



#### DUNAKILITI

Dunakiliti is a well-known settlement from the Árpád-ages. There are several ideas about the origin of its name: named after its first owner, its chapel, or the keyword "kilit" of Turkish origin which refers to the key position of the settlement. The proximity of the triple border is favorable for Dunakiliti. The Old Danube, the Mosoni-Danube and their winding tributaries divide the landscape which is first-class water tour and hiking destination. The famous water program at the first weekend of September is the canoe marathon. Among the sights of the settlement are the neo-gothic church, with the millennium oak in front of it, the "birthhouse" of László Batthyány-Strattmann (beatified), the "doctor of the poor", Alajos Csebi-Pogány's castle, the „Kiserdei” promenade, the chapel of Milk Village Island, the Németh Villa, the Village Museum, and the Dam with the bottom sill. From its cultural programs outstands the Csiripiszi Holiday and Springtime Greeting Flower Sunday, the Peter-Paul's Day Village Day, Harvest Festival and Carnival Acting. Since 2010, Dunakiliti has been called the "Humanitarian Settlement". The village has excellent degree of Village Renewal Award.



#### HALÁSZI

Halászi lies in Szigetköz, on the bank of the Mosoni-Danube, 4 km away from Mosonmagyaróvár. The village is deservedly called as the gate of Szigetköz because we can enter the 'world of thousand islands' through the Halászi-bridge. The bridge was built in 1905-1906 and had to be rebuilt three times up to now. In World War II it was blown up and it collapsed in 1992. In 2010 the third, a modern, broad bridge with cycle lanes in both directions was built replacing the former small and narrow one. The name of the settlement (halász = fisherman) reflects its location as well as its past: its olden inhabitants delivered fish to the Magyaróvár estate. In the centre a large Baroque church rises above two rural-baroque pedimented houses. The frescoes of the church were painted by Maulbertsch-pupils. There are a country tavern and a leisure park established at the bank of the Mosoni-Danube river and they are popular targets of those arriving on the river or by bicycle, longing for a bathe or a boat trip. The riding stable and adventure-park in Babos-ranch also offer many opportunities for active recreation.



#### JÁNOSOMORJA

The small town is located at the confluence of the Hanság and the Mosoni Plain, in the vicinity of the Austrian border. The once independent municipalities: Mosonszentpéter, Mosonszentjános and Pusztasomorja are called Jánossomorja since 1970. During the deportation of 1946, more than 4 000 German inhabitants had to leave Mosonszentjános and Mosonszentpéter, and settlers from Matyóföld and Hungarians displaced them in the highlands also. The unspoilt natural environment resulting from the strict isolation of the border area since the 1950s can now be seen as a major tourist attraction that can be easily explored by bicycle. The 1956 Escape Route and Andandau Bridge can be found nearby as well. Its most significant sights are the Roman Catholic churches: the St. Petersburg built on remains from the 16th century, and a Baroque parish church in Somorja also from the 16th century. It is worth to mention the Hármasfalom monument, which was created from the soil of Hungary's historical counties at the time of St. Stephen.

#### KIMLE

This village was founded by three different nations: Hungarian, Croatian and German people. Kimle is cut by the river Mosoni-Danube. The trimmings on the church of MagyarKimle are from the 13th century. Very close to the church stands a 120-year-old linden tree and the Statue of Trinity. The sculpture of King Béla IV was stood in 2001 to the occasion of the Millennium. On the way to the cemetery of Horvátkimle a chestnut-allee was planted, as a memory of the heroes died during the World War II. Among the trees there are 12 wooden monuments: stations of the cross, made by András Balázs wood-carver. In the cemetery lies the famous priest and poet, Mate Mersic. The new church of Novákpuszta was sanctified in 2006. The well-known pilgrim rout (St. Jacob) can be found also here in Kimle. Many various programmes are organized in the village, including two dragonship competitions each year. Treatful amusement for everyone!

