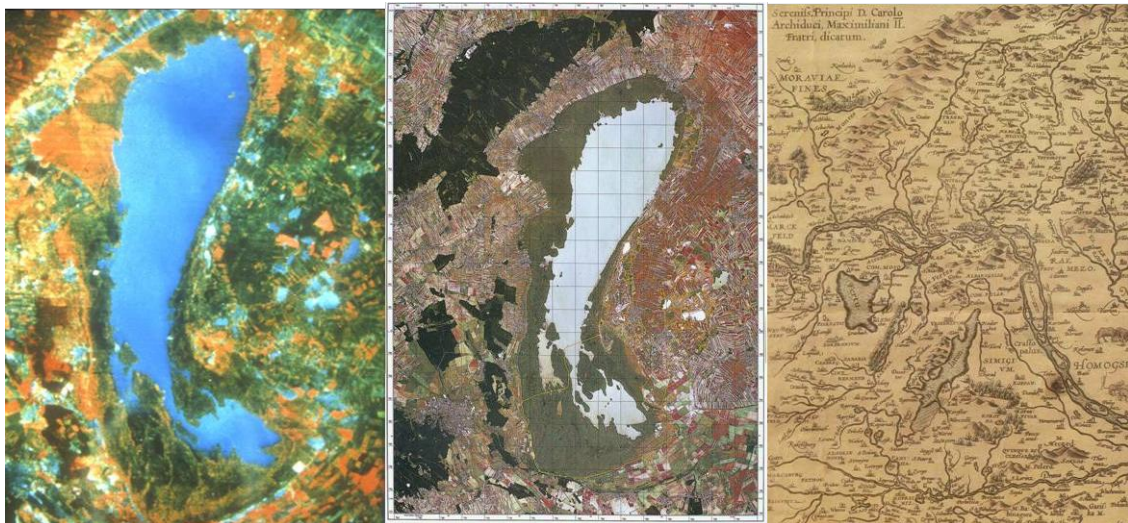




2.2.6 The Natural Values

2.2.6.1 The Lake and its Surroundings



Satellite photograph Neusiedler See

Satellite map

Historical map 1579

In hydrological terms Fertő-Neusiedler See is a true steppe lake, the westernmost of a series of steppe lakes extending throughout Eurasia. The basin of this lake is framed by the hills of the Leithagebirge and Rosaliengebirge and the Rust-Balf hill range from the west, which continues in the Boz hill range in the south. This latter is a fairly low hill range and the basin is open towards the south-east. To the east of Fertő-Neusiedler See, in the Fertő niche (Fertőzug-Seewinkel), on the depositional cone of the ancient Danube, there are still approximately 80 shallow saline ponds, mostly in the Austrian territory, but this geo-morphological unit also continues into Hungary at Fertőújlak. To the west of the lakeside hills, beyond the Sopron basin, we have the sub-Alpine Sopron mountains and, if the weather is clear, the eastern summits of the Alps (particularly the Schneeberg, the "Snow Mountain") can be seen covered with snow, even in summer; these begin just some 70 km away from the lake shore. This means that, within a relatively small area, we find greatly differing geographical, bio-geographical, floral and faunal elements:

- the steppe lake on the continental plain
- the sub-Mediterranean hills with xerophil vegetation
- the sub-Alpine foothills and Alpine mountains.

This variety of landscape, the extraordinary bio-diversity within a very small area is unique in Europe.

The base of the Fertő basin consists of crystalline Palaeozoic slate which can be studied on the surface in the Sopron mountains but drops down to a depth of 1000 m at the lake shore. This primary rock was flooded in the Miocene Age by the Pannonian Sea that slowly turned into fresh water and later dried out. Remnants of the sea can be seen as limestone layers, which are up to several hundred meters thick in some places. The Pannonian Sea brought thick layers of clay, marl and also some loess (transported by the wind). The Danube, Ikva and Leitha covered this with gravel and sand layers during the Ice Ages.



The above mentioned rocky and other soil layers can all be studied on the open surface around the lake.

Based on the prevailing geological and climatic conditions, the area also exhibits greatly varying soil types ranging from the strongly alkaline "solonchak" and "solonec" to the brown forest soil rich in humus and washed in clay layers.

The word "Fertő" in Hungarian means shallow, sludgy, i.e. a bad-smelling hydrogen-sulphide pond. There are many "Fertő" place-names in the Carpathian basin. The largest of all the above is Fertő-Neusiedler See itself. Here "Fertő" designates standing water characterised by the following: a pronounced state of lake ageing, a high level of silting, the presence of sludge, shallowness, water greatly warming up in summer and fully freezing through in winter, etc. Mention ought to be made of the events in winter 1928/1929 when the very low water level and the extraordinarily harsh winter caused the lake to freeze through down to the bed and beyond, including the upper layers of lake sediments. This continuous ice cover lasted for a hundred days and the thickness of the ice was more than 60 cm in many places.

In the course of its history the size of the lake was subject to extreme variations due to the variability of its water content. The water balance is mainly governed by climatic conditions. The lake has a catchment area of some 900 km² and a volume – at high-water level – of about 320 km³ (when the water level is high, approx. 180 km² of this area is covered by the reed belt). The inflow is provided by precipitation and small rivulets like the Wulka and Rakosi patak and other even smaller watercourses. Precipitation falling directly on the lake surface accounts for about 80%, with 20% contributed by the small surface inflows. The contribution of sub-surface water is negligible. This inflow is balanced by evaporation – about 90% - and an artificial outlet, the "Einserkanal"/"Hansági föcsatorna" (about 10%). These climatic factors have a direct and short-term influence on the water level which consequently shows extreme variations. In conjunction with the very flat relief of the surrounding area a change in the water level by 10 cm results in a change of the submerged area by about 20 km².

From the general limnological point of view, Fertő-Neusiedler See is in the developed state of lake ageing (silting up) and is extremely shallow. Its reed stands are located not only on the shores but extend into the central line or central point of the lake with irregular branches. Thereby the open water surface is subdivided into several larger areas and bays. Moreover, there are smaller "inner lakes" inside the closed reed beds. The shore-end reed stands have an extraordinary width, especially on the southern part of the lake, and exceed 6 km in some places. The western shoreline of the lake also features a relatively wide belt of reeds, particularly on the north-western side, where it is up to 5 km wide.

Fast area growth of reeds can be related to the water management of the region, with stabilisation of the water level. The works began in the 18th century (construction of the road between Sarród and Pomogy/Pamhagen). More significant changes started in the 19th century with the canalisation of Hanság, which shut off Fertő-Neusiedler See from its freshwater marshland. By 1912 the circular dam was completed. It runs from Pomogy to Hegykő and prevents the flooding of various water-covered bogs and saline meadows in the area of Sarród-Mekszikópuszta due to the effect of strong (and prevailing) north-western winds and the ensuing water level fluctuations. Biosphere reconstruction aimed at partially restoring the original state started in 1989.

Because of the shallowness of the lake, the water temperature adjusts to the air temperature relatively quickly, e.g. the water temperature in summer reaches 30°C in the upper 10 cm. The



transparency of the water is low on the large open waters because of the easily stirred deposit particles. In the water areas that are more protected from winds, intensive light and thermal effects can reach the deposit bed.

The water of the lake is an alkaline magnesium-hydrogen-carbonate (sulphate) type saline water, its conductivity is 1300 to 3500 (4000) $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$, and the pH value is between 7.7 and 9.5. Its total salt content increases toward the east and is 1700 mg/l on average.

The chemical factors in the water of the lake are subject to changes in both space and time. The supply of dissolved oxygen also varies greatly; sometimes it reaches the saturation level and is at an appropriate level on the open waters, while an oxygen deficit may occur in the waters inside the reed belt.

The trophity falls into the mezotroph range.

2.2.6.2 The Flora



Lady's slipper orchid (Cypripedium calceolus)



Bog bean (Menyanthes trifoliata)

A characteristic feature of the Fertő-Neusiedler See region is the influence of several floral regions. Fertő-Neusiedler See belongs to the Kisalföld floral county (Arrabonicum) of the Alföld floral region (Eupannonicum), with the effect of the Leithagebirge (Laiticum), classified as part of Western Transdanubium (Praenoricum), being felt on its western shore. Hence a very wide range of biotopes is found in this area. The grassy biotopes typical of the Eurasian steppes, the Pannonian oak forests and stagnant water ponds (bogs) are all present.

Nowadays, this cultural landscape is determined by the enormous spread of the reed stands, the smaller ponds created by interconnection of the former bay-type formations, and smaller bays. Grasses prevail, while tree-type vegetation is less pronounced.

The most important natural and semi-natural biotopes of the Fertő-Neusiedler See region are listed below (ordered from the core zone to the buffer zone).

■ Water plants with lake weeds

Characteristic floating and stabilised vegetation of the open waters and canals. It is very widespread in certain years. Characteristic associations can only rarely be found on their own, these form mostly mosaic-type complexes.



■ Reeds and high sedges

Reed is the most characteristic biotope of Fertő-Neusiedler See. It covers more than 70% of the protected area. In certain places it is very dense and impassable, while in other places it is less dense and mixed with stretches of open water.

■ Continental saline marshes with reed stands

These are populations dominated by *Bolboschoenus maritimus* and *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*. There are smaller spots of *Eleocharis palustris* stands, too. In some places, the reeds intrude into these spots whereupon reed stands develop. This can only be found on the southern shore of the lake.

■ Fresh boglands

These fresh bogland associations form smaller spots on the shore of Fertő-Neusiedler See but can also be found at Kis-Tómalom (Small Lake Mills). Due to the dry weather of the past ten years and the general eutrophication they have been degraded everywhere and reduced in size.

■ Semi-wet boglands

These were once a more significant biotope but are now retreating due to the dominance of reeds.

■ Marshlands

Several associations belong here. These areas are mostly used as hayfields. They are found on non-saline wet areas having high groundwater levels.

■ Plant associations of the solonchac salt pans

These are associations mostly covered by water in the spring and late autumn. Generally, the water remains until May. It can also appear as little spots in wheel trails or where over-pasturing took place. Sodic flowering frequently occurs.

■ Plant associations of the solonchac salt pans

These prefer deeper wet areas and are characteristic of the restored saline wetland biotope beds which dry out in summer.

■ Solonchac saline grasslands

This is the vegetation of better quality soils with more humus. On wetter sites saline grasslands with foxtail (*Agrostio-Alopecuretum partensis*) are found, while on the higher parts *Festuca pseudovina* dominated associations prevail.

■ Solonchac saline grasslands:

These are slightly saline biotopes dominated by mosaic-type complexes (frequently found together with solonchac saline wetland vegetation). The soil surface is typically wet and sludgy in spring and hard and dried out in summer. The mentioned association is a typically Pannonian endemism.

■ Sub-continental sub-Mediterranean xerotherm oak stands:

This is the characteristic vegetation of the Fertő-Neusiedler See side area. These forests feature closed leaf masses with good growth. The ground vegetation is dominated by species



able to withstand drought. On the warm southern slopes there are downy oak stands (the indicated association can only be found here), while turkey oak stands dominate elsewhere.

■ Sloping steppe associations (mostly with xerotherm oak stands, karst shrub stands in mosaic-like patterns)

This is an edaphic association formed primarily on the southern slopes. Within its set of species the continental species are dominant. In the past centuries these areas were used as hay lands. They frequently appear when forests are cut and are equivalent to dry chalk or silica grasslands.

