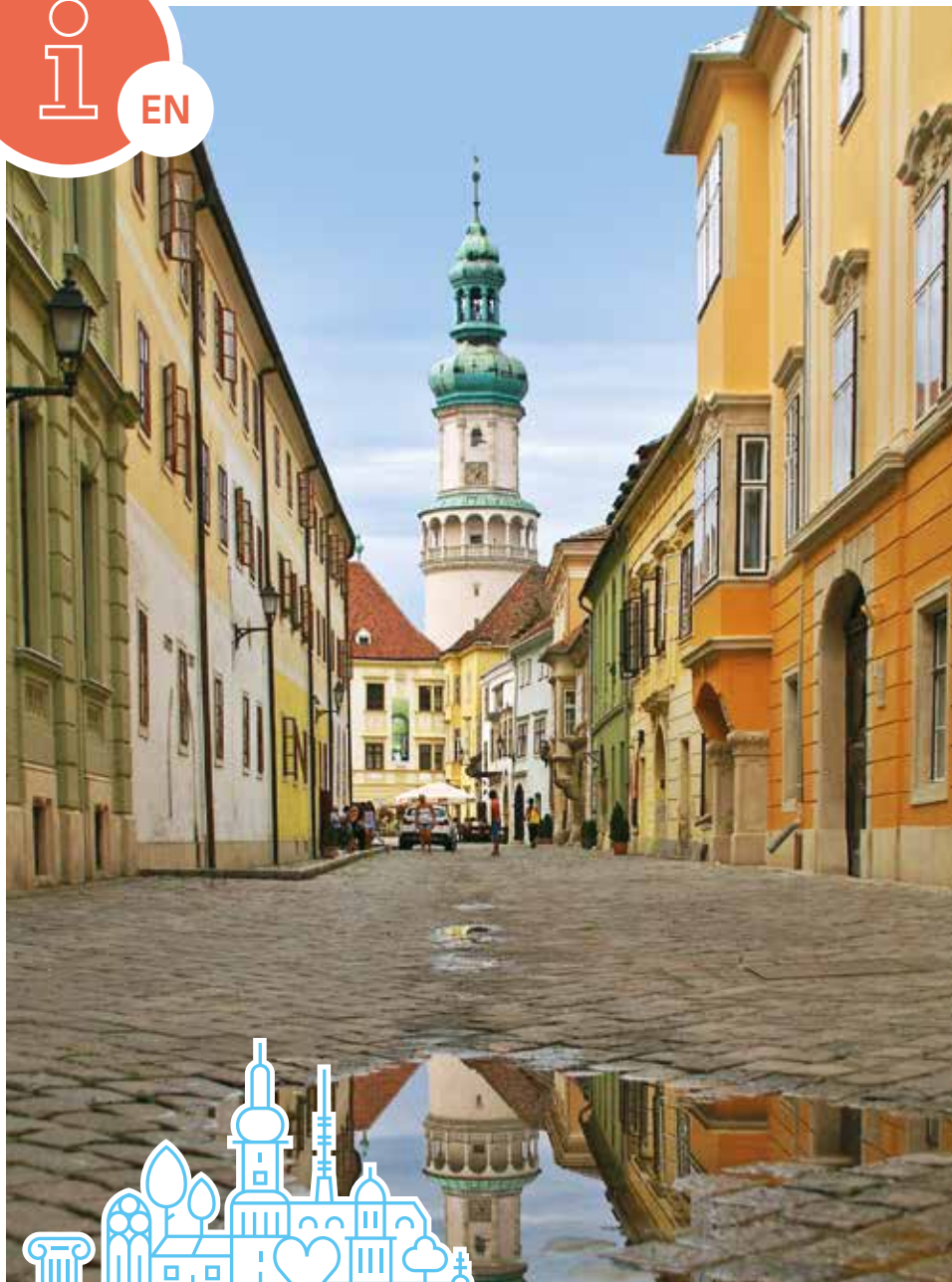




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**SOPRON**  
[www.visitsopron.com](http://www.visitsopron.com)

# SOPRON



Sopron has several nicknames: „THE MOST LOYAL CITY”, „THE CAPITAL OF BLAUFRAKISH”, „THE GATE TO THE WEST”. The locals also have some witty sayings regarding to their beloved town, e.g.: if you can see the barren or snow-capped peak of Schneeberg, you can expect rain, if you cannot see it, it is already raining. Anyways, in Sopron it is either raining, or the wind is blowing, or the bells are ringing.