#### KUNSZIGET

It is situated in the western gate of the country, 17 km far from Győr, on the bank of Mosoni Danube and it has been populated since ancient times. The most valuable natural treasure of the village is the bank of the Mosoni Danube. Its most important tourist attraction can be found in its sacred values. The Saint Lawrence Roman Catholic church was built in 1843 in classicist style and was renovated in 2011. The parish house in its neighbourhood was built according to Koós Károly's plans in 1844. In its backyard, some outbuildings from the beginning of the 19th century and an open-air kitchen were restored in 2012, which serves as a venue for community events nowadays. The formation of a Sacred Cultural Space in the square in front of the church was finished in the summer of 2014, which not only functions as a public space, but with the help of its information boards, it also gives background to the sacred values of the village. A nature trail passes through the village, where covered resting places have been installed in each stations (e.g. on the bank of the Mosoni Danube, the sports field and the playground). These, by forming a coherent picture, mean community places for both the tourists and the people living in the village.



#### HEGYESHALOM

Hegyeshalom township lies in the north-western edge of our country, in the vicinity of Austria, in the triangle of the Vienna-Budapest main railway line, the highway no.1 (E5) and the motorways no. M1-M5. Hegyeshalom's history was primarily determined by its geographical location. The township being located on the thousands years old "royal road" had been important not only for the Imperium Romanum, but later for the tribes of the migration era and for the thousand year old Hungary. It has already been mentioned in the book of Endre II. from 1217 as Hegelshalm which refers to a pointy-topped hill. The Roman Catholic church, erected on the hill, paid tribute to the Virgin Mary (Sancta Maria). In Hegyeshalom's more than 200-year-old coat of arm the ostrich stands for the royal characteristics of speed and vigilance, while the silver horseshoe symbolises wealth and good luck. It was a culturally mixed village for centuries, then became mainly German nationality. The township still has two religions. This is represented by the art relic Roman Catholic church and the evangelical churches' temple sanctified in 1850. Children's and adults' favourite destination for doing sports, relaxation and entertainment is Lake Stettini and its surroundings.



#### DUNASZEG

Dunaszeg is located in the heart of Szigetköz, which is 15km away from the downtown of Győr. It is to be found on the corner of the shore of Mosoni-Duna, that is where the village originates its name too. The people, who are employed here are working hard to make the beautification of the village picture. Dunaszeg is rich in attractions, near the Roman Catholic Church the piety park is located, where the 14 stations of the cross are placed. In the community can be found four columns with a votive image on it, upon which are patrons' portrays of the village, which shapes are unique on Kisalföld. The township can be found in a rare valuable and marvellous natural area in our country in Lower-Szigetköz, which specific landscape components are the rows of backwaters and mortlakes which are accompanying the living waters. The built educational path is offering a full day program for children and adult groups alike. In Dunaszeg there is a village museum, which gives insight to the Szigetköz people's daily life, next to it there is a stable engine collection which offers interesting and unique sights for those arriving here. There is a technical memorial place of former economic railways of Szigetköz.



#### DUNASZIGET

Until the Peace Treaty of Trianon, the area of today's Dunasziget Community belonged to such county communities of Pozsony which centre was on the left bank of the great Danube, in the Csallóköz. These were by name Doborgaz, Keszölcés, Súly és Vajka. The inhabitants were mainly fishermen and stock-breeder, but while the Danube provided a living, it often posed a danger as well. Following the flood of 1954, almost the whole settlement had to be rebuilt. Szigetköz's exceptional natural surrounding awaits the visitor only a few minutes from the town and the highway M1. Apart from opportunities to swim, fish or ride a horse, one can get to know the water world in the scope of organised water tours. The "székelykapu" (gateway of the székelys) was raised in memory of the Hungarian war of independence of 1848-49. A wooden belfry stands on a concrete platform in the Memeorial Park. The twin of its bell can be found in Singapore. The caption on it is the following: „God bless the Hungarians! / Dunasziget 2003.” In the floodplain branch system of Szigetköz, the so called ágvéglezárás of Denkál is in function here as part of the flood water replacement system and as part of the latest, the fish ladder of Denkál. The fish ladder can help to improve the possibilities for migration of aquatic organisms. In summer, the free beach of Doborgaz is absolutely perfect for swimming and relaxing.



# MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR & SZIGETKÖZ







ing, shipping or worked as a ferryman. Today the small village of 700 residents live mainly on tourism. In 2009 the village won a gold medal in the European floral competition Entente Florale. From north the settlement is bounded by a 70-hectare, water-lily-covered mort lake. On the shore of the lake a studytrail with rain-shelters, rest areas and lookouts for bird watching are waiting nfor the hikers. The shady alley of chestnut trees along the road to Darnózseli is also picturesque. The main tourist attraction of Lipót is the thermal spa and aqua park, which is fed by a spring of 65 °C breaking up from a depth of 2000 meters. There was an appalling flood on the Danube in 1954 that destroyed most buildings in Lipót. Therefore umpteenth in its history the village had to be rebuilt again. The Baroque Roman Catholic church was built in 1777. The main altarpiece is a masterwork of Maulbertsch, who used to work and live in Győr at this period.

The largest island of our country is Szigetköz, surrounded by the rivers Danube and the Mosoni-Danube. It is called 'the gift of the Danube', since it was built by the alluvial deposit of the river. Nature-lover tourists are welcome by the rich flora and fauna of the region. Lovers of water-tours can wander through the Danube-branches fringed with forests, where the various reaches promise unforgettable experience for those arriving by kayak or canoe. Visitors can enjoy the romantic scenery of the Mosoni-Danube on boat trips as well. In addition to the Danube-branches, several quarry lakes with the promise of a fine catch make Szigetköz a real fishermen's paradise.

## LÉBÉNY

Lébény is situated in the vicinity of the highway M1, which connects Budapest with Vienna. It is an independent large village, the borders whereof are surrounded by the Hanság and the river Rábca. Lébény is also an organic part of the bicycle road system in the Szigetköz region. The territory of Lébény has been continuously inhabited since the prehistoric era. The fortress and the cemetery of Quadrata-Barátföldpuszta preserve the memory of the Roman age. Lébény was first mentioned in a charter in 1199. In the main square of the village the notable relic of our Romanesque architecture, the parish church stands, that was founded in honour of St. Jacob by Bailiff Pot. The three-nave, basilica-style church, erected in the early 13th century keeps its original structure up to now. It is mighty and majestic yet exquisite in its grey rigour, with even walls of the main front and with the jamb-lining of the main gate decorated with richly carved work. The lakes, the beautiful, flowery oak forest and the vast desiccating marshlands surrounding the village are all among the ornaments of Hungary offering great opportunities for active relaxation. The ancient Hanság lawn territory is a landscape protection area.

## LEVÉL

The first documentation - in German language (1410, „Kalthostan“), Hungarian (1425, „Lever“) - of Levél can be found in the Capitular Archive in Bratislava (SK).Traditionally the name „Levél“ comes from the words „Lövé“, „Lever“, which reminds of the Pecheneg border-wardens and archers. Later the inhabitants were charioteers, couriers and postmen from the fort of Magyaróvár. That's why the village got the name „land of the letter-men“ (Letter=levél). Under the assault of the Turkish army (1529) the region was emptied, Győr and Moson County were destroyed. In 1570 King Miksa I. resettled the area with saxons of Württemberg. They were Roman Catholics and spoke German. Later the settlement was owned by two noble families, the Forgách and the Zichy. From 1763 Levél was Habsburg domain, Mária Krisztina (daughter of Mária Terézia) owned it from 1773.

## LIPÓT

In the last centuries Lipót was a famous fishervillage. The fishermen of Lipót along with the 'beluga-catchers' of Szigetköz had their own stand in the fishmarkets in Vienna and Bratislava. The fishermen of Lipót worked in groups with traditional tackles. Another well known trade was the goldwashing. At the beginning of the 19th century there lived 39 gold-washers in Lipót. The village had 6 watermills and many people lived from ship towing, shipping or worked as a ferryman. Today the small village of 700 residents live mainly on tourism. In 2009 the village won a gold medal in the European floral competition Entente Florale. From north the settlement is bounded by a 70-hectare, water-lily-covered mort lake. On the shore of the lake a studytrail with rain-shelters, rest areas and lookouts for bird watching are waiting nfor the hikers. The shady alley of chestnut trees along the road to Darnózseli is also picturesque. The main tourist attraction of Lipót is the thermal spa and aqua park, which is fed by a spring of 65 °C breaking up from a depth of 2000 meters. There was an appalling flood on the Danube in 1954 that destroyed most buildings in Lipót. Therefore umpteenth in its history the village had to be rebuilt again. The Baroque Roman Catholic church was built in 1777. The main altarpiece is a masterwork of Maulbertsch, who used to work and live in Győr at this period.