As can be seen from the above, the area is characterised by a high degree of biodiversity. Though the diversity of species within individual biotopes is not outstanding, we find several nationally and internationally important plant species.

Of the internationally protected species (Corine Biotopes, Cites, Bern Convention), the lady's slipper orchid (*Cypripedium calceolus*) and the bog orchid (*Liparis loeselii*) are of special note. Both species are only found in a few locations throughout Hungary and Austria but they have a considerable population in the property.

Among the orchids, the fly orchid (*Ophrys insectifera*) and the spider orchid (*Ophrys sphecodes*) growing in the hills around Fertő-Neusiedler See and in the Seewinkel as well as the marsh orchid (*Orchis laxiflora ssp. palustris*) are important.

Menyanthes trifoliata and the common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) can be found on rare occasions in a small area of the Zitzmannsdorf meadows in Austria. These species are now (almost) extinct but may reappear if the living conditions improve due to restoration efforts. The grooved milk vetch (*Astragalus sulcatus*) is highly endangered in Austria (Red List grade 2). In the Hungarian part it seemed to be extinct 50 years ago, though it has resurfaced in two different locations in the last two years. On the Fertő-Neusiedler See saline lands the small-headed thistle (*Cirsium brachycephalum*) is a frequently spotted plant.

2.2.6.3 The Fauna



Predatory bush cricket



South Russian tarantula

From the animal geography point of view, the Fertő-Neusiedler See area belongs to the Arrabonicum district of the Pannonicum faunal region. The hill range behind Fertő-Neusiedler See also shows some Noricum effects, having forest (*Sylvico*) and mountain species with colouring elements from the eastern Alps and the Mediterranean. The basic fauna of the lake



shore is European or Central European with a few endemic species and a specifically prairie-type fauna.

- Known endemic species are the *Lepidocyrtus peisonis* belonging to the *Rotatoria*, the *Rotatoria Fertőensis* and the *Collembola*, but new species are expected to develop in these lower-ranked taxons.

- Outstanding examples of the invertebrate fauna are the *Leucorrhinia pectoralis* and *L. caudalis* dragonflies that can be found in the inner ponds. Both species are listed in several international treaties. In addition, considerable populations of the following species live in the area: *Lestes dryas*, *Coenagrion scitulum*, *Anaciaeschna isosceles*.

- In the older oak stands of the Szárhalmi forest, the Leitha Mountains and the Rust Hills we have the stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*). Its biosphere can be maintained so long as we can ensure the presence of old rotting oaks.

- The most important member of the spider fauna is the *Lycosa singoriensis*, a tarantula that is primarily found in the steppes of southern Eurasia. The Fertő-Neusiedler See area is dotted with the typical holes it digs into the soil.

- In addition to the species mentioned above, there are populations of many other invertebrate species.

- The fish population of Fertő-Neusiedler See has died out several times during the past centuries when the lake dried out, but fast natural re-settlement has always taken place from the Hanság and Danube tributaries when the water level was high. For the local population fishing has always been an important source of subsistence. Past literature focussed on economically important species such as leather carp (*Cyprinus caprio*), pike (*Esox lucius*), catfish (*Silurus glanis*), pike perch (*Lucioperca lucioperca*) and carp (*Carassius carassius*). Later, for fishing industry reasons, eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) and grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) and even Prussian carp (*Carassius auratus gibelio*, also alien to the region) were released into the lake. No further release of these species has taken place since the National Park was established.

Individual studies reveal the presence of 20 to 34 species but this number includes several temporary residents or species that have already died out and are no longer found in the lake. Among the protected species, *Umbra krameri* is one that has now been reintroduced.

- There are several amphibian and reptilian species living in the area (of the 18 amphibians living in Hungary, 12 are found here). The fauna of the lake is valuable not because of the rare and almost extinct species but because of the very large numbers of common species that have been greatly reduced or have become extinct in western Europe because of the transformation of the landscape. The edible frog (*Rana sp.*) and European tree-frog (*Hyla arborea*) populations are outstanding, i.e. there are virtually millions of them. The species living on the western and northern shores of the lake survive the winter in the oak stands on the adjoining hillsides.

Expert books of the first decades of the 20th century still mention the Transdanubian meadow viper (*Vipera ursinii rakosiensis*) which has not reappeared since then. In the nearby Hanság there is evidence of smaller populations: some 100 individuals of this rare endemic snake of the Carpathian basin occur on the wetlands. Its main food is the viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*).

- The rich bird-life of Fertő-Neusiedler See is one of the most outstanding natural values. In respect of both the number of species and the population size of individual species, it is one of the largest aquatic bird biotopes in Central Europe. It is included in the list of Important Bird



Areas and is protected under the Ramsar Convention. The Austrian part of the World Heritage Landscape has been nominated as a Natura 2000 area under the Bird Directive, and upon accession of Hungary to the European Union the Hungarian part will be nominated as well.

The region is one of the most significant breeding and winter nesting grounds and an important migration resting area.

The detailed list of plants, associations, birds and animals can be found in the nomination dossier and in the Management Plan of the Hungarian National Park of Fertő-Hanság enclosed with the Management Plan.

2.2.6.4 Traditional Agricultural Land Use

The Fertő / Neusiedler See area has a specific zonal character. The water, the reed-covered shoreline with labyrinths of channels, the saline meadows once flooded by salt water and the row of hills enclosing the lake from the west with forests and vineyards on top represent not only the natural-geographical component features but also hundreds of years of identical land use.

Hungarian Part: The reed belt is now slightly wider than 200 years ago. The areas of meadows and grasslands have not changed, whereas the typical agricultural land use in the immediate surrounds and its smooth transition to vineyards have been fully preserved. The proportion of vineyards has increased in the meantime, but the forest area has not really changed.

Austrian Part: In places, the zone of lakeside meadows as traditional pasture land has changed drastically over the last few decades. This is due to the conversion of the meadows into arable land, but also to the land-side encroachment of the reed belt after the land has fallen fallow. Larger areas of meadow have been preserved at Oggau and Jois.

In the 1950s and 60s the area under vineyards reached its greatest extent, and particularly in the Seewinkel area extended to parts of the landscape traditionally dominated by large pastures, dry meadows and arable fields. In the 1980s, winegrowing (especially the production of grapes by growers without their own pressing facilities) experienced a severe slump, heralding in a change in trend towards higher quality wines. These can only be produced on sites with suitable climatic and geographical conditions, which thus largely correspond to the traditional vineyard sites. Overall, the area under vineyards has been declining again since the 1990s.

There was no significant anthropogenic expansion (i.e. through afforestation) of the wooded areas within the World Heritage Cultural Landscape from the 1970s onwards. Only on the slopes of the Leithagebirge was there a small-scale expansion of the wooded area due to the overgrowing of abandoned vineyards in steep positions.



2.2.7 The Cultural Values

2.2.7.1 The Cultural Landscape Types

The cultural landscape types in the Austrian World Heritage property

The richly structured winegrowing landscape



Winegrowing landscape near the Hölzelstein



Vineyards in the Rust Hills

Slopes and terraces of the Leithagebirge: The northern boundary of the World Heritage Cultural Landscape corresponds to that of the Neusiedlersee protected landscape area and lies in the transitional zone between the wooded hills of the Leithagebirge, which reach a height of up to 450 metres. The landscape and also the predominant land use are shaped by the geological structure of the Leithagebirge, which consists of a crystalline core (foothills of the Alps) partially overlaid by sandstone and limestone. Immediately below the lower limit of the wooded zone begins the slope zone with its richly structured cultural landscape dominated by winegrowing, gently sloping down towards the Neusiedler See. Interspersed with numerous cherry trees, piles of glacial erratics, small islands of dry grassland and fallow areas, the frequently narrow vineyard plots produce an extremely varied landscape. The attractive stands of cherry trees have earned the landscape its sobriquet, "Cherry Blossom Region".

Ruster Hügelland (Rust Hills): The Rust Hills run almost parallel to the western shore of the lake from Schützen am Gebirge to Mörbisch am See (and/or Fertőrákos), reaching a maximum height of 220 to 240 m. This ridge of hills lies approx. 110 metres above the Neusiedler See and forms the western boundary of the World Heritage Cultural Landscape. Although the hills have a crystalline core, they are partially overlaid by very substantial deposits of limestone (see St. Margarethen Roman quarry). The overall impression of the Rust Hills landscape is characterized by the numerous small vineyards as well as by the broad swathes of dry grassland produced by centuries of hilltop grazing. The dry grasslands in place of otherwise unbroken woodland allow an outstanding view over to the eastern shore of the steppe lake and also provided an appropriate location for showcasing the sandstone sculptures created in connection with international artists' workshops at the quarry in St. Margarethen.



The mouth of the river Wulka



The river Wulka upstream of its mouth on Neusiedler See

Yellow flag iris

Along with the Hungarian Kroisbach, the Wulka is the main watercourse feeding the Neusiedler See, flowing through the "gateway" formed by the Rust Hills and the Leithagebirge which simultaneously represents the "entrance" to the World Heritage Cultural Landscape. It flows into the lake in the extensive reed belt between Donnerskirchen and Oggau. The poor accessibility of the area around the mouth of the river has fostered the development of a natural treasure scarcely influenced by human activity, shaped by the near-natural meanders of the Wulka. After more severe storms the Wulka changes its course here in the area around its mouth. This gives rise to the formation of numerous cut-offs and oxbow lakes, some of which dry out, some of which are filled with water. The mouth of the river Wulka is one of the natural objects whose preservation ranks among the priority goals of the Management Plan. Hydrological engineering measures (installation of sediment settling basins) have enabled fine sediment import to be greatly reduced, thus slowing a progressive silting up of the Neusiedler See.

The margins of the lake and the lakeside meadows



The lakeshore at Podersdorf

Mowing the lakeside meadows at Oggau

The lakeside meadows form a transitional zone between land and water extending along the shore of the Neusiedler See from Fertőrákos to Illmitz. The lakeside meadows reach their broadest extent at Jois as well as at Oggau (where there are also important saline environments like those in the Seewinkel area). The lakeside meadows were regularly mowed and/or grazed in the previous centuries and have only fallen fallow and/or been colonized by the reed belt since the decline in livestock farming from 1960 onwards. In the last few years several grazing projects were initiated, which have enabled the characteristic transition zone from land to reed



belt, an important habitat for many bird species (including the stork, among others) to be restored.

The reed belt



Historic use of reed (illustration provided by the National Park Authority) *Harvesting of high-quality reed*

The reed belt has drastically increased in size over the last 250 years, and today it already occupies more than half of the lake's 320 km² area. This is above all due to the low level of utilization. With the decline in livestock farming the reeds were able to spread unhindered, particularly on the land side. With the enormous amounts of biomass it produces, the reed belt offers the opportunity to utilise a raw material that regrows annually. However, it is also the habitat of numerous animal and plant species and is thus extremely valuable in terms of nature conservation. Within the framework of the Natura 2000 Management Plans it is therefore necessary to develop a coordinated, scientifically grounded and sustainable utilization concept tailored to the special nature of the habitat.

