

Nyiregyháza

Berehovo

TWO CITIES ON
TWO SIDES OF
THE BORDER TO
DISCOVER



**Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine
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2014-2020**

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WITHOUT BORDERS**

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Introduction

Nyíregyháza is a meeting point of exciting attractions and nature, where visitors can recharge both their minds and bodies. Not only Krúdy, a native of Nyíregyháza, a writer fond of joys of life, fell in eternal love with the city; visitors are also taken by its charm.

Visitors to the city are encouraged to explore Berehovo, a city located on the Ukrainian side of the border, where Saxons, having been settled in the 12th century, introduced viticulture, and where actress Sári Fedák, a famous native, kept returning for the rest of her life. Moreover, on the route between the two cities, you can admire a panoply of architectural masterpieces.

Nyíregyháza

OUR LADY OF HUNGARY CO-CATHEDRAL

The landmark building of the city centre is the neo-Romanesque brick church, situated on the main square, which owes its existence to a cardinal. If it had not been for József Samassa's donation, archbishop and cardinal of Eger, this church, beautiful in its simplicity, would not have been built. Even our town planner predecessors had a good sense of aesthetics, thus, the cathedral, consecrated in 1904, and city hall opposite share the same geometric axis.



Visitors are greeted by a relief in the tympanum, portraying the Blessed Virgin Mary with the child Jesus in her arms, accompanied by St. Joseph and St. John the Baptist, with St. Ladislaus and St. Stephen paying homage to them. The interior of the church fills visitors with tranquillity, with its decorative paintings, marble pulpit, altarpiece and baptismal font – all exuding harmony.



Nyíregyháza

OUR LADY OF HUNGARY CO-CATHEDRAL

Its stained-glass windows are eye catching, especially the votive image above the altar, the work of a famous stained-glass and mosaic artist. Two works by the famous peacetime star Miksa Róth, who developed a lifelong fascination for coloured glass windows in his father's workshop, can also be admired in the church.

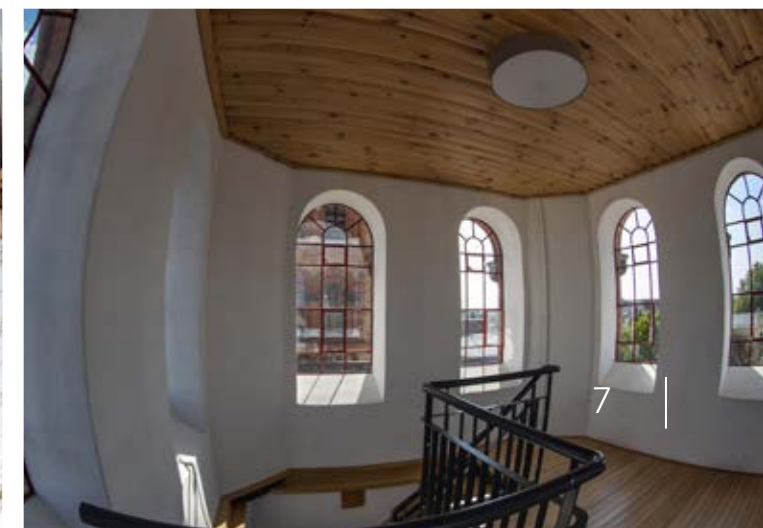




The church organ, attracting music lovers to this day, was made by the famous workshop of József Angster and Son of Pécs.



Tip: If you are in good shape, head for the church tower. Having climbed the 94 steps, you will be rewarded by a stunning view of the city centre.



LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Lutheran Church, built in just 2.5 years and owing its existence to the edict of toleration issued by Joseph II, is the oldest building of Nyíregyháza. The church was erected by Slovak-speaking Lutherans, so-called Tírpaks, who settled in Nyíregyháza in the mid-1750s. Its steeple used to serve as a fire alarm in the town for many decades. Its interior painting, which was not completed before the early 20th century, is rather awe-inspiring.