The largest island of our country is Szigetköz, surrounded by the rivers Danube and the Mosoni-Danube. It is called 'the gift of the Danube', since it was built by the alluvial deposit of the river. Nature-lover tourists are welcome by the rich flora and fauna of the region. Lovers of water-tours can wander through the Danube-branches fringed with forests, where the various reaches promise unforgettable experience for those arriving by kayak or canoe. Visitors can enjoy the romantic scenery of the Mosoni-Danube on boat trips as well. In addition to the Danube-branches, several quarry lakes with the promise of a fine catch make Szigetköz a real fishermen's paradise.



Also here, the wellkept surrounding of the Chapel Square is a Memorial of World War I., and the Rose Garden of thousands of rose-bushes as well. The Roman Catholic Church, which built in the 17th century is located on the main road of the village. The parks and public spaces are just as flowery and cared for as their own gardens. MáriaKálnok has three riding halls. One riding hall is the home of the international dressage competitions. People who love fishing and water sports can get a lot of experience by the Moson-Danube and the Danube branch of Kálnok.

## MÁRIAKÁLNOK

In the village the population is nearly 2000 people today. Nowadays more and more people choose this settlement as a place of residence. The beautiful natural environment, well-built road network are excellent for the visitors. Locals and visitors life smoothed and sweeten more the bike path, which is connecting with other surrounding villages and the constantly development of services and institutions. One of the attractions of the village was already known in the Middle Ages, which is the Sárkós Boldogasszony chapel. This is a miraculous place, which many pilgrims and tourists visit throughout the year. The chapel is located near the Village Museum and the Szigetköz Museum. Here we could get acquainted with folk memories of the village, and the people's personal articles who live in Szigetköz.

## MECSÉR

The municipality is situated 20 kms far from Győr – in direction to Mosonmagyaróvár – surrounded by the Mosoni Danube, in a nice green area. It has 640 residents. It can be reached on the motorway M1, on the main road no 1 and on the so called Szigetköz way. By public transport, buses can be taken from Győr. Public utilities are available in the whole village, and it has ADSL Internet access everywhere. There is a well-equipped kindergarten and a lower primary school in the village. A modern medical station and a village house, serving all needs, are available for the inhabitants of the village. Among the sights I would mention the Garden of the Heroes with the public statue, which depicts a soldier returning from war with his team's flag, the „Our Lady of Hungary“ Roman Catholic Church built in 1900, and on the village hall's wall the historical anniversaries of local competent's plaques. Mecsér is also called the oasis of peace and tranquility, as everyday life is filled with content by many civil organisations. Traditionalist, cultural and sports themed events entertain the participants according to an event plan. The „Ladikos Festival“ in summer is registered internationally and attracts a lot of visitors to the village.



## NAGYBAJCS

Nagybajcs is situated in the south-east corner of Szigetköz, right next to the Danube. This village has a history of more than 900 years. It was first mentioned in writing in 1252 as a demesne named „villa Boych“ which was found in a book of grant. The church of the village was found in 1397. It is referred to as Nagbaych in a document from 1484. The seal of the village first occurred in 1815. Its Roman Catholic Church was built in 1869, where a Pieta sculpture of artistic design and high value can be found from the 16th century. The parish lies only 9 km far from the city of Győr, it has 986 inhabitants now. The tranquil environment and the riverbank view in the vicinity of the city provide great opportunities for vacation and fishing. Many services are provided in the village such as grocery, farm shop, butcher's, two restaurants, 2 pensions, hairdresser's, cosmetician's, florist's. For those looking for recreation, there are a covered riding hall, a trotting track, a jumper course, a sports field and a fishing lake. Natural values found in the neighbourhood of the village like the bank of the Danube, Vörösrét and Csápolnak ensure perfect opportunities for hiking.



