

structed in its present form. On reconstruction, not only was the capacity of the chapel increased, but in its exterior and interior character it took on a genuine “church form”: it is adorned with a small tower, and it was extended with a sanctuary, a sacristy and a choir. The chapel is under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, as St Mary of the Angels.

Roman Catholic Presbytery, Holy Mass: Sunday 8.00 am.

Lutheran church ⑧

The land for a church building for the Balatonalmádi Lutheran daughter congregation was donated to the church by a believer from Balatonalmádi, and the church which is still in use today was built here in 1943. It was consecrated in the May of 1944 with Bishop Béla Kapi ministering. The church was built without a tower, for temporary use according to the original concept, so that it could



be transformed into a two-roomed vicarage at any time if a large church could be built on the plot on Széchenyi Promenade. The war and the period following it, however, made this impossible. The fittings for the church were produced to a high standard; besides the finely carved altar, which is adorned with ancient Christian symbols, there is a font, a priest's bench and rows of pews for the congregation. The altar picture, depicting the cross of Christ on Calvary, is the work of painter Sándor Basilides. The façade of the church is adorned with a Luther rose, the symbol of Lutheranism, the greeting A mighty fortress is our God, and there is a cross on the gable.

Lutheran Pastor's Office: 88/421-618, Service: Sunday



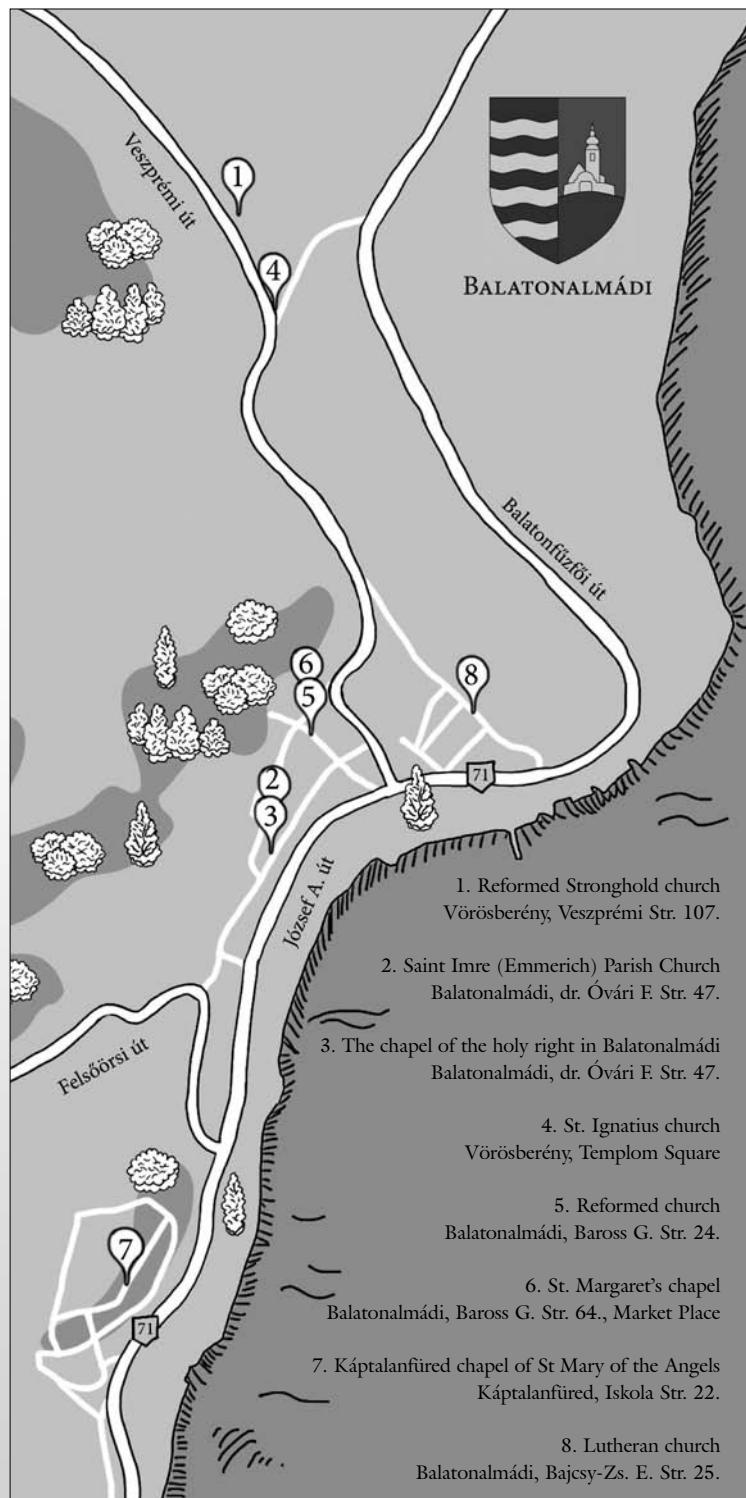
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Reformed Stronghold church ①