Tip: Since 1928, every hour on the hour, chimes have been playing the melody of „Come, Holy Spirit“.



REFORMED CHURCH

Nyíregyháza's eponymous 13th-century church, later owned by the Reformed, was demolished and replaced by a graceful new church in 1873.





Nyiregyháza

SYNAGOGUE

Preceding World War II, both the status quo and the orthodox movement had their own synagogues in the city, however, today only the one built by the Orthodox community is still in existence. What makes it unique and special is its pink exterior, which makes the church seem almost friendly. Upon entering the building, visitors are enchanted by biblical scenes painted by Z. Pál Szalay, as well as symbols and constellations of the 12 tribes.



ST. NICHOLAS GREEK CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

St. Nicholas of Myra, famous for his charitable work, is the patron saint of the church, completed in 1897, whose statue is found on the square behind the church. The glass window above the main entrance of the cathedral depicts Christ the Teacher. It is interesting to note that the iconostasis was not added to the church before the celebration of the centenary of the Hajdúdorog Diocese in 2012.

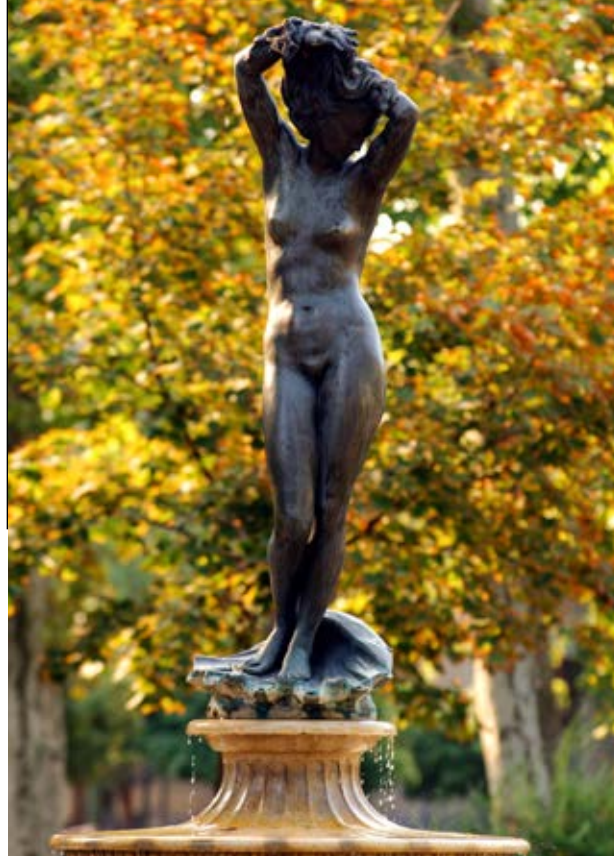
Nyíregyháza

CULTURAL DISTRICT – BESSENYEI AND BENCZÚR TÉR

Once used for skating, these spaces, called Besseyei and Benczúr tér, have been drained and turned into sites of culture over time. The “twin squares” are the greenest spots in the city centre, and serve as favourite venues not only for art lovers but also for joggers and families out for a walk.



Tip: If you run out of battery whilst jogging, feel free to recharge your phone at one of the smart banks in the squares.



MÓRICZ ZSIGMOND THEATRE AND RÓZSAKERT OPEN-AIR STAGE

By erecting the imposing building designed by Ignác Alpár, the dream of former Nyíregyháza residents came true, i.e. actors could finally perform in a permanent theatre.

The theatre proved so popular that, as time went by, the auditorium had to be extended. Several of its plays were presented with prestigious theatre awards.

The Open-Air Stage, once famous for its rosarium (i.e. "rózsakert"), is the perfect setting for cosy summer evenings with light-hearted and cheerful plays for culture lovers.



Tip: If you schedule your visit for late summer, you can be part of the colourful VIDOR Festival.





JÓZSA ANDRÁS MUSEUM

The museum owes its existence to an enthusiastic doctor who also worked as an archaeologist. Founded by András Józsa and enriched by his successors, the museum takes pride in possessing nationwide recognised finds originating from the Bronze Age and the time of the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin, and, to top it all off, its gold artefacts also attract a high number of visitors.