In the light-hearted way above, we would like to present you the most outstanding, most interesting sights of our town, without being exhaustive, of course - since Sopron is the 2nd richest town in monuments in Hungary - and we hope that through this little booklet you will understand what the slogan of the VOLT Festival means:

**„THERE’S NO PLACE LIKE SOPRON!”**

[www.visitsopron.com](http://www.visitsopron.com)





SIGHTS  
TO SEE



Fire Tower

## FIDELITY GATE

It commemorates the 14 December 1921 referendum. As a result of the referendum, Sopron remained as part of Hungary and was awarded the title of „The most loyal city” (Civitas Fidelissima). 📍1



## FIRE TOWER

The 60,5-metre-tall tower is one of the symbols of the town and loyalty. The guards who once served in the Fire Tower had diverse tasks:

- they warned the people of Sopron if there was a fire
- when the enemy was approaching
- if strangers wanted to bring wine in the town.

They also had to be competent in playing music, they signalled the passage of time with their trumpets. 📍2



Museum Quarter

## MUSEUM QUARTER

The Museum Quarter on Sopron’s Main Square is one of the most sophisticated museum complexes in the country, offering both a modern experience and a taste of the past to all who enter. It was created by combining four iconic monuments, the Storno House, the General’s House, the Fabricius House and the Fire Tower, in the heart of the city centre.

In the fascinating spaces of the Museum Quarter, the excitement and unconventional harmony of the past and present meet. In addition to the popular exhibitions from prehistoric times to the present day, there are six new exhibitions and attractions. The Museum Quarter was awarded the ICOMOS Monument Preservation Prize for its excellent architectural design. 📍3

## Did you know?

The **Pharmacy House** 📍4 on the Main Square (nowadays the **Pharmacy Museum**) is the first example of the Hungarian monument protection measures. The Sopron citizens wanted to demolish the arched building that stretches deeply into the Main Square, but in 1525 king Louis II forbade that in his decree.

The medieval **Gambrinus House** is next door, featuring different designs of several architectural eras. If you look down at the rails between the two buildings, you can see a section of the Roman trade route, the **Amber Road**. Just a few steps away from the street remains, the **Évárúm Doll and Toy Collection** 📍5 welcomes its guests in Kolostor Street.

# CENTRE



Main Square

## TRINITY STATUE

The statue in the middle of the Main Square is special for two reasons:

It is the earliest Holy Trinity Statue in Hungary that was erected in 1701. The twisted column was used for the first time in Central Europe in this sculpture in the outdoor Baroque architecture.

The other name of the statue, Plague column, refers to the fact that its builders (Jakab Löwenburg and Katalin Thököly) survived the plague epidemic and thanked God with the statue. 📍6

## GOAT CHURCH (BENEDICTINE CHURCH)

According to legend, the church was built of treasure found by a goat, but in reality there is a murder case in the background. Henrik Geissel (meaning goat in English), the perpetrator of a murder or his family donated the money to build a church tower as penitence.

This is the oldest church in the historic centre, where Hungarian king (Habsburg) Ferdinand III. and queens were crowned, and during the Turkish occupation, they held several national assemblies in it. 📍7

## ESTERHÁZY PALACES

The first building on Templom Street was the residence of the city captains until 1631, then it, together with the neighbouring building, became the property of the Esterházy family. Since 1957, the building has housed the **Central Mining Museum** 📍8 From January 2020, the Sopron Museum awaits its visitors with a new interactive mining exhibition. Today exhibitions of the **Forestry Museum** 📍9 can be visited in the neighbouring castle building, but Joseph Haydn also often enjoyed the Esterházy's hospitality in these buildings.



Eggenberg House

## LUTHERAN CHURCH

One of Hungary's largest Lutheran churches. It is special not only because of its size, but also because of its bells. On December 17, 1921, the Bell of Loyalty was the first to announce to the residents of Sopron the good news that, as a result of the referendum, Sopron remained part of Hungary. The Heroes' Bell, which weighs almost 3.5 tons, is the largest bell in Sopron. 📍10

Behind the church built in 1784, you will find the **Sopron Lutheran Collections**, 📍11 with many rarities from the history of the Lutheran congregation in Sopron, which goes back more than 450 years.

## SAINT GEORGE CHURCH

The church is barely noticeable from St. George's Street where it has its gothic entrance with wonderful carvings, because its tower built in the XIXth century can be seen from the Castle District, behind the Great Rondella ("St. George's Bastion"). The creation of the church is related to the murder case known with the Goat Church, as the other culprit (Johannes Schmuckpfennig) and his family were supporters of its construction. The monument built in the second half of the XIVth century has the oldest functioning organ of Hungary. 📍12

## EGGENBERG HOUSE

A building that played a significant role in the town's church history. In the second half of the XVIIth century - during the time of counter-reformation - this was the site of the Lutheran services in the town, where the pastor spoke to the believers from the ornate stone pulpit that faces the street gate. Nowadays, the medieval building is home to the **Macskakő (Cobblestone) Children's Museum**, which has been awarded several times with museology awards. 📍13

