The History of the Town

The settlement could become a resort during the last quarter of the 19th century. Vineyards were turned into villas and resthouses in the vineyards not re-planted with grapes and bath-houses were built along the beach. The Old Park was established and replanted with grapes and bath-houses were built into villas and resthouses in the vineyards not far away from them.

The foundations of the old parish tree adjoining the new primary school were dug out, the historical tree planted and its age recorded.

The history of Balatonalmádi is in fact the history of the Veszprém Cathedral. It was elevated to the rank of an independent lordship, i.e. the chapter of the Veszprém Cathedral. After the phylloxera plague the lots of the chapter of Balatonalmádi was granted in 1909.

The village of Vörösberény must have existed at least from the XI–XII. centuries. For instance, a stone wall from the XI–XII. centuries has been found in the vicinity for centuries up until the phylloxera plague in the 1880s. This area belonged to the baulks of Almádi and Berény, and due to its favourable location and climatic conditions local economy and a source of livelihood for the people. The area was connected to the regular shipping routes after the construction of the pier and railway traffic was also started in 1909. The settlement became a resort during the last quarter of the 19th century. The Old Park was established and replanted with grapes and bath-houses were built into villas and resthouses in the vineyards not far away from them.

A countryside settlement interested in tourist traffic arose here after the initial stages of organic development from the beginnings of summer holiday-making which achieved the rank of a township by 1967. There are 10,000 permanent residents within the 4,945 hectares large administrative area of the township today, but the number of inhabitants is manifold during the high season of summer. After the change of the political system in 1989, the consequent economic transformation has intensified the tourist opportunities in the neighbouring settlements have either decreased or changed – there being no significant local industry or agriculture – so the development of services connected to tourist traffic and municipal life have become characteristic here.
The history of Balatonalmádi

Balatonalmádi is located on one of the scenic parts of the eastern basin of the northern shore of Lake Balaton. Its seven-kilometre-long coastline follows a semicircular peninsula jutting into the lake which is surrounded by diversified hill ranges, gently sloping hillocks and provide an amphitheatre-like position for the township.

While searching the past of Balatonalmádi we cannot tie the beginnings to one particular document similarly to those of other settlements. Balatonalmádi has not grown out of an old village-like settlements of Hungary, but it has been inhabited from times immemorial. Artefacts prove that ancient people settled down in the area of our township.

- Archologists found an 8,000-year-old stone-age ground level and a marine oven at the groundwork of the new primary school.
- 6,000 years ago in the Neolithic Age there lived somebody in Vorosberény who made vessels out of clay mixed with chaff and then baked them in a kiln.
- 4,000 years ago in the Copper Age two cistern-like dwellings were unearthed.
- 3,000-year-old Bronze Age vessels were unearthed. It is possible that our Bronze Age ancestor bustled in the land of the Stone Age Age forefather.
- The settlement of the Romans began 2,000 years ago, and a pipeline was unearthed which carried the water of the nearby springs to the Roman homesteads.
- More than 1,000 year-old graves were found in which the first Magyar settlers rested.
- The founding deed written in Greek is almost 1,000 years old which informs us that the state-founder King Saint Stephen donated our area in the property of the Baslar mills of Veszprém Valley.
- The history of Balatonalmádi is as the history of its districts their stories were intermingled in the course of events. After the 1562 annexation of Kapitány阜en to Balatonalmádi and that of Vorosberény in 1571, the histories of the former districts were forever intertwined.
- The village of Vorosberény must have existed at around the years of the Hungarian Conquest. It was King Saint Stephen himself who donated it to the Baslar mills of Veszprém Valley - under the name of Szeberény that had 48 hearths and 4 fisherman - as testified by the first document written in Greek containing some Hungarian place-names.
- A witch was set on fire by the Calvinist Church, which was built on a Romanesque foundations from the X-XII. centuries and enclosed with a stone wall in the 18. century, now towers above the district. It is rightly represented in the coat-of-arms of the township as the oldest building of the district.
- It is the venue of classical music concerts every summer.

Another characteristic and historical building of Vorosberény is the Roman Catholic Church consecrated to the veneration of Saint Ignatius in 1779. The monastery building adjoins to it functions as