Khun-Hédervár. There was a large Lutheran congregation in Öttevény with a church, a school, a pastor and a teacher. Other values are: a monument of the heroes, the Millennium Cross, Roman relics, the statue of the Virgin Mary, the Stone Cross, the Calvary Memorial Cross and the Belfry. Nowadays, the settlement strives to present the modern way of life offered by the village, which preserves the village's values thus preserving the image, identity and community-creating ability of the settlement.

## RAJKA

Its first written record dates back to the beginning of the 13th century. According to traditions its name was 'Rákfalva' (Crab village), which referred to the crabbers living here sometime. The name of Ragendorf created by German settlers derives from it. The village was also entitled to hold fairs but its flourishing ended by the world wars. However, positive effects of being a frontier settlement have been increasing recently. The most remarkable sight of the village is the Roman-Catholic church. Its tower was built in the 13th century on the ruins of a Roman-age watch tower. In front of the church there is a Calvary built in Baroque style. The Zichy-mansion is a late Baroque monument. The Lutheran church obtained its present form in the 18th century. In the vicinity of the village a statue-park can be found. The settlement is a popular starting-point of water tours on the Danube.



## VÁMOSSZABADI

The village name consists of two parts, which suggests, that once there were two villages, which were built together. The „Vámos“ part suggests that Alsóvámos was a tax collector location for centuries. The „Szabadi“ part preserves the name of a former village, Győrszabadi. The north aimed traffic has one of the frontier stations here. The traffic transmitting bridge of the Danube (Duna) has a cultural historical value. The 14th century was destroyed in the Turkish wars. A church built in the middle of the last century has frescoes and oil paintings which were painted by an unknown Italian painter. Vámoosszabadi was affected by flood in 1896. The church was renovated in 1994. In the Szigetköz you can find rare plants specific to this area e.g.: reed buttercup, water mint. There are four fishing lakes with sparkling waters located in the centre of the village. The standing lion on the left side of the crest of the settlement represents that the former villages belonged to the Hédervár family's possession for more than 600 years long. On the right side of the crest a ploughshare can be found with the edge turned outward and to the left is a coulter, they together symbolize the agricultural character of the settlement. An oak-leaf wreath embracing the crest around represents the forests which are surrounding these villages. The interwoven garland symbolizes the two settlements merge in 1950.



More information:  
[WWW.SZIGETKOZPORTAL.HU](http://WWW.SZIGETKOZPORTAL.HU)

## ÖTTEVÉNY



of the Roman settlement and reconstructed several times since then. In the Mosonmagyaróvárian castle's ancient tower once the young Matthias Rex was imprisoned. But the Hungarian Holy Crown was kept here as well. In 1818 an agriculturaltype high level educational institution was founded in the fort by Prince Albert Casimir of Saxony-Teschen, the son-in-law of Queen Maria Theresa of the House of Habsburg. The university of today to be found in the fort (Széchenyi István University's Department of Agriculture and Food Industry) is its legal successor. On the ground floor of the renewed Magyaróvár Castle is located the Castle and Institution History Exhibition, which presents the history of the building and the more than 200-year-old university faculty. Here are trilingual tables, touch screens and interactive game elements. On Deák Square stands the Baroque statue erected in 1744 for Saint John of Nepomuk. The onestorey house of the former archducal castle of the Habsburgs can also be seen on the square. Next to the archducal castle a Habsburg Frigyes bronze statue can be found. Today's Town Hall, the former 'Hundred House' was built in 1892 in Neo-renaissance style. The main adornment of Fő Street is the so called Cselley-house. In the building with even Gothic marks, there is the Mosonvármegyei Museum's arts and crafts exhibition, the Gyurkovics- Collection besides 19th and 20th century Hungarian painting masterpieces can be found . In the wagon-vaulted cellar, there is a 'lapidarium' from the Roman age. In the Magyar Street – pedestrian street – stands the Saint Gotthard parish church built in the 18th century. The crypt of the church is the burying-place of Archduke Friedrich of Austria, member of the House of Habsburg and his wife. The sculpture of St. Ladislava next to the church was set up by public subscription in 1993. The Mosonvármegyei Museum, that is one of the first founded museums in the country stands opposite the Town Hospital. Here can be found a rich local history collection. The world-famous violinist and music teacher Flesch Károly's house is at the following address: Szent István király út 123. The parish-church St. John of Nepomuk in Moson is a building in Baroque style built in the middle of the 18th century. In front of the church the sculpture of King St. Stephen was inaugurated on 20th of August 2000, on the Millennium Memorial Day. The latest attraction of Mosonmagyaróvár, the FUTURA Interactive Science Adventure Center. In the building of the near 300 years old granary an interactive natural science center will be established, where visitors can get familiar with the natural sciences through the four elements: water, air, earth and fire. The extremely exciting exhibitions of FUTURA will help the children and teenagers to learn while playing interesting and adventuresome games. The institution of planetary has astronomical preview, in the auditorium spectacular experimental demonstrations can be seen. The new interactive options include: „Panic Lab“ escape room, the „Tesla mission“ detective game and the 5-dimensional projection. On the Ipartelep quarter an Italian Chapel was built by Italian prisoners during the First World War. In front of the border patrol barrack stands the Mourning Square. On this square there is a symbolic cemetery with a three figure monument / Golgotha statue / to the memory of the victims died in a volley of shots during the 1956 revolution. The cultural diversity of the city are the Evangelic Church, which is a neo-Romanesque style and the Calvinistic Church, which is secession style. The former Jewish community legacies are located throughout the city. In 2016, at the Entente Florale Europe competition, Mosonmagyaróvár won the title of the most beautiful main square in Europe with Városkapu square.



## MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR

The town of Mosonmagyaróvár is situated at the crossing point of the rivers Mosoni-Danube and Lajta, at about 30 km from Bratislava and 80 km from Vienna. The international cycle path (EuroVelo No. 6.) along the Danube leads through the town. The town's important tourist attraction is its thermal water. The thermal spa fed by this thermal water is open all year round. The water is acknowledged medicinal water and belongs to the five best quality ones in Europe according to its classification. Mosonmagyaróvár was already known in the Roman age as a watch-post along the Limes under the Latin name Ad Flexum. Magyaróvár received town status in 1354 by Queen Elizabeth. The Fort of Óvár is a construction with an irregular quadratric groundplan built in the 13th century upon the ruins



- 1 SZIGETKÖZ TDM – TOURINFORM**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Magyar u. 9.  
Tel.: + 36 96 206 304; [www.szigetkozportal.hu](http://www.szigetkozportal.hu)
- 2 FORT OF MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Vár tér 2.  
Tel.: + 36 96 566 665; [www.ovarivar.hu](http://www.ovarivar.hu)
- 3 FLEXUM THERMAL & SPA**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Kolbár K. u.10.  
Tel.: + 36 96 211 533; [www.flexumthermal.hu](http://www.flexumthermal.hu)
- 4 FUTURA INTERACTIVE SCIENCE ADVANTURE CENTRE**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Szent István király u. 142. Tel.: +36 96 566 280; [www.futuramoson.hu](http://www.futuramoson.hu)
- 5 SZIGETKÖZ THEME PARK**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Partos utca  
Tel.: +36 30 23 03 340; [www.szigetkozalandpark.hu](http://www.szigetkozalandpark.hu)
- 6 CSELLEY HOUSE**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Fő u. 19.  
Tel.: +36 96 212 094; [www.hansagimuseum.hu](http://www.hansagimuseum.hu)
- 7 MOSONVÁRMEGYEI MUSEUM**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Szt. István király út 1. Tel.: +36 96 204 322; [www.hansagimuseum.hu](http://www.hansagimuseum.hu)
- 8 FIREHOUSE MUSEUM**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Alkotmány u. 16.  
Tel.: + 36 96 215 633; [www.mothe.hu](http://www.mothe.hu)  
(By prior registration only)
- 9 FLESCH KÁROLY CULTURAL CENTER**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Erkel F. u. 14.  
Tel.: +36 96 579 707; [www.fleschkozpont.hu](http://www.fleschkozpont.hu)
- 10 FEHÉR LÓ PUBLIC HOUSE**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Szent I. király u. 140. Tel.: +36 96 206 307; [www.feherlokoszsegihaz.hu](http://www.feherlokoszsegihaz.hu)
- 11 UFM ARÉNA – SPORTS HALL**  
9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Gorkij u. 1.  
Tel.: + 36 30 56 85 077; [www.movarena.hu](http://www.movarena.hu)