KÁLLAY COLLECTION

The Kállay Collection is found in the house of former Prime Minister Miklós Kállay, which, in addition to the relics of the Kállay family and various order collections, also features an interactive exhibition on the history of the city.





Nyíregyháza

SZINDBÁD THEATRE HISTORY EVENT SPACE

Initially, the building served as a residence for military officers, subsequently, it was briefly used as a steam bath as well. At present, it is a venue where culture and gastronomy are mingled. It houses a theatre ticket office, an exhibition of theatre history, portraits of acting legends, a 3D cinema, a café and a restaurant.

GREEK CATHOLIC MUSEUM

The collection presents a slice of Greek Catholic history and culture through 17-18th-century icons, iconostasis carvings and 16-19th-century liturgical objects, some of which survived from now-defunct wooden churches and late baroque Greek Catholic churches.



SÓSTÓGYÓGYFÜRDŐ

In Sóstógyógyfürdő, situated a mere 5 kilometres from the city centre of Nyíregyháza, visitors will find a whole different world. This tourist resort, surrounded by woods, captivates visitors with its eponymous lake in the centre and turn-of-the-century buildings of the park set up back in the early 20th century. Relaxation is guaranteed by the Europe-famous zoo, spas with medicinal and thermal waters as well as and the Museum Village, showcasing local folk architecture and traditions.



Tip: From spring to autumn, the musical fountain attracts crowds, so let the magic of music and light effects enchant you too.





Nyíregyháza

SÓSTÓ FOREST

Although wolves and wild cats no longer live in the Sóstó Forest, you can still see deer in the 370-hectare forest, mostly consisting of oak and acacia, and if you are lucky enough you might even spot a tawny owl or a black stork. The forest, known as the “lungs” of the city, is a preferred destination for locals and tourists alike with its educational trails and outdoor fitness park.



Tip: A walk along the educational trail gives refreshment to both body and soul, while reading Krúdy's work “A nyíregyházi beduinok” (The Bedouins of Nyíregyháza).



Nyíregyháza

SÓSTÓ
MUSEUM
VILLAGE





Tip: A delicious tea made from herbs grown here will refresh you in summer and warm you up on colder days.

The Museum Village evokes bygone times through its atmospheric houses and yards as well as trade and national customs presentations. How did people live, study and celebrate, what did they eat in villages of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County in a long-gone era? The answer can be found in the Museum Village. Here, visitors encounter characteristics of the Upper Tisza Region, namely a church with a wooden coffer ceiling, a wooden bell tower, a school and even a cemetery.





NYÍREGYHÁZA ZOO

Also known as the zoo of superlatives, the Nyíregyháza Zoo is located in a 35-hectare oak forest, where 5,000 animals representing 500 species live in enclosures designed in a way to resemble their natural habitat. Having been awarded the title Europe's Best Zoo multiple times, the zoo is home to rare species such as the Sumatran tiger, Komodo dragon and Indian rhinoceros.





Nyiregyháza



Tip: You are welcome to hop on the “KocsikáZoo” zoo minibus to explore the 35-hectare area.