Slopes of the Parndorfer Platte (Wagram)



Slopes of the Parndorfer Platte

Bee-eater

The terraced edge of the Parndorfer Platte facing the Neusiedler See was formed by gravel deposits laid down by the Danube during the Ice Age. These are overlaid by a secondary layer of loam and form the underlying substrate for high-quality agricultural soils as well as numerous south-facing areas of dry grassland. Only smaller residual areas of the once extensive expanse of dry grassland on the Wagram remain due to terracing and the planting of vineyards on the somewhat gentler parts of the slope. The intensification of viticulture has left the individual areas of dry grassland lying far apart from one another within the winegrowing landscape, though they



are sometimes linked by the steep embankments of the man-made vineyard terraces. The sheer loam banks of small borrow pits provide ideal breeding grounds for the bee-eater, one of the remarkable bird species of the World Heritage Cultural Landscape.

The lake dam

The lake dam was formed by wind transport and powerful "ice pushes", which moved large quantities of sediment and deposited them on the shore of Neusiedler See. Archaeological finds prove that the lake dam is approx. 2000 years old, which is no great age in geological terms. It stretches from Weiden am See to Sandeck, south of Illmitz, and then with interruptions further south-eastwards to Neudegg.



Lake dam south of Illmitz



Digger wasp (red-listed species) on the lake dam



The habitat of the digger wasp



Grazing by white donkeys

In earlier times the entire lake dam with a sand thickness of 2 to 3 metres was covered by expanses of dry grassland with recurring areas of open sand in places. Today the picture is completely different. Following the decline in the livestock herds the lake dam as well as the other small areas of dry grassland lost their importance as pasture land. With the expansion of winegrowing in the Seewinkel area, sandy sites were turned up and were preferred locations for the planting of vines. The so-called "sand wine" is still of the highest quality today. In the last few years, however, the area under vineyards again saw a slight decline, so that many of the former vineyards are now lying fallow once more. Dry grassland species are able to slowly re-establish themselves on these fallow areas, a process which is supported by targeted measures on the part of the National Park Authority.



The lake dam on the eastern shore of Neusiedler See harbours a rich flora of sand-adapted plant species as well as a unique fauna of sand-loving insects. The only known occurrence in Austria of the digger wasp *Bembix rostrata* (L.), for instance, is on the lake dam.

Sodic soil landscape with salt pans



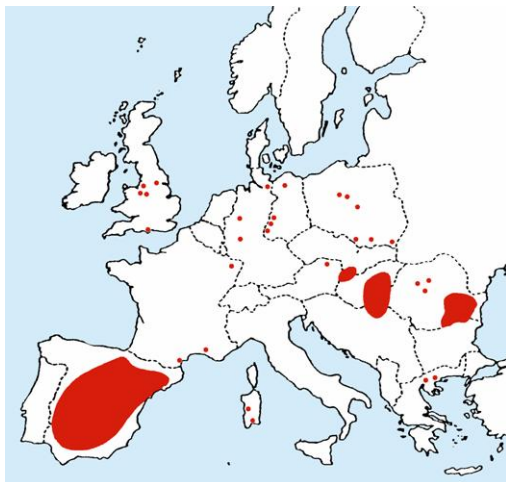
Dried out salt pan



Sea aster

The landscape of the Seewinkel area is characterized by the salt pans, shallow depressions or hollows in the terrain that are periodically inundated with water and often dry out completely in summer.

Inland saline environments are extremely rare. The most extensive dryland areas with saline habitats in Europe are found on the Iberian peninsula, but eastern Romania is also famous for its saline lakes and salt meadows. The salt pans and adjacent saline meadows in Hungary lie close to the Austrian border, where the western offshoots of a chain of saline habitats are to be found in the Seewinkel area. This is also an indication of the international importance of the Seewinkel salt pans.



*Map showing saline environments:
adapted from Williams 1996*

As soon as the banks of the salt pans dry out, the salt in the strongly sodic silt soils crystallises out. Only specialized plants are able to establish themselves in these extremely inhospitable environments. The main distribution of these species is usually along the sea coasts of Europe, examples being the annual sea-blite (*Suaeda maritima*), the sea aster (*Aster tripolium*) and the salt-land cress (*Lepidium cartilagineum*).



In the transitional zone between the salt pans and the surrounding cultural landscape are wet meadows and reed beds, which in earlier times were traditionally used for grazing. Since this use was almost completely discontinued from the 1960s onwards, the National Park Authority has recently intensified its efforts to re-establish livestock grazing in these areas.

The Seewinkel area provides a habitat for populations of aquatic birds unique in Central Europe, particularly geese, other web-footed species, waders, gulls and terns. Moreover, it is also home to a great number of reed and meadow dwelling species, and for this reason too it is of international importance for the preservation of bird-life.

The Settlements

The settlements, including buildings, built monuments and open spaces, are interwoven in the cultural landscape (see section 2.2.7.2) and show many architectural values.

The cultural landscape types in the Hungarian World Heritage property

The water and reed belt zone



Reed belt zone



Channel in the reed bed

The water and reed belt zone is entirely in the management of the Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate. Water, reed and man are inseparable in this system.

The decrease in the water level, due to water regulations, resulted in the expansion of the reedbeds. 'The extent of the reed beds increased from 62 km² to 171 km² between 1872 and 1979. This expansion became particularly rapid after 1908, when the Hanság canal was built, as water fluctuations became more irregular. In 1965, the water management regime controlled by the sluice of the Hanság canal was altered, and the ensuing higher water level significantly slowed down the expansion of the reed belt.'

'The land surrounding Lake Fertő is criss-crossed by a dense network of canals, while the lake's reedbed is cut through by several longitudinal canals and channels within the reed belt (the latter were dredged by ox-driven ploughs in the mid-19th century and still exist). The longitudinal canals lead the terrestrial waters into the lake. The network of channels within the reedbed, totalling 240 km in length, is used by fishermen and reed harvestmen, and ensures access even to the 'interior lakes'.'



The hill zone

The Fertőmelléki Hills flanking Lake Fertő to the west and partly to the south are a distinct morphological landscape unit providing evidence of man's land-use and modification activities over several thousand years.

The Fertőmelléki Hills, comprising the eastern - north-eastern range of the Soproni Hills, have an average altitude of 207 m, and are made up of young sedimentary rocks from the Tertiary period, such as Leitha limestone, Sarmatian limestone and sandstone, covered almost completely by various forest soils.

The typical vegetation of the hills consists of oak woodlands, here and there dotted with steppe meadows. Major agricultural crops include wheat, barley and maize; the main fruits grown here are apples, peaches, apricots and in particular grapes.

The natural endowments of the Fertőmelléki Hills have long been exploited by man. Their easy-to-carve, high quality Leitha limestone was first quarried by the Romans near Fertőrákos village, and the latter were also the first to use the springs at Balf for therapeutical purposes. Viticulture has been a characteristic land use since the arrival of the Romans: comparing the maps from the late 18th century with modern ones, it becomes obvious that the extent and distribution of vineyards have not changed in the last two centuries.

The plain of the Fertő basin



Grazing at Fertőrákos



Haymeadows with spreading bellflowers

The plain adjoining the water and reed belt of lake Fertő to the south-east is practically a part of the Fertő basin. It lies at an average altitude of 116 m, thus hardly rising above the water level that fluctuates around 115 m.

Most of this landscape used to be frequently flooded before the regulation of the lake. This land, now artificially protected against flooding, is characterised by alluvial, meadow and saline soils. The alluvial soils fringing the lake support bog meadows and haymeadows, the meadow soils are used as haymeadows and ploughlands, while the saline soils support contiguous saline pastures.

The most widespread forest communities are alder bog woods (*Carici elongatae-Alnetum*), with downy oak - turkey oak woods in southerly and easterly exposed situations (*Orno-Quercetum pubescenti-cerris* and *Quercetum pubescenti-cerris*). The characteristic agricultural land uses are wheat, barley and maize production, while the orchards are dominated by peaches.



For centuries, extensive husbandry, predominantly cattle and sheep, has been an integral part of the landscape, and has shaped it right up to the present day. Today, the Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate plays a major role in animal husbandry: its livestock grazes on the saline pastures in the south-eastern corner of the lake, in the vicinity of Sarród, Lászlómajor and Fertőújlak.

The Ikva plain

The plain of the Fertő basin, i.e. the core area, is bordered to the south by the plain flanking the Ikva stream. The Ikva valley is oriented from north-west to south-east, sloping downwards from west to east and gradually blending with the marshy, boggy wetland of the Fertő-Hanság. The area, mostly covered with alluvial sediments, has a variegated soil pattern. Brown forest soils support patches of turkey oak woodlands, mixed in some places with hornbeam - oak woods.

The meadow, alluvial meadow, bog meadow and plain alluvial soils of the Ikva valley are utilised as arable lands. Small meadows and pastures can also be found, as well as orchards around the settlements.

2.2.7.2 Settlement-related and Architectural Values (Built Culture)

A Chain of Settlements along the Lake

The lake is enclosed by an inner chain of settlements along a road of local importance and an outer chain of other settlements connected to a more distant regional road. From Fertőd, Fertőszéplak, Hegykő, Fertőhomok, Hidegség, Fertőboz, Balf (Sopron), Fertőrákos, Mörbisch, Rust, Oggau, Purbach, Breitenbrunn, Winden and Jois to Neusiedl/See and Weiden, we find one town or village after the other. Most of them are old winegrowing villages where generations of local winegrowing families have produced the popular Burgenland wines whose names are known to connoisseurs of "vineyards and vigneron". They are all connected to an inner road along the lake shore. The town of Rust and all villages along the Austrian western lake shore (from Mörbisch to Winden), the villages of Podersdorf, Illmitz and Apetlon on the eastern side of the lake (Seewinkel), the inner part of Fertőrákos and the Fertőd Palace ensemble are all protected and located within the core area.

The economic life of the nine Hungarian villages along the inner road along the lake has for centuries been based on farming and fishing in organic unity with the lake. Fertőrákos, Balf, Fertőboz, Hidegség, Fertőhomok, Hegykő, Fertőszéplak, Fertőd and Sarród have several vernacular monuments. The outer chain of settlements is connected to an ancient west-east and north-south route having the city of Sopron as its historical structural centre. The Palace of the township of Nagycenk is found in the World Heritage area along the west-east road.

The Rural Buildings – Simple or Baroque

The simplest building shape around Fertő-Neusiedler See is the oblong farmstead. A three-part residential section consisting of living room, kitchen, anteroom and chamber has service quarters attached in the longitudinal axis. This building type has evolved into an L-shaped farmstead by the addition of a transverse section at the back or into two parallel buildings by the addition of a roadside wing. The widely used building material is loam, either in the form of compacted loam or of sun-dried mud bricks. The lake area roofing material is reed from the lake's reed belt. Reed-thatched houses dominated the building tradition in the whole area and beyond. As early as the 16th century, well-to-do settlements started to see a change from pure



peasant or winegrowers' houses to farming estates with the features characteristic of burghers' houses. Natural stone structures emerged, some of them using the sandstone from the nearby Roman quarry of St. Margarethen

The individual age of buildings is nowhere very high. Apart from older structures in the town-like and well-fortified settlements of the 17th and 18th centuries, the great majority of rural buildings was rebuilt on more ancient foundations in the first third and the middle of the 19th century. This was due to the great number of devastating fires that repeatedly struck the small towns and villages of the area, as well as to the very high water table in the Seewinkel, which had a negative effect on the building substance.

In terms of culturally significant buildings, most of them date from Baroque times. Some of the residential buildings have more recent design features superimposed. Typical peasant houses and structures changed in the second half of the 19th century. These alterations mainly affected the visible facades on village squares and streets. However, there are also many burghers' residences of Baroque origin which have remained intact in their entirety. Some of them dominate the appearance of towns and villages to this very day.