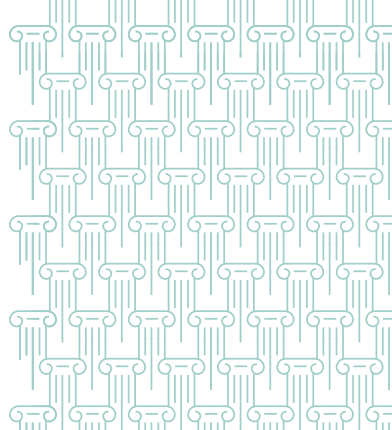


# CENTRE



## FORUM OF SCARBANTIA

Under the centre of Sopron, 4 and a half meters deep, there is a Roman city, Scarbantia. You can see the details of the main square and the forum of the Roman city at the archaeological showroom under the **Tourinform office**. As you are visiting the exhibition, you can step on the original pavement of the forum, on which once Roman emperors (Marcus Aurelius, Septimus Severus) were walking. **📍14**



## Did you know?

Walking the ancient streets of the town centre, you can see several ornate, stone-framed seat cabins in the doorways. In these gothic wall cabins, the guests were sipping the tasty white wines produced by the citizens. In the Middle Ages, only the citizens were entitled to sell local/producer wines. This is the origin of the tradition in Sopron that the cellar is not located in the vineyard but under the winemaker's house. Later it was no different in the houses of the citizens living in the walled suburbs, who also sold their own wines at their porches (Buschenschank).

## MEDIEVAL NEW SYNAGOGUE

Its construction began in the middle of the XIVth century as a private synagogue of a Viennese banker named Israel, and it was functioning as a synagogue until the mid-XVth century. Currently, it hosts the exhibition "Forgotten Sopronians", which commemorates the Hungarian Jewish families and persons living in Sopron before 1944. **📍15**



## MEDIEVAL OLD SYNAGOGUE

The 700-year-old building with late Romanesque and Gothic style was the synagogue of the local Jewish community until the expulsion of the Jews in 1526. Due to its characteristic division (men's synagogue - women's synagogue - ritual bath) preserved from the 14th century, it is an outstanding monument of Jewish culture. **📍16**

## ORSOLYA SQUARE

The Orsolya Square is listed in the medieval documents as the Salt Market (Salzmarkt). Its recent name was given by the nuns of the Order of St. Orsolya, who began to set up their convent, church and school in 1747 on the square. Today's Neo-Gothic **Ursuline Church** **📍17** was built in 1864 on the site of the former baroque church. The Mária-well located in the middle of the square from the second half of the XVIIIth century was originally in the courtyard of the Franciscan (now Benedictine) monastery. The beautiful square and wells were seriously damaged in the bombing of De-

cember 6, 1944. As a result of the bombings, the arcades that were built later in the XVIth-century **Arcaded house** **📍18** house became visible. In the immediate vicinity of the square is the typical Caesar house with a yellow-green facade. The medieval building was the seat of the Sopron parliament in 1681. On the first floor of the building, you will find the **József Soproni Horváth** (famous Munkácsy Prize-winning painter) **Collection**, **📍19** an exhibition about the life's work of the famous Munkácsy Prize-winning painter from Sopron.

# CASTLE DISTRICT



Castle District

The Castle District was formed on the outer curve of the inner triple town wall, on the moat edge, and from the XIIIth century it served as the venue for markets and fairs. The outer row of houses is older, among them the most important buildings are: Rejpál-house (7 Castle District), Siess House (19 Castle District), in which the medieval bath house of the town was built, the Lion's pharmacy building decorated with Zsolnay

majolica (29 Castle District), and the former White Horse inn (55 Castle District).

The inner row of houses of the Castle District was built at end of the XVIIIth century, after the moat was filled up. On the land plots where the moat had been the richer ones erected residential palaces, the less affluent ones built narrow residential buildings, the street view of these is the most spectacular from the **Mary's column**.

The baroque statue marks the place of the former Gothic Church of Virgin Mary, which was demolished for military reasons after 1532 (the Turkish siege of Kőszeg). This part of the Castle District was a town market and fair site until 1940, and nowadays it is the venue of the Advent Fair. Behind the inner row of houses, the historic town wall was hidden until the American bombings in 1944.



During the bombings, the closely-built buildings collapsed as a house of cards, and the **Great Roundel Bastion**, built in 1631, became visible in the gaps (only this one of the four rondellas of the castle wall remained).

At the level of the former moat today there is the **Castle Walkway**, where you can learn about the history of the city wall from the Roman times onwards. From

the Middle Ages, the Castle District was the town's commercial artery. **Coal Market** - the part of the Castle District from the Széchenyi Square, **Ógabona Square** - the grain market that borders the Castle District from the west, and in the middle there is a row of inns (**Fogadószér**), that hosted several famous people, such as poet and commander Miklós Zrínyi, Joseph Haydn, Franz Liszt and Johann Strauss Jr.