Nyiregyháza



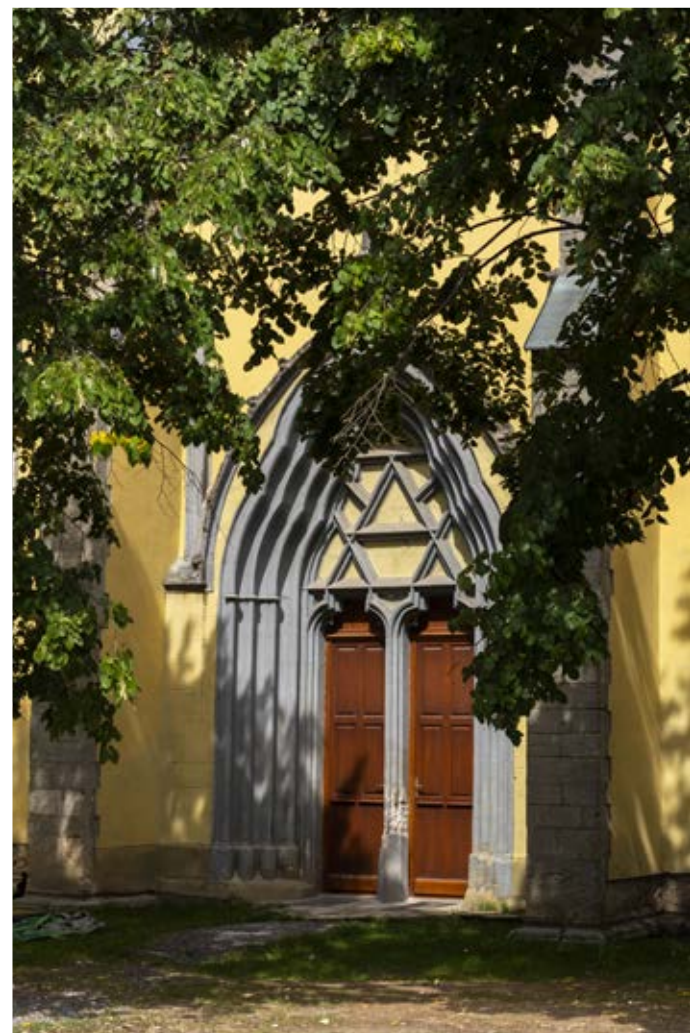
AQUARIUS SPA AND WATER PARK

Situated in the centre of the tourist resort, this multi-generational spa offers services all year round. The thermal world of the indoor spa stands for relaxation, whereas its adventure world offers fun, and the children's world is a playground for the little ones. In the summer months, the outdoor Water Park awaits its visitors in a park featuring unique flora, where spa visitors can not only enjoy diverse pools and slides, but also get themselves refreshed at Hungary's largest pool bar.



Berehovo

THE FORMER
SAXON CITY



CHURCH OF THE EXALTATION OF THE HOLY CROSS

The predecessor of the church on the banks of the Vérke Stream must have been founded by Saxon gold and salt miners settled by King Géza II, the memory of which is now preserved only by the corbels built above the northern gate – one depicting a human head, the other an animal head. The Roman Catholic church to be seen today, built around 1418, was not spared by the ravages of Tatar and Polish armies and other war-related destruction, before being fully restored under the counts of Schönborn between 1839 and 1846.

The Gothic elements, the net vault ceiling and the Calvary altar, are most clearly preserved in the sanctuary.

The organ, still in use today, was built by the Rieger Brothers of Budapest. It is worth climbing up the tower for a great view of the city.



Tip: You can also read the exact time from the sundial.



Berehovo

GENTLEMAN'S CASINO

The hotel and restaurant, now known as Arany Páva (i.e. golden peacock), was once the hub of the social and cultural life of the county serving as the Gentleman's Casino. István Széchenyi's and Ferenc Móra's visits to Berehovo are preserved by two memorials on the walls of the Art Nouveau building.



ROYAL HUNGARIAN TRIBUNAL OF BEREG COUNTY

The most imposing building of Berehovo, the Royal Hungarian Tribunal of Bereg County, was completed in 1909, and today it accommodates the II. Rákóczi Ferenc Transcarpathian Hungarian College. The facade is adorned with the historical Hungarian coat of arms.



BETHLEN-RÁKÓCZI CASTLE

Built by the Transylvanian prince Gábor Bethlen, the castle was burnt down during the Thököly uprising and later restored by Ferenc Rákóczi II. The castle houses the Bereg Region Museum, showcasing the history of Berehovo and surroundings.

FEDÁK MANSION

Sári Fedák, one of the most popular prima donnas of Hungarian operetta in the early 20th century, was born in Berehovo and has always remained closely linked to her city. Her parents are said to have built the mansion that can still be seen today, on the salary received for one of her leading parts.