The Natural and Architectural Ambience

The mild climate caused by the large shallow lake is a special feature of the area.

Storks have become the local landmarks. Visible from afar, these "rooftop animals" build their nests on the chimneys. However, they will only do so if the chimneys are high enough and offer an unimpeded view of the surroundings, and if food is readily available in a nearby wetland of the reed belt.

As well as flora and fauna, culture and tradition play an eminent role in the lives of people around Fertő-Neusiedler See. One of the peculiarities of the lake area is that the natural landscape is interrupted almost exclusively by rigidly defined settlements. This is due to the fact that in the past houses had to be built closely together for security reasons as the flat land was exposed to all kinds of hostile attacks. We may still see the former defence system in today's arrangement of dense rows of deep, sometimes staggered and defence-oriented structures in places that have developed around village greens or along main roads.

The influence of the Baroque age, however, is visible not only in "grander" architecture but also in smaller monuments. Within the small towns (but only along streets) there are shrines, crosses, columns with pictures and many statues dating from the 18th century until the beginning of the 20th century. Among the Holy Trinity, Saint John Nepomuk and pietà statues, the Calvaries, Ecce Homo statues, St. Joseph and St. Anne statues, columns dedicated to the Virgin Mary and plague columns, we find all levels of quality from outstanding works of art to serially produced stone monuments.

The general acceptance of modern monument preservation principles and techniques has helped maintain the historical character of a number of towns and market towns. In this context it is worth mentioning Mörbisch with its typical narrow lanes and old winegrowers' farmsteads, Donnerskirchen, characterised by a homogeneous settlement structure and a noteworthy row of barns, the settlement core of Purbach, largely enclosed by the town walls, with its dominating rows of barns and old cellar lanes, and the wine-cellar district of Winden, as well as Breitenbrunn with a fortified tower dating from the 17th century.



Towns and Villages

Free town of Rust



Looking towards Rust



Burghers' houses in Rust with stork's nest

The historic free town of Rust lies amidst a landscape delimited at the one end by the vineyards along the Rust Hills and at the other end by the shore of the Fertő-Neusiedler See and its broad reed belt. Within a long wall, which still determines the current settlement structure, Rust has maintained its original spatial organisation. Its preservation is primarily due to the fact that the economic basis of grape growing first mentioned in a document of 1339 has never ceased to exist. The settlement core is formed by the medieval former parish church, today's Fischerkirche, which is situated on a hillock beneath which the town spreads towards the lake. The largely conserved town wall with bastions was built from 1612 to 1614 for this important market town. The town's development had been largely completed by the time of its elevation to the rank of a royal free town by Emperor Leopold I in 1681. New aspects were later added by the two mighty parish churches which dominate today's townscape: the Roman Catholic church built in the 17th century and the Protestant church of 1785 situated at the western end of the town.

The entire clearly defined perimeter of the historic centre is under a preservation order. In recognition of Rust's status as a fully preserved winegrowing town, the Council of Europe declared it a model town in 1975, the International Year of Monument Conservation.

The headquarters of the Austrian Academy of Wine is situated in Rust within the impressive ambience of the Seehof. The Academy organises a broad range of wine seminars and a top-level training program in all aspects of wine culture.

Mörbisch

Finds of settlements go back as far as the Neolithic Age. An old Roman estate was discovered in 1951. Mörbisch was first mentioned in a document of 1250. The village is built around a narrow village green (Anger), the oldest part stretching along the main road. There are regular arrangements of L-shaped farmsteads (Streckhöfe) with long courtyard alleys (Hofgassen), stables and barns. On the other side of Hauergasse is a uniform row of gabled barns.

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (Church of the Raising of the Holy Cross/Zur Kreuzerhöhung) first mentioned in 1434; only the western tower of the gothic building remains
- Protestant parish church, built in 1792, neo-gothic facade with tower of 1853/1854
- Heimathaus



Oggau

Finds date back to the Funnel Beaker Culture and the Copper Age. Roman settlement remains have also been found. Oggau was first mentioned in a document of 1344. Several devastations took place, e.g. during the Turkish wars (1529, 1532, 1683) and the war with the Kuruzzen 1705. So-called Kuruzzenlöcher (pear-shaped hiding-places, extending up to 3 meters into the ground, partly connected to each other) can be visited to this day. The typical rural L-shaped farmsteads (Streck-, Haken- and Zwerchhöfe) are situated along the narrow village green (Anger). The facades have mostly been modernized, but the old courtyard alleys have very often remained unchanged and the barns show a remarkably uniform arrangement.

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (Holy Trinity/Hl. Dreifaltigkeit), built 1727-1731; uniform baroque building
- Old graveyard around the church
- Rectory on the main road, built 1795
- Land Art sculpture (Bruckschweiger)

Donnerskirchen

Five tumuli have been found on the Schönleitenberg. A settlement existed on the Ehrenfeld during the Hallstatt epoch, a second settlement was built at the foot of the Schönleitenberg, and a burial site was located in the village. Fragments of an early Christian altar-stone were found on a Roman estate, which was used as one of the earliest Christian churches. Donnerskirchen was first mentioned in a document of 1285.

The broad village green (Anger) of the former fortified village is now overbuilt. The eaves of Streck- and Hakenhöfe (types of L-shaped farmsteads) and the gables of some houses with hipped roofs face onto the street. The eastern border of the village is formed by an impressive row of barns. Small remains of the fortifications can be found at the south-western end of the village.

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (St. Martin), uniform baroque building dating from the early 17th century, dominant location on a fortified terrace above the village
- Church in the centre of the village (St. John Nepomuk/Hl. Johannes Nepomuk), built 1781-1783
- Pillory (Pranger), inside the village, 1666
- Winegrower's house, Hauptstraße No. 57, former palace of the Esterházy family, rebuilt in 1611



Purbach



Town gate at Purbach



Building of historical and cultural importance in Purbach

First finds date back to the early and late Copper Ages. The settlement with its graveyard of the Hallstatt epoch was located on the Burgstall, north of the village. Purbach was first mentioned as "castrum" in a document of 1270. The fortifications were built in the years 1630 to 1634.

The wide village green (Anger) of the original village was modified into an urbanesque square (320x90 meters), which has been completely surrounded by buildings since the 17th century. The town center with its surrounding streets lies within the town walls. In the 19th century expansion took place outside the walls. The old farmsteads (Streck-, Haken- and Dreiseithöfe) have often been modernized, but many have kept their old inner structure.

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (St. Nicholas/Hl. Nikolaus), in the town center, built between 1674-1677, baroque construction with a high 4-story north tower
- Rectory, built in 1742
- St. Anna Kapelle/St. Anne's Chapel
- Fortifications, four-sided enclosing wall with rounded corners, built between 1630 and 1634, mostly preserved
- Entrenchments on the eastern hillside of the Leithagebirge, medieval shelters
- Historic wine-cellar district with cellar lanes
- Village art gallery

Breitenbrunn

First mentioned in a document of 1257. With its wide village green, the village reflects the colonial layout of the pre-Turkish era. Hauptgasse and Kirchengasse form the boundaries of the former fortified village green, which has been built over. The village was extended along the main road in the 19th century. Characteristic of Breitenbrunn are the L-shaped farmsteads (Streck- und Hakenhöfe) and the burghers' houses with hipped roofs, some two-storied, with their eaves facing onto the street. Breitenbrunn has a centuries-old tradition of sculpting, and the coveted Breitenbrunn stone was even brought to Vienna for the building of St. Stephen's Cathedral.



Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (St. Kunigunde), baroque building on the southern edge of the market-place inside a 17th-cent. fortified churchyard.
- Chapel of the Cross (Kreuzkapelle), St. Florian's Chapel (Florianikapelle)
- Fortified tower (Wehrturm), remnant of the former village fortifications, 1st half of the 17th cent.
- Tower Museum in the Wehrturm: archaeological and palaeontological collections and exhibits relating to local history, geography and culture
- Wine-cellar district
- Land Art project (Peter Noever)

Winden am See

The Bear's Cave (Bärenhöhle), the only natural cave in Burgenland with finds of Ice Age cave fauna, lies to the north of the village on Zeilerberg hill. Numerous archaeological finds have been excavated over the entire area covered by today's municipality of Winden am See, including an extensive Neolithic settlement, graves and settlements of the early Bronze Age Wieselburg Culture and a wide-ranging settlement dating from the middle Hallstatt period. Ceramic objects dating from the Bronze Age and the Hallstatt period have been found on the summit of Zeilerberg hill. The Roman Age finds in particular are of great importance. Excavated wall remains suggest that there was a Roman camp here. A Roman farm estate has also been excavated, where Austria's oldest wine-press was found. It has also been possible to trace the exact course within the municipal boundaries of the Roman "Amber Road" from Carnuntum to Scarabantia.

Winden was first mentioned in a document of 1217. The long village green is surrounded by L-shaped farmsteads (Streckhöfen) with their gable ends facing onto the street and two-storey winegrowers' houses of bourgeois character with their eaves facing onto the street.

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (St. Florian) at the southern end of the village, parish dates from before 1453, church built in 1725.
- Gritsch-Mühle open-air museum
- Cellar lanes, wine-cellar district
- Row of barns on the western flank of the village
- Sculpture garden (Wander Bertoni)

Jois

Archaeological finds dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, the Hallstatt period and Roman times. Jois was first mentioned in a document of 1214. The oldest part of this ribbon-built village is the area around what is now the main square (Hauptplatz). The L-shaped farmsteads (Streck- und Hakenhöfe), some with the eaves of their living wings facing onto the street, have mostly been modernized.



Important buildings and sites:

- Old Catholic parish church (St. George), situated on an open site at the same height as the Upper Village. Parish dates from before 1450, church built from 1757 to 1770 in uniform baroque style.
- School Museum

Neusiedl/See

Prehistoric finds and Roman graves. First mentioned in a document of 1209. The former narrow village green has been modernized along its entire extent: former L-shaped farmsteads (Streck- und Hakenhöfe), some with side wings, and several two-storey baroque farmsteads.

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (SS. Nicholas and Gallus), situated in the old graveyard on an elevated site away from the main street. Parish dates from before 1313, gothic church (with baroque alterations) mentioned in a document of 1464.
- Calvary Hill (Kalvarienberg)
- Tabor, ruined tower, remains of a castle
- Cellar lane on the slopes of the Wagram
- Weinwerk Burgenland, Haus im Puls: revitalization of an old Franconian winegrower's farmstead incorporating contemporary architecture, events and cultural centre, vinotheque
- Eidler Museum of Pannonian History, Geography and Culture (Pannonisches Heimatmuseum Eidler)
- "In den Gerbgruben" gallery, special events

Weiden am See

Rich prehistoric finds, Wieselburg Culture necropolis, first mentioned in a document of 1338. The oldest part of the village is the market-place, a small three-sided village green west of the church. Nearly all of the L-shaped farmsteads (Streckhöfe) have their eaves facing onto the street.

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (Holy Trinity) situated in the Neustift part of the village, building dates from 1782-1786.
- Catholic rectory, built 1743

Podersdorf

Mentioned in a document of 1209. The long village green is built over with unbroken rows of buildings. Today, most of the former L-shaped farmsteads (Streck- und Hakenhöfe) with reed thatch have been modernized with one to two-storey alterations on the eaves side.