„The church is situated in the ancient quarter of Balatonalmádi-Vörösberény. It was built in the XI.–XII. centuries, in Romanian style. The reformed fortress church bears the stylistical characteristics of the Gothic, which is most possibly the result of the reconstruction of the church in XIV–XV. centuries. Inside the church's walls, the residues of one of the oldest village-churches in Hungary are hiding. The medieval

origin is felt in the mass effect of the church, which is surrounded by a stone wall, but baroque-vaulted, undivided hall space appears as entering.”

Calvinist Church: 88/430-433 Church service: Sunday 10:30 (in congregation house)

St. Imre Parish Church ②



Saint Imre (Emmerich) Parish Church is located in the centre of Balatonalmádi. It was built in 1930 upon the plans of Medgyaszay István. Specific value of the church is that it follows the architecture style of Transylvania, but it consists of red-stone. Next to the church there is a chapel called 'Holy Right' (right hand of the first Hungarian king; Stephen I.), which was replaced from the Castle of

Buda in 1956. It contains a golden mosaic of Saint Stephen's portrait on it, moreover a fragment of Saint Stephen's right hand.

R.C. Church: 88/438-435 Mass calendar: Sunday 9:00 and 19:00, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 19:00

The chapel of the holy right in Balatonalmádi ③

The reliquary with the right hand of Saint Stephen, the first king of Hungary, was, between 1901 and 1944, kept in the Saint Sigismund chapel of Buda Castle in a niche-like chapel behind the main altar. Both Lotz, and Róth were prominent artists of their time. Buried under the ruins for twelve years, the remains of the shrine were to be saved in the „last hour”. During the 1950s, the painter János Karle Bicskei was working on the murals of the parish church in Balatonalmádi. It was from him, that the parish priest dr. Sándor Pintér first heard of the treasure doomed to decay under the ruins of the Castle of Buda.

He, in turn, suggested and organized the exact copy of the chapel to be built next to the church. The remains of the destroyed chapel in Buda were transported to Balatonalmádi in lorries, and the mosaic on the vault was made in the workshop of Miksa Róth as well as other interior features, like the altar with the tabernacle, the candlesticks, the wrought iron gate and its marble frame were carefully restored on site. The building was built by László Mecséri master mason. The portal was made by György Koppa, the master carpenter was József Tóth, and the interior of the chapel was painted by István Kovács. A unique and memorable momentum in the history of the chapel and the church was May 13-14, 2000 when the relic of the Holy Right returned, for one night, to its original shrine. On August 19, 2001 a relic, once part of the Holy Right was donated to the chapel and handed over by Géza Szabó, parish priest of the Saint Stephen basilica in Budapest and keeper of the Holy Right. The event was part of the closing festivities of the Hungarian Millennium. The bone relics of Saint Emery and Blessed Gisela were situated in the chapel in 2005 and 2007, then Balatonalmádi became the pilgrimage site of the first Saint Hungarian Royal Family.



A brief history of Vörösberény and St Ignatius' church ④

Vörösberény is one of the most ancient settlements in Hungary. When Grand Duke Géza founded the Veszprémvölgy convent for nuns around 990, for support he also donated 48 hearths (families) and 6 fishermen to our village (under the name of Villa Zaarberény = Szárberény = Vörösberény). The charters first mention St Martin's church in the village in 1290, which is today's Reformed church. The Veszprémvölgy nuns fled in the Turkish period, which signified the end of the order. Their estates, including Vörösberény, were given to the Győr College of Jesuits in 1623. They built the onetime monastery next to the church and the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre opening off the sacristy around 1750.