## Did you know?

At the time of guilds, there was a tradition among the wandering craftsmen to visit some of the famous sights in the cities on their way, as a testimony that they were there. The three testimonies of the free royal town of Sopron are listed in the lexicon of teacher and cartographer Mátyás János Korabinsky, (1740–1811), published in 1786:

1. The Hutterian house in front of the Újteleki Gate house that passed the fire test.
2. The green stone below the passage of the Front Gate.
3. The virgin's head placed on the castle wall (the stylised head today can be seen at the section of the Castle Wall Promenade that is next to the Lenck Passage).

The upper curve of the Castle District (between Ógabona Square and Ikvahíd Street) is called **Kisvákerület** (little Castle District), in which you can find **Festő köz**, a cozy alley. It was named after the blue dyers, who carried through their canvas to dry up in the attic of the town's dying house.



# PONCICHTER-FARMERS' QUARTER



House of the two Moors

## ZETTL-LANGER COLLECTION

The collection of the Zettl-Langer family in Sopron, on Balfi Street, is a memory of the progressive, art-supporting civic culture of Sopron in the 19th century. The founder of the collection was Gusztáv Zettl, a spirit, liqueur, rum and vinegar manufacturer. He grew up together with the son of the founder of the Storno collection, with Ferenc Storno Jr., with whom they dreamed of an artistic career. He could not become a painter, but his art collection is one of the most beautiful in Hungary. In the apartment museum, guided tours by descendants make the experience unforgettable. **♥20**

**Poncichter:** *Poncichter is the name of the Sopron winemakers deriving from the German term Bohnenzüchter (bean producer). Its reason is that the German-speaking farmers used to plant beans next to the grapevines, because:*

- nitrogen in the bean root is an important trace element for grape production
- the surface shoots of the vegetables planted at the grapevines (beans, tomatoes, potatoes) were later used as green manure
- no tax had to be paid after the beans and they were an important part of the poncichters' foods.

## THE HOLY SPIRIT CHURCH

A gothic church from the outside, baroque inside, on the Castle District side of the poncichter quarter, with a baroque ceiling and wall paintings by Stephan Dorffmaister (István Dorffmaister). The roof structure of the church dates back to the end of the 15th century. **♥21**

## HOUSE OF THE TWO MOORS

Among all of the parapeted farmer's houses that are perpendicular to the street, the House of the two Moors from the early 1700s is the most beautiful one with its ornamented baroque gate held by two "Moorish" servants standing on twisted columns. **♥22**



St. Michael's Church

## ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

The oldest parish church of Sopron that stands on St. Michael's Hill was founded in the 13th century, before the Mongol invasion.

Its first written mention can be dated to 1278, but the church in its present size was completed by 1484. According to assumptions, King Matthias also took part in its consecration. Due to the long period of its construction, the church simultaneously bears the bulkiness of the Romanesque ar-

chitecture and the aspiring features of the Gothic style. With the dimensions and proportions of the church, it is the most significant Gothic building in Hungary after the Matthias Church in the Buda castle. Historical sources tell about the existence of 20 altars from the 15th century, some of which were destroyed in 1605 by the troops of the Transylvanian Prince István Bocskai. Succeeding parish priests renovated the interior in Baroque style. The Neo-Gothic refurbishing that still exists today was