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (Holy Trinity), newly built in late-baroque style in 1791
- Windmill at the southern end of the village (1663)



Illmitz

Archaeological finds from the Neolithic to Roman Ages, Late Bronze Age Urnfield Period burial site. Village mentioned in a document of 1217. In 1905 the ribbon-built part of the village lining the main street (formerly known as Oberillmitz) was amalgamated with the part of the village around the three-sided village green (formerly known as Unterillmitz).

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (St. Bartholomew), on the village green, built in uniform late-baroque style and consecrated in 1792.
- Examples of baroque farm buildings
- Reed-thatched barns
- National Park Centre

Apetlon

A notable find of Roman coins was made near Lange Lacke in 1953. Apetlon was first mentioned in a document of 1318.

The village green, originally up to 160 m wide, was built over, and most of the buildings on the curving streets that surround it have been modernized (former L-shaped farmsteads (Streck- und Hakenhöfe) with whitewashed gables).

Important buildings and sites:

- Catholic parish church (St. Margaret), in the centre of the village, rebuilt in 1702
- Examples of baroque farm buildings

Fertőrákos

Fertőrákos is situated to the south of Mörbisch. In former times it was also a lakeside settlement – connected to the inner road around the lake – but has become more distant as the water has retreated.

The name of the settlement – Rákos, Racus – equally refers to the Rákos creek on the western boundary of the township and to the fact that the first residents were Hungarians. The name of Rákos was first mentioned in a document of 1199, while its German name – Kroisbach – was first mentioned in 1457.

The settlement was the property of the bishop of Győr right up until 1945, and the city of Sopron was unable to appropriate it despite repeated attempts.

- The small town located on the Balf Hills at the western end of the lake is a typical ribbon settlement: the spatial pattern widening toward the north in the form of a fan is cut into two halves by a market street that "bulges" in the centre like a spindle. This lane interconnects the building ensemble of the Bishop's Palace, the church and the quarry found on the northern fringes of the small town and used since Roman times.
- The residential buildings are situated along the street, but, as is typical of the area, they extend a long way back.
- The ground layout of the buildings essentially reflects the peasant's way of life, consisting of a living room, kitchen and storage rooms towards the back. A specific Hungarian Fertő-



related feature is that the parts of the building facing the street are extended as the families grow, thereby creating this built-up pattern and type of home that can also be found in nearby Sopron. Important elements of these long buildings are the wine cellars (this is a winegrowing region) as well as the rooms used for storing fruit and vegetables and the transverse sheds that close off the plots at the back, many of which can still be seen.

- On the basis of historical architectural findings it seems that the oldest core of the settlement was near today's Bishop's Palace, from which the settlement has gradually extended along the main road toward the north. The road where the church dedicated to the Holy Virgin stands was mentioned in 1326 and 1429 and devastated in 1683 at the time of the Turkish advance. It was rebuilt within a few years and given its present form in the 1770s. Old documents tell us that the townsfolk of Sopron destroyed the Bishop's Palace in Fertőrákos in 1311 in the course of a disagreement between the city of Sopron and the bishop of Győr, i.e. there must already have been a bishop's residence here in the early 14th century.
- The struggles with the Ottoman Empire did not spare this settlement, and after the ravages of 1683 it was left depopulated for a longer period.
- During the quieter years from the beginning of the 18th century the town was extended by developing the areas beyond the walls, while practically retaining the formerly established settlement structure. At the same time, the ensemble of central buildings (partially destroyed by wars and fires) evolved into the shape we see today. The present townscape was formed between the 18th and the beginning of the 20th century.

Balf

This village is located at a junction of the inner road around the lake. The buildings are arranged in the typical rural fishbone pattern.

Its name is allegedly mentioned in a document of 1199. The first certain record dates back to 1278, under the name 'Wolf'. The town of Sopron had acquired some of its domains from various foreign and Hungarian landowners by 1325. The annexing process was completed in 1342 and since then Balf has been a part of Sopron.

Balf is a significant spa. Its springs were already used by the Romans for therapeutical purposes. The town of Sopron began to operate a bathhouse around 1550.

It has extensive vineyards in the surrounding lands.

Its 14th-century, Roman Catholic church, devoted to St. Farkas, has a late gothic tower and aisle and fortified walls. It is situated on the hill above the village.

Significant cultural monuments:

- Roman Catholic church, gothic style, 14th century. Baroque vault, 17th century.
- St. Joseph's bath, chapel, late baroque, 1773.
- Spa hotel, late baroque, late 18th century. Rebuilt in the late 19th century.
- Pietá, baroque, 1736.
- Immaculata sculpture, romantic style, around 1840.



Fertőboz

This small, single-street village lies along the inner road around the lake. The buildings are arranged in the typical rural fishbone pattern. It was first mentioned in a document of 1281. It was pledged to the Kanizsai family in 1321 and remained in their possession throughout the Middle Ages. It belonged to the Nádasdys in the mid-16th century, and was later acquired by the Széchenyi family in the late 18th century.

The most significant building in the village is the gloriette raised by Ferenc Széchenyi in 1800 - 1801 on the hilltop above the village, at the end of the road leading from Nagycenk, the family's residential headquarters, to the lakeside. The gloriette has a fabulous view over Lake Fertő, and in fine weather one can see as far as Bratislava.

The slopes around the village have some lovely vineyards.

Significant cultural monuments:

- Gloriette, early classicist style, 1801.
- Roman Catholic church, baroque, 1732. Renovated in 1903.
- St. Apollonia and Ecce Homo baroque sculptures from the second half of the 18th century.

Hidegség

Built on the inner road around the lake, it was once a single-street village, but is still fairly small. The buildings are arranged in the typical rural fishbone pattern.

Its first record in documents dates back to 1274. It belonged to the Osl and later the Kanizsai families in the Middle Ages, to the Nádasdys from the mid-16th century, and became a Széchenyi domain in the late 18th century.

The most significant building in the village is the Roman Catholic church dedicated to St. Andrew, situated on the hill above the village. This originally one-aisled church has been elongated several times, and the renewed part is three-aisled. A romanesque apse also adjoins the church. The sanctuary houses 12th-13th and 16th century frescoes.

In the southern foreground of the village, vineyards lie on the south-facing slopes.

Significant cultural monuments:

- Roman Catholic church with romanesque sanctuary. The 12th century tower and aisle are baroque, 1748. The church was elongated in 1889. Frescoes in the sanctuary, 12th-13th and 16th centuries.
- Baroque sculptures of St. John Nepomuk, St. George as well as an Ecce Homo and a Crucifix from the 17th-18th centuries.

Fertőhomok

A single-street village lying along the inner road around the lake. The buildings are arranged in the typical rural fishbone pattern.

Its name is first mentioned in a document of 1274. During the Middle Ages, it was in the possession of the descendants of the Osl family. Belonged to the Nádasdys in the mid-16th century, and to the Széchenyis from the late 17th century.

Significant cultural monuments:

- St. Anthony statue, Trinity Column, baroque, 18th century.



Hegykő

This settlement, lying along the inner road surrounding the lake, has a more extensive network of streets. The buildings are arranged in the typical rural fishbone pattern.

Documents first mention its name in 1262.

Owned by the Kanizsai family in the Middle Ages, by the Nádasdys in the mid-16th century and by the Széchenyis in the last quarter of the 17th century.

In the 17th century, Hegykő had the status of a town, and later it was known for vegetable production.

Significant cultural monuments:

- Plague column, Pietá and St. Michael statues, baroque, 18th century.

Fertőszéplak

A formerly single-street village along the inner road around the lake. The streets are arranged around the Y-shaped main street, ending at a hill, on the top of which rises the Roman Catholic church, with the 17th century residence of the former landlord of the village situated behind the hill.

The buildings are arranged in the typical rural fishbone pattern: longitudinally arranged living quarters end in transversely built granaries inside the plots.

The former 19th-century streetscape of the village has been nicely preserved by the houses in the main street in front of the church, representing typical examples of Fertő region houses.

The name of Fertőszéplak is first mentioned in a document of 1262. In the Middle Ages, it was the domain of the Osl and other noble families. It belonged to the Nádasdys in the mid-16th century and to the Esterházy family in the last quarter of the 17th century. It was pledged to the Széchenyis, who once even had their residence here, but in 1771 the Esterházys took it back and the Széchenyis moved out.

Significant cultural monuments:

- Roman Catholic church, probably medieval, baroque, 1728-35.
- Calvary, baroque, 1736. Renovated between 1767-70.
- Former Széchenyi castle, baroque, around 1670.
- Rural houses along the main street.
- St. Anne, St. John Nepomuk and Immaculata sculptures, Holy Virgin and Trinity columns in baroque style from the 17th-18th centuries.

Sarród

This settlement was once situated on the shore of Lake Fertő, and even operated a ferry until the partial drying out of the lake in the 19th century. The street layout has preserved the memory of the shoreline situation to the present day: a single street skirting the side road along the shoreline.

The buildings are arranged in the typical rural fishbone pattern. The main (Fő) street still contains peasant houses with the gabled facades typical of the region, creating a charming villagecape.



The seal of the settlement dates back to the second half of the 13th century. Its name was first mentioned in 1313. Throughout the Middle Ages, the Ostffy branch of the Osl family were the landlords, while the Nádasdys and the Megyeris appeared in the mid-16th century. During the 17th century, Sarród became an Esterházy domain.

Significant cultural monuments:

- Roman Catholic church, baroque, 1752. Rebuilt in classicist style in the first half of the 19th century.
- Plague column and Pietá statues, baroque, 18th century.

Palaces

Historic monument of Fertőd Esterházy Palace and its surroundings



Historic view of the Esterházy Palace



Aerial photograph of the Esterházy Palace

The settlement of Fertőd-Eszterháza was built around the most important 18th-century palace in Hungary. A description will be necessary to do justice to its outstanding historical value, while one name will suffice to highlight its significance in terms of musical history, i.e. Joseph Haydn. Haydn spent most of his career in the service of the lord of Eszterháza; his compositions were first heard in Eszterháza from 1769 to 1790, his choral works were written for the Palace opera house, his scenic music for the puppet theatre, and his symphonic works had their premiere in the concert hall of the Palace. Therefore, the broader Fertő-Neusiedler See region, Eszterháza and Eisenstadt (Kismarton) are places of outstanding importance in the global history of music.

Miklós Esterházy, not unusual for younger sons of large families, chose an army career and fought for Maria Theresa, the Empress and Queen of Hungary. His military glory reached a peak at the Battle of Kolin (1757) and, thanks to that, he was awarded the highest military honour of the empire, the Maria Theresa Order. His life took an unexpected turn when his older brother, Pál Antal Esterházy, died (1711-1762), whereupon he became the prince and lord of enormous properties. Immediately he set about extending the Palace of Süttör (including the surrounding gardens and forests) to turn it into his summer residence and later his permanent residence. The name of the small village was changed in 1765; it was given the name of Eszterháza as a tribute to the glory of the family and as a sign that a new settlement different from the former had been born.