Following the dissolution of the Jesuit order in 1773, administration of the estate was taken over by the Royal Chamber, but the Jesuit Gáspár Buffler was



kept on as steward. Under his direction the church was built in honour of St Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit order. It was consecrated in 1779. The greatest treasure in the church is the series of Baroque frescoes, which were long held to be the work of István Dorfmeister, though research work has brought to light that the famous naturalist Pál Kitaibel visited here in 1799, and he noted in his diary that the frescoes in the church were produced by Ferenc Xavér Bucher (Pucher), a Veszprém painter of Swiss extraction. The pictures on the church ceiling depict significant incidents in the life and activity of St Ignatius of Loyola. Other treasures include the "Moses" fresco in the sacristy, as well as the "Weeping women" picture in the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. The frescoes and fixtures which had been damaged over the years and the church exterior were restored between 1966 and 1976 under the direction of the National Monument Protection Office. The church organ was completed to designs by Kilián Szigeti in 1974.

Roman Catholic Presbytery 88/438-435, Holy Mass: Sunday 10.30 am., Tuesday, Friday 8.00 am.

Reformed church ⑤

Records of the Calvinists living here were kept from 1925 by the Balatonalmádi Reformed congregation, the congregation being established here in 1942. Since then the position of one clergyman has been maintained together with the Reformed congregation of Balatonfüzfő. The church for the congregation was built in 1956, during the ministry of Pastor Ferenc Bolla. The congregation was given a villa in 1954 as a gift from Gyula Manglitz and his wife, for use as a vicarage. From the sale of this, the parsonage next to the church was built in 1991. The church was completely renovated in 2001. In the church loft, the congregation has operated a Christian conference centre since 2001, where people can come for spiritual refreshment from all over the country and the Carpathian Basin. Besides traditional church services, the congregation also runs the following programmes: film clubs, mothers' and toddlers' group, reading club, excursions, love-feasts, meetings, concerts, lectures, church lunches, numerous community building events. Every two years since 2005, the congregation has organised a meeting for Calvinist holidaymakers in Balatonalmádi.

Reformed Pastor's Office: 88/584-290, Service, Sunday: 10.30 am.



St. Margaret's chapel Balatonalmádi ⑥

Apart from the Veszprém cathedral chapter (cathedral chapter = college of prebends surrounding the bishop), Almádi estate owners in earlier times were craftsmen for the most part. So many were living in Almádi by the second half of the 19th century, that from 1885 a spiritual need was felt for a place for Catholic services (chapel) to be built. Today's St Margaret's chapel (the first "church" in Almádi) was built with public donations on the left bank of the Remete Stream, behind the stone cross placed there in 1879, at the junction of



two roads, in honour of the "Apostles' mission". The altar picture depicting the event (1890) was painted by Imre Blázy, drawing teacher in the Veszprém state civic school. The plot was donated by Rudolf Kurcz and his wife. It was built by Lőrinc Brenner and József Krisztián.

It was only later that the chapel was dedicated to the honour of St Margaret of the House of Árpád. The altar painting depicting her was painted in 1960 by Masa Feszty. For a long time the saint's day for the chapel was held in summer, on 13 July, the feast of St Margaret of Antioch.

Clearly because of the favourable weather, as the feast of the eponymous Saint is in winter, on 19 January. The small chapel was restored to its original state in 2006.

Roman Catholic Presbytery, Holy Mass: Wednesday 3.00 pm.

Káptalanfüred chapel of St. Mary of the Angels ⑦

Káptalanfüred as a Chapelry was established by monks of the Franciscan Order in Veszprém and owners of property in the settlement. From the end of the 30s, Holy Mass was held in a private house during the summer season. In 1937, plots for a church and monastery were donated to the Franciscan province by the Veszprém Cathedral Chapter. Construction work promising to be on a large scale began in 1941. In the January of 1956 the Franciscan properties in Káptalanfüred were nationalised, so the faithful attended Holy Mass in Balatonalmádi for the most part. In the autumn of 1956 the (upper) property at no. 22 Iskola Street was successfully recovered, where construction of the church had previously been started, though after the roof had been raised on the crypt building and mortuary in 1944, further construction work was not continued. A chapel was finally fitted out in the mortuary premises in 1956, which functioned as a place to hold Mass all the way through till 2000, when it was recon-