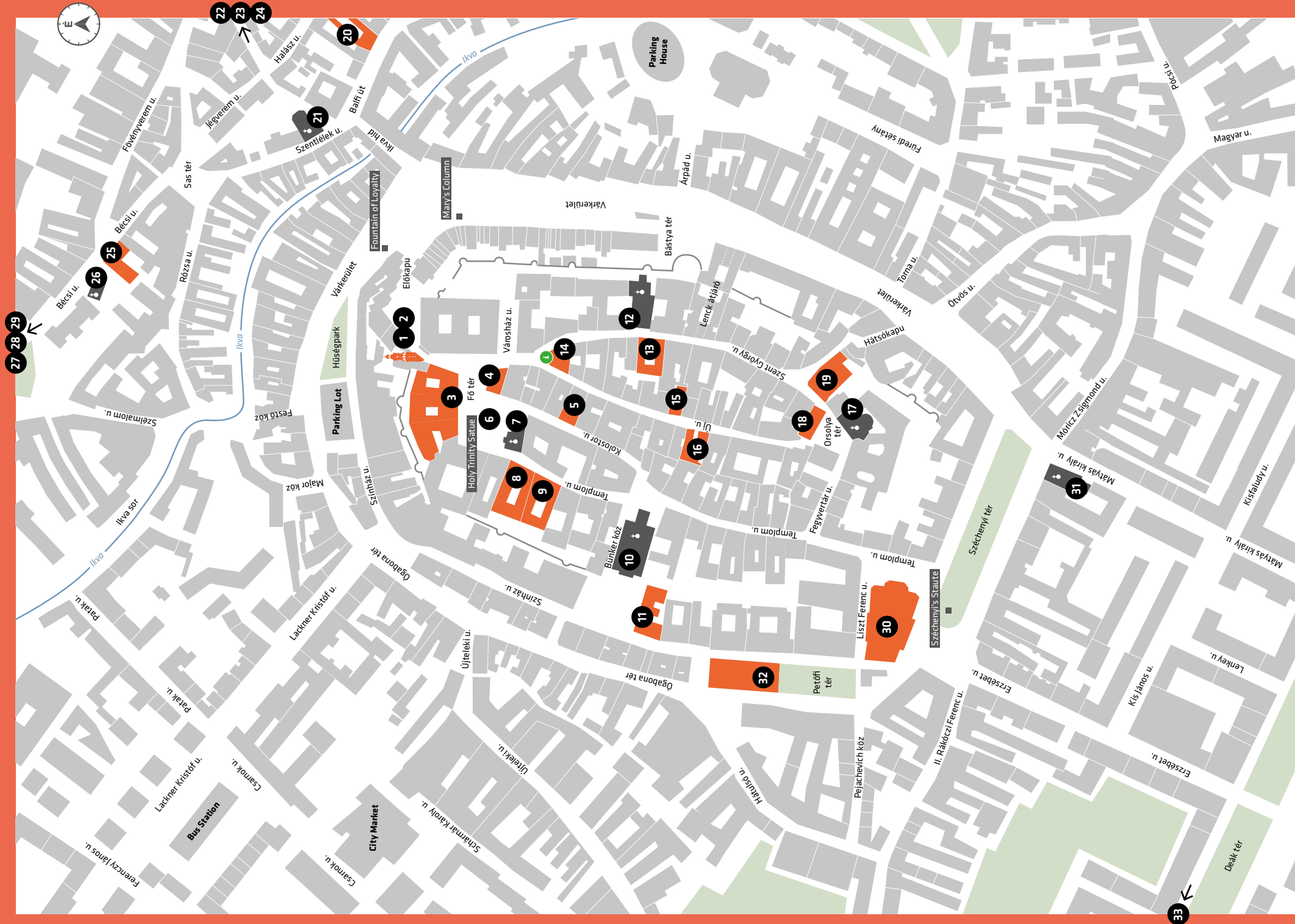
## Did you know?

According to the beliefs of the Sopron people witches lived in St. Mihály Street. According to the story, at least 20 witches were sitting in a row in the evening between eleven and twelve selling fruit. Those who were passing by had to buy fruit from them, otherwise they grew very violent. Therefore, the night guards always had a few coins with them to buy fruit, which became worthless garbage by the morning.

designed by Ferenc Storno Sr. The renovated church, the sacristy house, the cemetery garden with the neo-Gothic Calvary, and the St. James's Chapel welcome their visitors as the **St. Michael's Visitor Centre. ♥23**

## ST. JACOB'S CHAPEL

The St. Jacob's Chapel is a significant example of the transition between the romanesque and gothic styles in Hungary. This chapel is one of Sopron's oldest medieval buildings. In its crypt, bones found in old graves were collected to rest on in a sacred place. This is why the chapel built in the XIIIth century is called bone house or ossarium. **♥24**



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# VIENNA QUARTER / VIENNA HILL



Baker's House

## BAKER'S HOUSE

Already at the end of the 17th century, bakers lived and worked in the building next to the Johanna church. In the right wing of the building is the former bakery with the pastry workshop, the bread shop and pastry shop, and to the left of arched gate you can see the apartment of the craftsmen who live here from the 19th century. The Baker's House is an exhibition space of the Sopron Museum. 📍

## CHURCH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

The church is the unique reminder of the medieval order of Saint John in Hungary, which settled in Sopron for 100 years from the middle of the 13th century. It received its current Gothic design in the 15th century, when it was owned by the city. Between 1636 and 1737, the church belonged to the Jesuit order. The restoration and neo-Gothic furnishings of the church were made according to the plans of Ferenc Storno Jr. at the end of the 19th century. 📍

## VIEWING TERRACE ON CORONATION HILL

Just a few steps from the amphitheater, the viewing terrace on Hungary's only preserved coronation hill will offer a wonderful panorama and relaxation. The hill played a prominent role at the king coronation in 1625. Ferdinand III from the House of Habsburg rode up to this hill as the last stop in his coronation ceremony and made the traditional, symbolic sword slashes in the four cardinal directions. 📍



Sight from the Amphitheater

## AMPHITHEATER

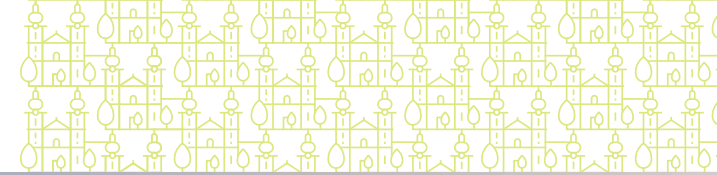
Built in the 2nd century AD, the amphitheater was one of the most important in the region during Roman times. From the 17th century onwards, its stone remains were used to build the outer city walls and residential buildings. Its former dimensions are also known: its oval arena was 63 x 42 meters in size, surrounded by a 2-meter-high podium wall; the rows of seats were 21 meters wide and surrounded the scene of the gladiatorial and

circus games. The former arena was one meter lower than it is today. An information board of the Scarbantia Archaeological Park presents the amphitheater and the sanctuary of the goddess Nemesis, protector of the gladiators. 📍