The Palace - "*entre cour et jardin*" on the model of Versailles - was built to the west of the old village, expropriating part of the road along Fertő-Neusiedler See. The Palace is the core of a stand-alone settlement, with the roads laid out in a right-angled triangle. The longer side of the



triangle is an east-west road that runs along the garden facade of the Palace, the other sides are rows of trees crossing each other at the Palace entrance. The central axis was laid across the middle of the longer side, running from the main gate to the very centre of the great halls of the Palace and beyond into the main axis of the garden and forest, so that in the end the church towers of Fertőszentmiklós could be seen through the central gap in the forest. The northern part of the central axis led to the Pomogy (Pamhagen) dam, possibly the prince's greatest engineering creation, which reduced the route to Eszterháza to half its length. The service quarters of the Palace were built along the longer side of the triangle: the house of the chief estate manager, the prince's stables and coach sheds, the house for the musicians and the guest quarters. The road from Sarród to Fertőszentmiklós was extended further to the neighbouring village, the view of its row of trees was composed to focus on the Fertőszéplak church, and lots were assigned to artisans along this tree-lined avenue.

The Palace has a square core to which perpendicular wings are connected on two sides, and the curved wings joining the northern end of the core enclose an oval yard of great splendour. The wrought-iron door opens to the north (and to the first floor of the corps de logis) into the great hall, while an open staircase leads upstairs opposite the main entrance. The effect of this uniform rococo style is based on the harmonious proportions of the enclosed oval area and on the staggered dimensions of different building wings: the oval wings have only one storey and virtually lead the visitor's eye towards the three-storey main building that is further heightened by a fourth level, the belvedere. Its wings have flat Italian roofs with balustrades and vases and statues on top. The garden facade of the building is erected on a U-shaped ground layout, the wings having identical heights and internal subdivisions; the single-storey facades to the right and left formerly housed the winter garden and art gallery.

There were chamber gardens on two sides of the Palace, separated from the grand parterre by stone balustrades. On the one side of the grand parterre the opera house was built, and vis-à-vis the puppet theatre. The latter was built in 1773, a grotto with fountains decorated with shells and snails.

Of this French Baroque garden – which used to be of European splendour and was decorated with statues, vases, garden pavilions – the characteristic landscape and the structural pattern has remained.

The historic monument and surroundings of the Széchenyi Palace in Nagycenk



View of the Széchenyi Palace



Entrance area of the Széchenyi Palace

For Hungarian visitors, the name of Nagycenk is inseparably associated with one person, i.e. Earl Széchenyi István (1791-1860), a politician, economist, reformer, political philosopher, founder of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, innovator of transportation and water



management, one of the greatest personalities in modern Hungarian history. All of the historic monuments, such as the Palace, the parish church, the mausoleum of the Széchenyi family and the historical railway, as well as the natural sights of the location: the Palace garden and the row of lime-trees, are connected to his name and to those of his predecessors – among whom we find Earl Ferenc Széchenyi (1754-1820), the founder of the Hungarian National Museum and its library, the present National Széchenyi Library. .

The Palace is a detached ensemble of buildings in the centre of a large park, around a central U-shaped open courtyard and two square-shaped side courtyards. Its middle part is the old Palace with a mansard roof on its two-storey central risalite, built between 1756 and 1760 in the place of a former manor house and originally with a mansard elevation on top of the ground floor. The masonry of the first floor was built by master mason József Ringer at the turn of the 19th century. The present facade was also built at that time, decorated with some very nice stone carvings.

The L-shaped part of the building to the right-hand side (to the west) was built by István Széchenyi between 1834 and 1840 for himself. He modelled it on English buildings and introduced many sanitary engineering novelties. The works were carried out by Ferdinand Hild, a master mason from Sopron.

The eastern side of the Palace is formed by the former Palace stables, built by István Széchenyi as an almost closed ensemble of buildings to accommodate the twenty stallions and approximately sixty mares that were purchased by the earl in England. These purchases, however, were meant not only for the earl's pleasure but as a basis for the revival of horse breeding in Hungary (which turned out to be a great success). Since restoration, the buildings have been used for their original purpose.

The western side of the Palace is the so-called Red Palace, which was originally used for estate management purposes. A small hotel is now operated there and the architectural details from the beginning of the 19th century have been preserved. Its most beautiful part is the former "flower house", built around 1870 from cast iron. It is now used as a breakfast room and bar.



2.2.7.3 Historic Roads – the Amber Road

(Text adapted from a manuscript by Dr. Kaus, Museum of the Province of Burgenland)

Amber is a fossilized pine resin formed in the Tertiary period (approx. 35 – 50 million years ago). It is translucent honey-yellow to reddish-brown in colour, has a melting point of 287° and burns with a bright flame and a pleasant aroma. Amber has been used in jewellery-making (pendants, strings of beads, rings, figurines, etc.) since the 3rd millennium B.C. In the early period of the Roman Empire amber was a very popular, expensive material for fashionable jewellery, though it also found use in the healing arts and magic (amulets) as well as being burnt for its fragrant smoke.

The Amber Road runs through Italy, Slovenia, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Poland, the exclave of Kaliningrad (Russia) and Lithuania. In recent history these countries were divided for decades – but for thousands of years they were united by the Amber Road.

One of the routes also touched upon what is now the Province of Burgenland, namely the Oder-March-Eastern Edge of the Alps-Italy route. Evidence has been found for its existence from the Bronze Age throughout the Iron Age and into the Roman period. After crossing the Danube at Carnuntum the route passed through the Leithagebirge south of Bruck in a hollow between the Zeilerberg and the Königsberg, a course which was subsequently also followed by the Roman road and which is taken today by the modern Bruck-Winden road. In Breitenbrunn the Roman roadway lies under today's main street, leading in a dead-straight line through the village and past the "Türkenturm" (museum) to Purbach, where it passes through the medieval core of the town (permanent historical exhibition with Roman finds in the Town Hall). From Purbach it runs along Neusiedler See, still clearly distinguishable as a cambered embankment in vineyards and arable fields, passing to the east of Donnerskirchen to reach Schützen am Gebirge where a bridge was built over the Wulka. From Schützen onwards via Oslip (find of Roman milestone) and St. Margarethen the Amber Road lies under the medieval and modern Hungarian post road from Bratislava (Preßburg) to Scarabantia, today's Sopron (Ödenburg).

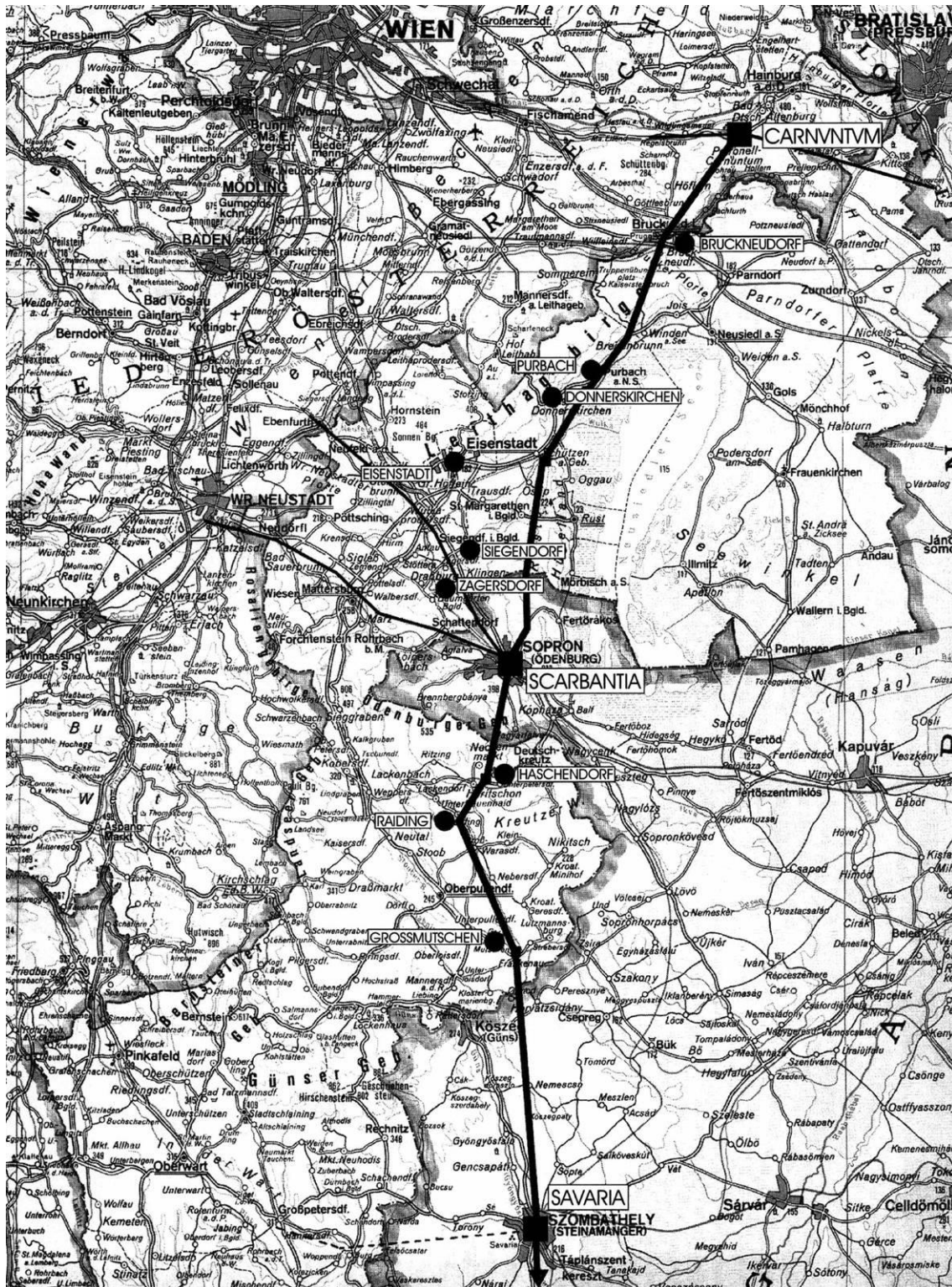
The Museum of the Province of Burgenland in Eisenstadt houses an array of objects which illustrate the trading and cultural contacts along the Amber Road: early-Bronze-Age necklaces made of Mediterranean shells, Bronze-Age ceramic imports from southern and northern Europe, a cut-throat razor, amber jewellery, Italian glassware, the Roman mosaics from Bruckneudorf, reliefs showing Roman travelling chariots, a piece of the Roman milestone from the Amber Road at Oslip. Numerous finds of amber in Burgenland (grave finds, mostly of beads) bear witness to lively trading activity: Donnerskirchen (from the same grave as the ceramic bull's-head bowl, Hallstatt Culture); Mörbisch, Oberpullendorf, Oggau, Pötsching (LaTène Culture); Girm bei Deutschkreutz (the remarkable "sea-wolf" sculpture, Roman, 2nd cent.); Nikitsch (Langobardic, from the period of German migrations in the Dark Ages).

In Sopron, too, numerous historic items of jewellery can be seen in one of the loveliest Gothic burghers' houses, the Fabricius House on the medieval town wall (archaeological museum).

The historic course of the Amber Road has been partly heavily overlaid and made indistinct by modern road construction, but also by the current land use. In some places, however, archaeological experts are able to clearly trace its route in the agrarian cultural areas. In central Burgenland the best-preserved section near Großmutschen has been excavated and made accessible to the public via a nearby cycle-path. Within the area covered by the World Heritage Cultural Landscape it has at least been possible to provide visual indications of the course of the Amber Road, to highlight the historical importance of this international trading route and to



establish an appropriate network to link the sites with the collections of historic finds (museums) on the one hand and the tourist cycle-routes on the other.