Tip: Let's track down Sári Fedák's statue in the city centre and take a nice photo with the actress.



The Region

TIPS ON THE ROUTE BETWEEN NYÍREGYHÁZA AND BEREHOVO

VAY CASTLE, VAJA

The Vays were one of the oldest noble families of the county. Their Renaissance castle was built in the early 17th century and extended in the mid-17th century with the northern tower. It took on its final appearance in the early 18th century when the southern tower was added. Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II visited Vaja on two occasions, and the castle also served as the scene of the negotiations leading up to the Treaty of Szatmár. It is now a museum, with exhibitions on the time of Prince Rákóczi and the Vay family's history.



KÁLLAY MANSION, KÁLLÓSEMJÉN

The most striking item of the exhibition in the baroque mansion, erected in the mid-1700s, is a Ford A model that had been used by Hungarian Prime Minister Miklós Kállay.



Tip: Let's take an automobile made in 1931 for a trial spin.





WATER MILL, TÚRISTVÁNDI

In a romantic setting on the banks of the Túr River stands the 18th century three-wheeled watermill, the only one of its kind and size in Europe, which is still in working order.



Tip: From its three balconies, you can enjoy a magnificent view.

DÉGENFELD MANOR HOUSE, BAKTALÓRÁNTHÁZA

The former Dégenfeld Manor House, now an interactive manor house museum, is surrounded by forest. The history of the town and its surroundings, 30 km from Nyíregyháza, spanning from the Bronze Age to the late 19th century, can be explored using the latest technical equipment.



The Region

REFORMED CHURCH, TÁKOS

Built in 1766, the so-called "Barefoot Notre Dame" is a gem of Hungarian vernacular architecture. Its board ceiling is composed of 58 cassettes decorated with plant motifs. The wooden bell tower next to the church was rebuilt based on the original drawings.

BEREG MUSEUM, VÁSÁROSNAMÉNY

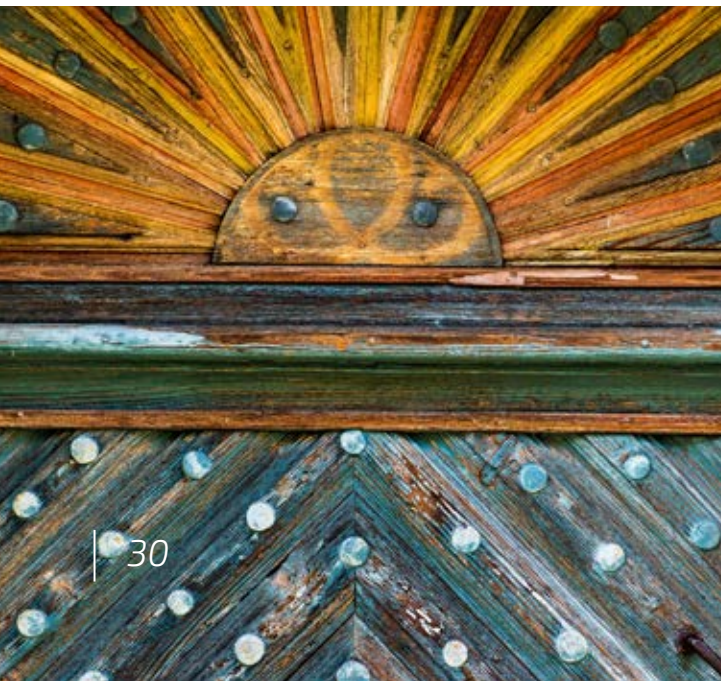
The museum is housed in the baroque Tomcsányi manor house in the centre of the town Vásárosnamény, lying on the banks of the Tisza River. Built in the early 18th century by the Lónyay family, who played a leading role in the region, the manor house was later inherited by the Tomcsányi family. The museum is famous for its two main collections: on the one hand linen, one of the most important materials of village life, and on the other hand cast-iron stoves, which were initially used mainly as decorations in noble mansions and manor houses, and later became widespread among the lower nobility and middle classes.