## SUMMER TOBOGGAN RUN

The 900 meter long downhill route, with 13 turns, winds through the shady trees of Bécsi Hill. The toboggan run can be reached via the roundabout near the amphitheater in the direction of Virágvölgy. 📍

# THE SQUARES OF SOPRON



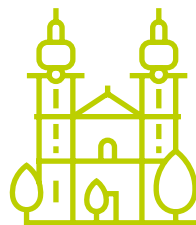
Széchenyi Square

## SZÉCHENYI SQUARE

The square is named after the first honorary citizen of Sopron, **Count István Széchenyi**. He initiated to drain the double pond that had fed the moat of the castle since the Middle Ages. Originally, there was a double pond on the square, called the Two Bakers' Pond, where bakers who sold bread of insufficient size and weight were bathed. The ponds were drained, and the square began to be built from 1828, and by the mid-

19th century the town's first pedestrian square was created here. The second half of the 19th century saw the demolition of the city walls and the attached Italian bastion. On the site of the latter the **Liszt Ferenc Cultural Centre** ♡ 30 was built in 1873. The northern side of the square were adorned with neo-gothic buildings planned by the Sopron-born architect Nándor Handler. The oldest building in the square is the

two-towered Baroque **Church of the Dominican Order**. ♡ 31 Other characteristic buildings are: The **Széchenyi Palace**, the more than hundred years old Art Nouveau **Postal Palace** and the **Berzsenyi Dániel Lutheran Lyceum**, one of the oldest schools in Hungary.



Lenck-Villa

## PETŐFI SQUARE

There used to be a lake here as well in the middle of the square. After the lake was drained, the central building of the square was built that became the second stone theatre of the town, the present **Petőfi Theatre**. ♡ 32 Today's outer facade and the auditorium were restored in Art Nouveau style at the beginning of the XXth century, the Doric columns holding the balcony remained from the original classicist building.

## DEÁK SQUARE

In the Roman times, there were cemeteries along the Amber Road in the area between today's Széchenyi Square and Csengery Street. This area is crossed by the Bánfalvi or Crabstream, which is still flowing here today, but under the square. Its bed was arched at the end of the last century. This is how Deák Square was created, which is Sopron's longest square and second longest one in Europe. Here we find

the magnificent **Lenck-Villa**, ♡ 33 a special exhibition site of the Sopron Museum. The exhibition is of ethnographic type, but it is out of the ordinary. It tells the story of where and how the different lifestyles of the craftsmen and the upper classes of the city meet. In the charmingly beautiful bourgeois villa, objects from the museum's ethnographic collection, the world of craftsmen's workshops and old crafts come to life.



# LÖVEREK

## Löver:

Refers either to the archers living in the area under the reign of Béla IV, or it is the transformation of the Bavarian word „Löwer“ (meaning boundary hill).

### KÁROLY HILL ECOTOURISM CENTER

Among the hiking routes of the park forest, the most well-known and the most popular one is the **Károly Lookout Tower** (that became the second symbol of the town) and its surroundings. Sopron's only stone lookout tower rises 23 meters above the town. The small rooms on three floors were used by radio amateurs for a long time, now you can visit permanent exhibitions here. **The Kőhalmly Tamás Museum** is located at the bottom of the lookout tower, which presents the natural values and wildlife management of the forest. The Children's Adventure Park welcomes the young visitors with a forest playground, a barefoot trail, and the terminal of the Witch Fairy Tale Trail is also here.



The Kőhalmly Tamás Museum

### ERZSÉBET GARDEN

The town bought the garden in 1763 for the sake of the citizens' refreshment and to encourage beer consumption, as a brewery operated in the buildings here. It is one of Sopron's „green hubs“, also one of the oldest public parks in Hungary. The protected area is home to a number of special plants, its mountain sequoia is the tallest one of its kind in Hungary.

### THE FOREST HOUSE ECOTOURISM VISITOR CENTRE

About 4 km from here, you will find the Forest House Ecotourism Visitor Centre and Wildlife Park, where you can see freshwater fish species in an aquarium, as well as big and small game, an interactive exhibition and a buffet.