The Amber Road; Source: manuscript by Dr. Kaus (Museum of the Province of Burgenland)



2.2.7.4 List of Monuments

Austria

Compiled by Dr. Jakob Perschy

Description/Coordinates	Type	Status	Comments
Settlement: MÖRBISCH			
Church (Roman Catholic)	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Church (Protestant)	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Historic village centre	Ensemble	Partly under a preservation order	Houses, some modernized, with arcaded staircases or hallways, several characteristic lanes of historic farmsteads preserved
"Stage on the Lake"			Operetta Festival
Settlement: RUST			
Entire Old Town area		Under a preservation order as an ensemble	"Tourism highlight" and model project for protection of historic monuments in Burgenland
Settlement: SANKT MARGARETHEN			
Roman quarry		Partly under a preservation order	Sculptors' Symposium, open-air opera performances, passion plays
Kogl Chapel	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Cramer Cross	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
White Cross	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
Settlement: OGGAU			
"Old Quarter" between Sebastianstraße and Triftgasse	Ensemble	Partly under a preservation order	Contains some characteristic lanes of historic farmsteads
Church		Under a preservation order	
Roman relief on the eastern side of the graveyard	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Rectory	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
St. Rosalia's Chapel	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Tabernacle pillar ("Hafner Cross")	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Settlement: DONNERSKIRCHEN			
Row of historic barns	Ensemble	Partly under a preservation order	Predominantly used for agricultural purposes
Church (parish church)	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Church (subsidiary church)	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Pillory	Small monument	Under a preservation	



order			
Winegrower's farmstead (Meierhof, Vinarium)	Historic building		Wine culture
House, Hauptstraße 17	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Residential building
Old Smithy			Local culture
St. Florian's Chapel	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
St. Achatius' Chapel	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Lantern column	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
Trinity Column	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
Lackner Cross	Wayside shrine	Under a preservation order	

Settlement: PURBACH AM NEUSIEDLERSEE

Town walls and fortifications	Historic building	Under a preservation order as an ensemble	
Church	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Cellar lane	Ensemble	Partly under a preservation order	Cellar wine taverns
House, Bodenzeile 3 ("Nikolauszeche")	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Restaurant
House, Schulgasse 9 ("Türkentrunkeller")	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Restaurant
Türk's head statue			On the chimney of the house at Schulgasse 9, see above
St. Anne's Chapel	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Holy Trinity Chapel ("Pressl Cross")	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Mariahilf Chapel ("Tschigerl Chapel")	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Trinity Column ("Koppi Cross")	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	

Settlement: BREITENBRUNN

Fortified tower ("Pranger", Türkenturm)	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Museum
House, Prangerstraße 1	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Art gallery
House, Prangerstraße 3	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Residential building
House, Prangerstraße 5	Historic building		Commercial winegrower's premises
House, Prangerstraße 7	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Wine tavern
House, Eisenstädterstr. 2	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Residential building
House, Eisenstädterstr. 10	Historic building		Residential building
House, Eisenstädterstr. 16	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Village vinothèque & art gallery
Church	Historic building	Under a preservation order	



Chapel of the Cross	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
St. Florian's Chapel	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Lantern column	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Fever Cross	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
Plague Column	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
Ecce Homo statue	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
House, Spitalanger 32			Land Art project

Settlement: WINDEN AM SEE

Church	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Gritsch Mill	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Residential building, studio and sculpture garden of the sculptor W. Bertoni
Wine-cellar district	Ensemble	Partly under a preservation order	Wine culture
"Sonnenanbeterin" ("Sun Worshipper")	Large-scale sculpture	Under a preservation order	Contemporary art
Tabernacle pillar	Small monument	Under a preservation order	

Settlement: JOIS (buffer zone)

Church (Old Parish Church)	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Cemetery Chapel	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Lentsch Cross	Wayside shrine	Under a preservation order	
Russians' Cross	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
Saliterhof	Historic building		Tourism business
Wetschkahof	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Local festival event held in the garden of the property

Settlement: NEUSIEDL/SEE

"Tabor" (ruined tower)	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Look-out tower
"Calvary Hill"	Small monument ensemble	Under a preservation order	Hillside pathway with twelve Stations of the Cross and Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre
Church	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
"HAUS IM PULS"	Historic building		Renovated burgher's house with contemporary extension on the courtyard side; rooms for events and "Weinwerk" vinotheque

Settlement: WEIDEN AM SEE

Church	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Granarium (historic grain silo))	Historic building		Partly used for residential purposes
Immaculata statue	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	



Settlement: PODERSDORF

Windmill	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Everyday history
Church	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
St. Florian's Chapel	Small/wayside monument	Under a preservation order	Thought to be built on a prehistoric burial mound
Stoapracka Cross	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Jula Cross	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	

Settlement: ILLMITZ

Church	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
Kreuzstadel ("Pusztá Barn")	Historic building	Under a preservation order	(Restaurant)
House, Florianigasse 8	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Residential building
House, Florianigasse 8a	Historic building		Residential building
House, Florianigasse 10	Historic building		Restaurant
Lantern column	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Group of prayer pictures	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
St. Martin's Cross	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	

Settlement: APETLON

Church	Historic building	Under a preservation order	
St. Anthony's Chapel	Small monument	Under a preservation order	
Column of the Holy Virgin	Wayside monument	Under a preservation order	
House, Raiffeisenplatz 3-5	Historic building	Under a preservation order	Eminent example of "rural Baroque"
St. Rosalia's Chapel	Small/wayside monument	Under a preservation order	Thought to be built on a man-made hill

Archeological Sites

The list of archeological sites is being updated by the Cultural Department of the Province of Burgenland.



M I 9939 Fertőd
Bartók Béla u. 2.
hrsz: 131
Áruház, egykor órségépület, barokk, 18. sz.

M III 3602 Fertőd
Bartók Béla u. 19.
hrsz: 1005
A ház kertjében Szent Család-szobor, barokk, 1740.

M III 3601 Fertőd
Béke u. 83.előtt
hrsz: 526
A ház előtt Szentháromság-oszlop, barokk, 1725.

M I 3600 Fertőd
Fő u.
hrsz: 225
Szálloda és vendéglő, barokk, 18. sz. ún. udvarosház.

M I 3603 Fertőd
Gábor Á. u.
hrsz: 333
Internátus, barokk, 18. sz. Volt tisztartói ház.

M I 3605 Fertőd
Madách Imre sétány
hrsz: 327/2
Konzervüzem, volt lovarda, barokk, 18. sz.

M I 3604 Fertőd
Madách Imre sétány 1.
hrsz: 324/1
Városháza, ún. muzsikaház, barokk, 18. sz.

M III 3606 Fertőd
Petőházi út
hrsz: 359
Kőkereszt, késő barokk, 1786.

M III 3607 Fertőd
Raktár u.
hrsz: 336
Magtár, volt kerti ház, barokk, 18. sz. vége.

FERTŐHOMOK

M III 3793 Fertőhomok (Temető)
hrsz: 122
Szentháromság-szobor: talapzata késő barokk, 18. sz. vége. A szoborcsoport talán 19. sz.-i.

M III 3785 Fertőhomok
Akác u. 10.
Lakóház, népi.

M III 3786 Fertőhomok
Akác u. 11.
Lakóház, népi.

M III 3787 Fertőhomok
Akác u. 12.
Lakóház, népi.

M III 3788 Fertőhomok
Akác u. 13.
Lakóház, népi.

M III 3789 Fertőhomok
Akác u. 14.
Lakóház, népi.

M III 3794 Fertőhomok
R.k. templom előtt
hrsz: 122
Szt. Antal-szobor, barokk, 18. sz.

FERTŐRÁKOS

M I 3807 Fertőrákos (Országhatárnál)
hrsz: 049
Mithras-szentély maradványai, 3. sz.

MJT 8711 Fertőrákos
A település mag műemléki jelentőségű területe.

M II 3799 Fertőrákos
Fő u. 55-159.
hrsz: 17; 377; 542; 545; 547/1; 547/2
Városház-maradványok, 16. sz.

M III 3801 Fertőrákos
Fő u. 60.
hrsz: 285
Lakóház, népi, 18. sz.

M III 3800 Fertőrákos
Fő u. 60. előtt (Közterület)
hrsz: 284/1
A ház előtt Szentháromság-oszlop, klasszicizáló, 19. sz. eleje.

M III 8254 Fertőrákos
Fő u. 60/A
hrsz: 285
Lakóház, népi.

M III 8982 Fertőrákos
Fő u. 64.
hrsz: 280
Lakóház, népi.

M III 8950 Fertőrákos
Fő u. 66.
hrsz: 279
Lakóház, népi.

M III 8954 Fertőrákos
Fő u. 71.
hrsz: 740
Lakóház, népi.

M III 8949 Fertőrákos
Fő u. 76.
hrsz: 259
Lakóház, népi.



M III	8951	Fertőrákos	M III	8974	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 77.			Fő u. 117.	
	hrsz: 751			hrsz: 838/1	
	Lakóház, népi.			Lakóház.	
M III	8983	Fertőrákos	M III	3796	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 79.			Fő u. 119.	
	hrsz: 754			hrsz: 841	
	Lakóház, népi.			Nepomuki Szt. János-szobor, barokk, 18. sz. eleje.	
M III	8984	Fertőrákos	M II	3795	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 82.			Fő u. 121.	
	hrsz: 248; 249			hrsz: 841	
	Lakóház, népi.			R.k. templom, középkori toronnyal, barokk, 17-18. sz. Berendezése 18. sz.-i.	
M III	8985	Fertőrákos	M III	8947	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 84.			Fő u. 121.	
	hrsz: 245			hrsz: 842/1	
	Lakóház, népi.			R.k. plébániaház.	
M III	8986	Fertőrákos	M III	8946	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 86.			Fő u. 129.	
	hrsz: 245			hrsz: 846	
	Lakóház, népi.			Lakóház, népi.	
M III	8948	Fertőrákos	M III	8990	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 92.			Fő u. 134.	
	hrsz: 238			hrsz: 139	
	Lakóház, népi.			Lakóház, népi.	
M III	8971	Fertőrákos	M III	8945	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 94.			Fő u. 136.	
	hrsz: 236			hrsz: 138	
	Lakóház.			Lakóház, népi.	
M III	9280	Fertőrákos	M III	8952	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 98			Fő u. 137.	
	hrsz: 224; 225			hrsz: 864	
	Lakóház, népi.			Lakóház, népi. Községháza.	
M III	8987	Fertőrákos	M II	3797	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 99.			Fő u. 139.	
	hrsz: 801			hrsz: 342 (közút)	
	Lakóház, népi.			A ház előtt pellengér, barokk, 17. sz.	
M III	8972	Fertőrákos	M II	3806	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 101.			Fő u. 141.	
	hrsz: 804			hrsz: 863; (867)	
	Lakóház.			Turistaszálló, volt püspöki vízimalom, barokk, 17-18. sz. Homlokzatán festett napóra és Madonna, barokk, 18. sz.	
M III	8988	Fertőrákos	M III	8975	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 103.			Fő u. 144.	
	hrsz: 812			hrsz: 118	
	Lakóház, népi.			Lakóház.	
M III	8973	Fertőrákos	M III	8976	Fertőrákos
	Fő u. 111.			Fő u. 146.	
	hrsz: 829			hrsz: 116	
	Lakóház.			Lakóház.	
M III	8989	Fertőrákos			
	Fő u. 116-118.				
	hrsz: 181				
	Lakóház, népi. Régi kovácsműhely.				