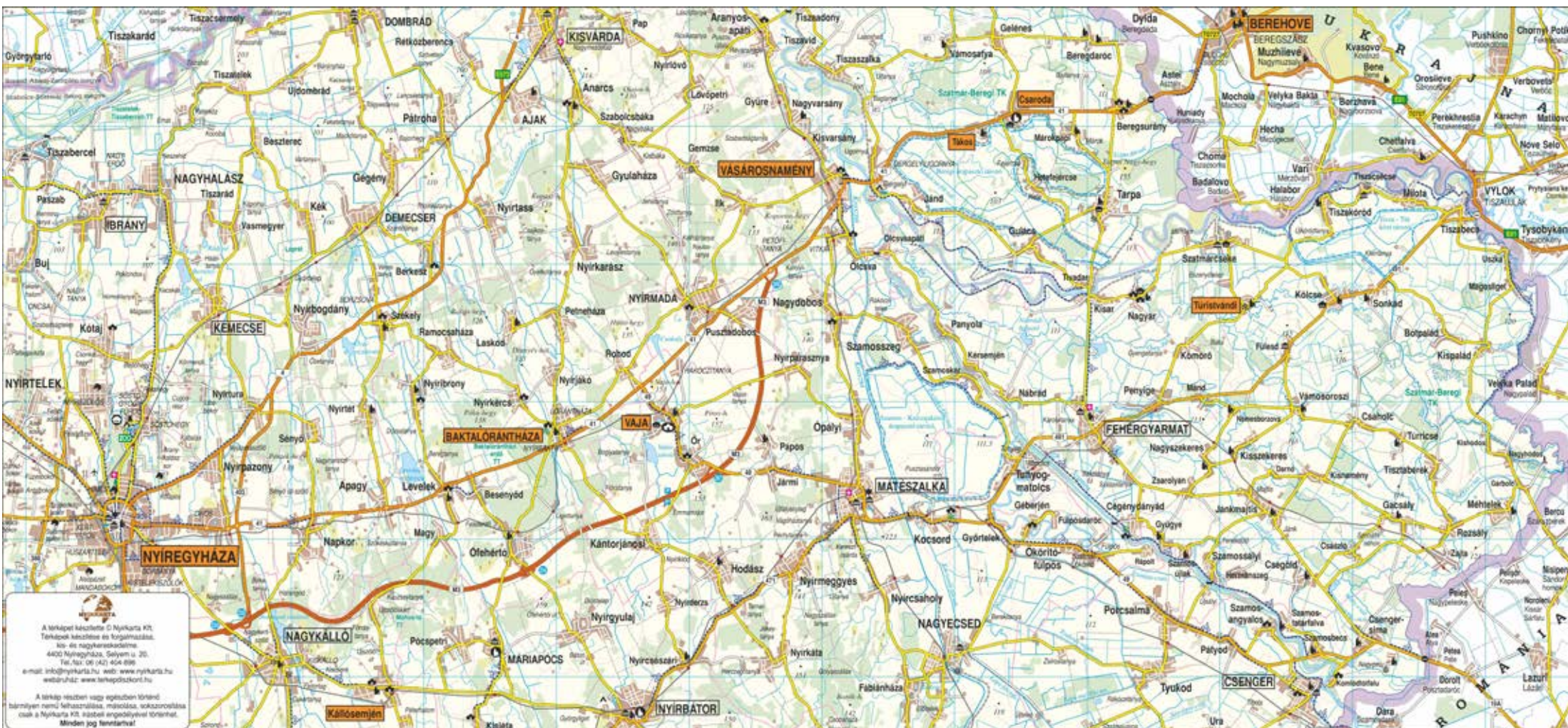


The Region

REFORMED CHURCH, CSARODA

Upon entering the church, built in the 13th century, visitors are greeted by smiling saints. The interior of the graceful church features figural frescoes and plant tendril designs painted in the post-Reformation period.





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