### SÖRHÁZDOMB LOOKOUT TOWER

The lowest point of Löverek is the Sörházdomb (Beer House Hill). On the site of the old lookout tower demolished after World War II, the youngest lookout tower in Löverek has been standing since September 2006. The Sörházdomb lookout tower is the only one of the park forest lookouts that has a bolted wooden structure made of glued brackets, making it an architecturally unique piece. In nice weather, the Schneeberg and Rax ranges, as well as the Bratislava and Vienna windmills can be seen.

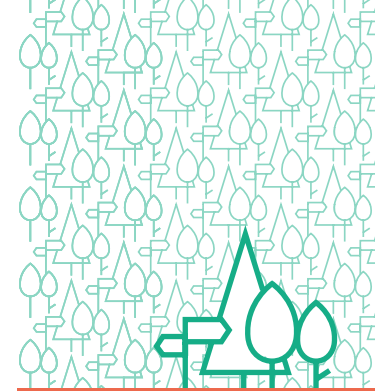


Taródi Castle

### TARÓDI CASTLE

Taród Castle is perhaps the most unique sight in Sopron. A single person, István Taródi, built the most of it, he built over 50 years so many stones and bricks into the walls that this amount would fill 150 railway cars. From a young age, he had a passion for building castles and built a wooden castle on his parents' yard in the city center. When he

was able to buy a plot of land in Löverek, he rebuilt the wooden castle there. In 1959, he began the construction of today's stone castle and toured Hungary's most important castles and castle ruins on a bicycle. He looked to Somoskő Castle as a model and expanded his castle almost continuously until his death in 2010.



## Did you know?

Near the botanical garden is the Swan Fountain, which is associated with an interesting legend. A professor told a student who had repeatedly failed the exam that he would only succeed if the rock swan dressed himself in feathers. Thanks to his smart fellow students, the swan had feathers the next morning. Today, the swan feathering is a special affair of the university graduates' Valet evening.

### BOTANICAL GARDEN

The base of the botanical garden was already formulated at the 1897 establishment of the military secondary school. The transformation of the park for botanical purposes began in September 1922, and ever since then it has gained a number of plant species collected from their original regions. The University Living Plant Collection (Botanical Garden) has been a nature protection area since 1978. Currently it is located on 17.2 acres, is home to 2500 plant species, today the area is managed by the Forestry Faculty of the University of Sopron.



# LÖVEREK

## LÖVÉR SPA - LÖVÉR SWIMMING POOL

The Beach of the Lővér Spa was built in 1911 as Forest Spring Baths, the water then came from the Deákkút spring (Student Fountain). In the 1930s, the beach was expanded to include the Bauhaus-style dressing room that is still used today. The Lővér swimming pool, which was awarded the Hungarian Construction Industry Niveau Prize in 2023, was built on the site of the old indoor swimming pool. In addition to the 50-meter long swimming pool, which is suitable for international competitions, a 25-meter long swimming pool, training pool, jacuzzi, sauna and steam cabin offer the best conditions for both mass sports and elite sports.



St. John of nepomuce's Chapel

## DEÁK FOUNTAIN (STUDENT FOUNTAIN)

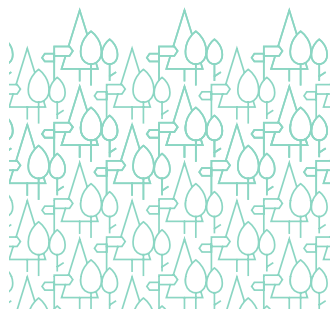
This is the most famous spring in Sopron, which got its name after the students (in ancient Hungarian Deák) of the Lutheran Lyceum. Back in 1790, the first self-education group of Hungarian-speaking students was founded in Sopron, the Hungarian Society of the Lyceum. From then on, the spring that rises here became a popular meeting place for the youth of the Lyceum. A stone reads: "Student fountain! Be the source of harmless pleasure for a long time!"

## ST. JOHN OF NEPOMUCE'S CHAPEL

The chapel once stood on the even side of the Front Gate. At the end of the 1800s, they started building a new City Hall in Sopron, that was when the Scarbantia monuments of the Roman times came to the surface. Explorations began, so several buildings were demolished on that section. The town did not want to lose the chapel, so after its demolition, it was rebuilt in its original form at the intersection of Várisi út and the Villa sor.

## VILLA ROW

The single and two-storey wooden-terraced holiday homes, the so called Lővér houses were built at the end of the XIX century. At the end of the Villa row you can see the St. John of Nepomuk Chapel.



# BÁNFAALVA



Pauline-Carmelite monastery

## PAULINE-CARMELITE MONASTERY



One of the Sopron suburbs, which was already inhabited in the prehistoric age, in the time of the Celts and the Romans there were also settlements here. In the 1800s it received the name Bánfalva, and in 1950 it was joined with Sopron.