M III	8977	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 148. hrs: 106/110 Lakóház.
M III	8978	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 150. hrs: 105 Lakóház.
M II	8991	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 152. hrs: 104 Lakóház, népi. Falumúzeum.
M I	3798	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 153. hrs: 876; 877; 875 Múzeum és vendégház, volt püspöki kastély. Középkori eredetű, barokk, 17-18. sz. Homlokzatán reneszánsz festés maradványai, 16. sz. Dísztermében, kápolnájában és néhány további helyiségben falképek és stukkók, barokk, 1745. Caetano de Rosa alkotása. Gazdasági épületek a 17-18. sz.-ból. Park helyreállítás alatt.
M III	8944	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 154. Lakóház, népi.
M III	3803	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 159. hrs: 880 Lakóház, népi.
M III	8979	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 166. hrs: 70; 71; 72; 76 Lakóház, népi.
M III	8993	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 172. hrs: 67 Lakóház, népi.
M III	8980	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 186. hrs: 49 Lakóház, népi.
M III	3804	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 188. hrs: 48 Lakóház, népi.
M III	8953	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 192. hrs: 46/2; 46/4 Lakóház, népi.
M III	8981	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 196. hrs: 41 Lakóház, népi.

M III	8995	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 214. hrs: 16 Lakóház, népi.
M III	8955	Fertőrákos	Fő u. 222. hrs: 12 Lakóház, népi.
M III	3805	Fertőrákos	Patak sor 19. hrs: 886/1 A ház előtt Nepomuki Szt. János-szobor, barokk, 1731.

FERTŐSZÉPLAK

M II	3649	Fertőszéplak	hrs: 125 R.k. templom. Valószínűleg középkori eredetű, barokk, 1728-1735. Boltozatán freskó, barokk, 18. sz. első fele. Teljes berendezés barokk, 1730-1750.
M III	3680	Fertőszéplak (Temető)	hrs: 1505 Sírkő, klasszicista, 1833.
M III	3681	Fertőszéplak (Temető)	hrs: 1505 Szentháromság-oszlop, barokk, 1696.
M III	3654	Fertőszéplak	Fertőszentmiklósi út hrs: 1105 Szt. József-szobor, barokk, 18. sz. második fele.
M I	3650	Fertőszéplak	Hősök tere hrs: 126 Kálvária, barokk, 1736. Megújítva 1767-1770 között. Bővítve a 19. sz. elején.
M III	3651	Fertőszéplak	Hősök tere hrs: 125 Szt. Anna-szobor, barokk, 1750 körül.
M III	3652	Fertőszéplak	Hősök tere hrs: 125 Nepomuki Szt. János-szobor, barokk, 1750 körül.
M III	3653	Fertőszéplak	Hősök tere hrs: 1504 Mária-oszlop, késő barokk, 1795.



M II 3655 Fertőszéplak
Hősök tere 3.
hrs: 80
Magtár, volt Széchenyi-kastély, barokk, 1670 körül.

M III 8916 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 20.
Lakóház, népi.

M II 3656 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 31.
hrs: 16/1
Lakóház, népi. Falumúzeum.

M II 3657 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 33.
hrs: 11/1; 11/2
Lakóház, népi. Falumúzeum.

M II 3658 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 35.
hrs: 11/1
Lakóház, népi. Falumúzeum.

M II 3660 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 37.
hrs: 11/1
Lakóház, népi. Falumúzeum.

M II 3662 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 39.
hrs: 8/1
Lakóház, népi. Falumúzeum.

M III 3659 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 40-42.
Lakóház, népi.

M II 3664 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 43.
Népművészeti alkotóház, volt lakóház, népi.

M III 10116 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 45.
hrs: 5
Lakóház, népi, 19. sz. második fele.

M III 3666 Fertőszéplak
Nagy Lajos u. 52.
Lakóház, népi.

M III 3668 Fertőszéplak
Petőfi u. 6.
hrs: 125
Immaculata-szobor, barokk, 18. sz. közepe.

HEGYKŐ

M III 3821 Hegykő (Temető)
hrs: 363
Szt. Mihály-szobor, barokk, 1742.

M III 3822 Hegykő
Béke u. 14.
hrs: 23
Pietá-szobor, barokk, 1720 körül.

M III 3813 Hegykő
Fő tér
hrs: 335
Pestis-oszlop, barokk, 1711. Alépitménye 1948-ból.

HIDEGSÉG

M I 3823 Hidegség
hrs: 194
R.k. templom, szentélye román stílusú, 12. sz. Tornya és hajója 1748-ból. A templom meghosszabbítva 1889-ben. A szentélyben falképek, 12-13. sz. és 16. sz. Berendezés: mellékoltár, szószék, keresztelőkút, két faszobor, barokk, 18. sz. második fele.

M III 3824 Hidegség
hrs: 20
Nepomuki Szt. János-szobor, barokk, 1744.

M III 3833 Hidegség (Temető)
hrs: 163
Kereszt, késő barokk, 1780 körül. Megújítva 1886-ban.

M III 3825 Hidegség
Fertő u.
Harangtorony, népi.

M III 3827 Hidegség
Fertő u. 11.
Lakóház, népi.

M III 8898 Hidegség
Fő u. 19.
hrs: 6/1
R.k. plébániaház, barokk, 18. sz. Részben átalakítva.

M III 3831 Hidegség
Homoki út
hrs: 016
Szt. György-szobor, késő barokk, 1784. Megújítva 1908-ban.

M III 3832 Hidegség
Nagyecenki út
hrs: 063
Ecce-Homo-szobor, barokk, 1684. Megújítva 1908-ban.

NAGYECENK

M I 3843 Nagyecenk (Temető)
hrs: 317
Széchenyi sírkápolna, barokk, 1778. Bővítve és átépítve 1806-1810 között. Berendezés: orgona, szentély padjai, 1800 körül; oltár, gyóntatószékek, 1820 körül.



M II	3844	Nagycenk (Temető)
	hrs: 317	Sírkövek, 18-19. sz.
M III	9861	Nagycenk
	Dózsa György krt.	
	hrs: 304	Major, középrizalitos empire, nagystálló, épült 1810 körül.
M III	9862	Nagycenk
	Dózsa György krt.	
	hrs: 304	Major, két hosszú istálló, épült 1840 körül.
M III	9863	Nagycenk
	Dózsa György krt.	
	hrs: 304	Majorság, földszintes intézői lak, empire, épült 1810 körül, és három istállóépület.
M II	9365	Nagycenk
	Hidegségi u. 3.	
	Egykori gázgyártó épület, építette 1815-ben Széchenyi István; a kastély világítását innen biztosították 1945-ig. Lakóház.	
M III	3841	Nagycenk
	Iskola u. 14-16.	
	hrs: 1110	Ecce Homo-szobor, barokk, 1663.
MK	4309	Nagycenk
	Kiscenki út	
	A volt Széchenyi-kastély műemléki környezete.	
M I	3848	Nagycenk
	Kiscenki út 3.	
	hrs: 659; 660; 658/5; 658/1,2,4,6; 558; 559; 673; 0159/1,2	
	Széchenyi emlékmúzeum és szálloda, volt Széchenyi-kastély; gazdasági épületeiben méntelep. Barokk, 1750 körül. Átépítve az 1800-as évek elején Ringer József és 1834-1840 között Hild Ferdinánd tervei alapján. Dísztermében fadomborművek, rokokó, Kertje védett.	
M III	3846	Nagycenk
	Széchenyi tér	
	hrs: 451	Nepomuki Szt. János-szobor, barokk, 18. sz.
M III	3847	Nagycenk
	Széchenyi tér	
	hrs: 451	Pietá-szobor, barokk, 1714. Erősen megújítva.
M I	3842	Nagycenk
	Széchenyi tér 5.	
	hrs: 313	R.k. plébániaház, barokk, 18. sz. Részben átalakítva 1865-ben. Udvarában barokk 18. sz.-i szobor.

M I	3845	Nagycenk
	Templom tér	
	hrs: 3141	R.k. templom, 1860-1864. Tervezte Ybl Miklós.

SARRÓD

M III	3715	Sarród
	Fő u.	
	hrs: 186/1	R.k. templom, barokk, 1752. Átépítve klasszicista stílusban a 19. sz. első felében.
M III	3716	Sarród
	Fő u.	
	hrs: 187	Pestis-szobor, barokk, 1741.
M III	3717	Sarród
	Fő u.	
	hrs: 187	Pietá-szobor, rokokó, 1760 körül; kereszt, 19. sz. vége.
M III	3718	Sarród
	Fő u.	
	hrs: 148/1	R.k. templom mögött: a temetőkapu kőurnái, rokokó, 1755.



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BALF (SOPRON)

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
1590	0	1	Balf, Május 1 TSZ homokbányája	Lelőhely
1591	2	0	Balf, Fürdő épület mögötti domb	Lelőhely
1592	3	0	Balf, Fő út 118. sz és környéke	Lelőhely

FERTŐBOZ

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
1702	1	0	Római katolikus templom	Lelőhely
1703	0	1	Gradina-hegy alatt	Lelőhely
1704	2	0	Gradina-hegy	Lelőhely

FERTŐD

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
1701	1	0	Vasút sor 17/d, Szántó Jenő telke	Lelőhely
1714	2	0	Fő utca 3., Muzsikásház	Lelőhely
1721	3	0	Eszterházy kastély	Lelőhely
1728	0	1	Ikvánata dűlő, a süttői TSz	Lelőhely

FERTŐHOMOK

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
1729	1	0	Akác utca 44-46.	Lelőhely

FERTŐRÁKOS

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
1732	1	0	Putz József háza	Lelőhely
1733	2	0	Hegy utca 1., Gazdag Ferenc	Lelőhely
1734	3	0	Boglár-hegy	Lelőhely
1735	4	0	Római katolikus (Krisztus	Lelőhely
1760	5	0	Mithras szentély	Lelőhely
24360	6	0	Kőhidai-dűlő	Lelőhely
24361	7	0	Alsóültetvény	Lelőhely
24375	8	0	Golgota, Boglár-hegy I.	Lelőhely
24376	9	0	Golgota II.,Boglár-hegy II.	Lelőhely
24377	10	0	Golgota III.,Boglár-hegy III.	Lelőhely
34026	11	0	Temető	Lelőhely

FERTŐSZÉPLAK

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
24152	1	0	Törölni Nagy Lajos u. 24.	Lelőhely
37376	2	0	Széchenyi kastély	Lelőhely

HEGYKŐ

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
24188	1	0	Kertészet	Lelőhely
24189	2	0	Kossuth Lajos utca 50.	Lelőhely
24190	3	0	Jókai utca	Lelőhely
24191	4	0	Homokbánya	Lelőhely
24192	5	0	Alsó-sziget	Lelőhely

HIDEGSÉG

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
1718	1	0	Római katolikus templom	Lelőhely
24193	2	0	Torun hegy	Lelőhely
24194	3	0	Fő út 14.	Lelőhely
24195	4	0	Fertő utca 9.	Lelőhely
24196	5	0	Horváth János háza	Lelőhely

NAGYCENK

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
31155	1	0	Kossuth Lajos utca	Lelőhely
31156	2	0	Szőlők alatt	Lelőhely

SARRÓD

Azonosító	Lhsz	Alhsz	Lelőhely neve	Védettség
34014	1	0	Kacsa-dűlő	Lelőhely
34015	0	1	Keréktó-dűlő	Lelőhely