On the site of the monastery stood a small chapel in honour of St. Wolfgang, the tutor of the first Hungarian Queen. The earliest Hungarian copy of the miraculous image of the Black Madonna from Czestochowa was kept in the monastery founded at the end of the 15th century. However, due to the Turkish threat, the monks escaped with the miraculous image. The monastery was rebuilt in the mid-17th century, when the monks returned. The Staircase of the Saints, with 14 baroque stone statues, was built in 1718. After the Pauline Order was dissolved in

1786, the Church of the Queen of Heaven, as part of the monastery building, stood empty. The Catholic community saved and renovated the church building, and the miraculous image of the Black Madonna also returned to its original location in 1827. During the Rákosi regime the monastery was closed, but an unique painting was made on the choir behind the organ. The fresco depicts the victory of the Archangel St. Michael over the devil, but in the devil's face Stalin's features are reflected.



# BÁNFAALVA



Salamader lake

## CHURCH OF MARY MAGDALENE

The church of Mary Magdalene in Sopronbánfalva is one of the oldest Catholic sacred monuments from Sopron and its surroundings, dating from the 12th century. Its style features both Romanesque and early Gothic elements. The wall painting of the sanctuary depicting the bishop dates back to the 12th century, the year 1472 appears on the cornerstone of its pointed vault.

## KÁRPÁTI MILL

The mill is now owned by the Kárpáti family. It was first mentioned in historical sources in the middle of the 17th century under the name Forest Mill. The watermill, powered by the water of the Rák stream, was in operation until 1949 and was inhabited by millers for several generations. Since 2008 it has been owned by the Kárpáti family again, and the centuries-old



## Did you know?

Near Taródi Castle and the Pauline Carmelite Monastery, a heroic cemetery with a special atmosphere is hidden under the trees of the monastery forest. In addition to the military victims of the two world wars and the civilian victims of the American bombing raids of World War II, the site contains special graves. An outstanding gravesite belongs to László Molnár, the most successful Hungarian fighter pilot, but the brother of the former Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, rests here under the name Márton Broz. If you follow the green line and triangle tourist signs from the upper entrance to the cemetery, you will reach the Scout Chapel, which offers an incomparable panorama.

Salamader lake

## WORTH SEEING:

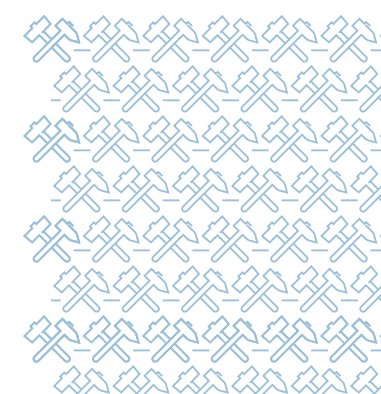
# BRENNBERGBÁNYA



Pub Church

It is an alpine part of Sopron, a popular tourist destination. One of the oldest coal mines in the country whose opening is due to a coincidence. Two miners' legends are related to the settlement. One of them is about a shepherd who started a fire on an autumn evening in 1752. In the evening, when he wanted to put it out, the fire burned on, moreover, the

black stone was glowing even on the next day. According to the other legend, Rieger, a coal burner's pile did not stop burning at one night, and even the mountain began to burn. 'Burning hill' is brennender Berg in German. Later it became Brennberg, and further on the name Brennbergbánya was created with a Hungarian addition.



## Did you know?

In the last days of December 1944 and in the first days of January 1945, a shipment arrived at Brennbergbánya in four parts, which contained confiscated Jewish belongings and values. This was the „Jewish gold train”. In March 1945, Soviet troops were approaching the western border, so the shipment was transported out of the country. Even decades later, precious porcelain and jewellery were found in the village where the Jewish goods were sorted and thrown about.

## PUB CHURCH

The St. Barbara's Church known to everyone in Hungary as the Pub Church. The name comes from the fact, that the Miner's Pub was relocated to the former storerooms below the church.

## MORE SIGHTS:

Magas-Bérc lookout tower, Ilona mine (right on the border, on the Austrian side), Gentlemen's table, Belfry



## USEFUL INFORMATION

**Parking:**

Petőfi Square  
underground garage

**Bus parking:**

Papréti Bus Park  
(Opposite to the Orthodox  
synagogue)

**Bus station:**

Sopron,  
Lackner Kristóf u. 9-11.

**Train station:**

Sopron,  
Állomás Street 2.

**TOURINFORM SOPRON**

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

**Sources:**

www.sopronkirandulas.hu / www.bonaparte.hu / www.sopronisetak.hu / www.sopronanno.hu / Albert Tibor: Sopron-Vas County Travel Guide / Hungarian City History Atlas 1. - Sopron - Compiled by: Ferenc Jankó, József Kücsán and Katalin Szende, Ferenc Dávid, Károly Goda and Melinda Kiss / Forum Scarbantiae - Landscapes Ages Museums Kiskönyvtár 455 Responsible Editor & Publisher: István Éri / Soproni Szemle 1997. Year LI., 4th, Imre Holl: Scarbantia-Sopron city walls / outlook - Downtown and suburbs

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