

MÁRIA ÚT IN BARANYA

FROM PÜSPÖKSZENTLÁSZLÓ TO MÁRIAGYÚD,
FROM MOZSGÓ TO MÁRIAKÉMÉND



Information booklet
with maps



MÁRIA ÚT
Pilgrim route Central Europe

PILGRIMAGES IN DÉL-DUNÁNTÚL REGION

Routes of Mária út in Baranya county

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The foundation message of Christianity

The most brief creed of Christianity is the command of Love: "Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength. The second is this: 'Love your neighbor as yourself.' There is no commandment greater than these." (Mark 12,30-31) This command is not self-righteous because its goal is not to create a more modest world with this piousness, but rather it should be a conscious decision. I would like to witness some type of surplus in this world, a surplus that comes from my inner beliefs, my attitude, and my good intentions; some type of extra that people do not want to acknowledge, or something they haven't even heard of. This attitude, good intention, and conscious Love cannot nourish itself, but requires some other source to do so: and this is what we may find in God. All Love that manifests itself inside of us towards another being can be traced back to God. He is the root of all Love because He was the first to Love. He is the one, who since the beginning has always presented His Love towards us. He created us according to His own image; He gave us free will, and He invited us to work with Him on his work of nature. And when Man turned away from Him, He did not retract His love, but promised the Messiah. This is our great joy: that God loves us so much, and He wants so much good for us, that He



is willing to send His Son to us in human form; His Son then taught us about Goodness, Justice, and the Father, our God, who loves us so dearly. He brought us something radically new, and broader with His life and teachings, more than any other man who discovered a road towards transcendence. He showed His Love with his death and descended into the depths of hell to retrieve the lost and guilty men, and from there he returned with those who did not rightfully deserve this vengeance, and He opened the Heavens for these people. It is from this endless godly Love that our Love also originates from; we draw Strength from this Love to able to fulfill God's wishes and commands, and to spread His Love towards our fellow Man and Brothers instead of keeping it all for ourselves.

Pilgrimage network in Central Europa:

The Way of Mary (Mária Út)

The 20th century brought indefinable suffering to the people. Wars started from our region, from Central Europe. Also the Communism's and Nazism's genocides were the most devastating over here. Deep in our souls there are still fears, deep wounds of anger, prejudice, hatred, contempt, accusing each other even today. Despite of living free seemingly, our souls are not free. „We should finally be set free.”

In the tales of the Central European people, when the situation gets untenable or unsolvable, man sets off wandering. Sets sail to shake off that hinders or ties him, sets sail to discover new worlds, new people, new ideas. Sets sail to renew himself and by doing so adds his share fair to the renewal of the world. By having the dream of a pilgrimage connecting and encompassing Central Europe sometime in the early 2000's, we - whose hearts are filled with the Way of Mary - feel that we listened and responded to the impulse, to the encouragement of the Spirit.

“Prepare the way of the Lord!” As if the heavens were calling us.

Prepare the way of the Lord and prepare the way of the people. Prepare a great pilgrimage first of all for the people of Central Europe, so that by setting sail they can get deeply acquainted with each other, find each other, start to love each other and create community. Connect Mariazell and Csíksomlyó, Czestochowa and Medjugorje with each other and all the Mary's shrines in between into a network pilgrimage routes.

Prepare a pilgrimage route – connecting the Mary's shrines - for the European peoples living in peace with calmer history. A route that reveals all the available values so that the people of Europe find each other again, personal acquaintances and friendships could be built, to the end to have a breakthrough in the understanding and acceptance of each other.

Prepare a pilgrimage route encompassing and joining together seven countries so that the peoples of North and South America, Asians and Africans,





and people from the Far East come to Central Europe, to a Central Europe that had lived almost the entire twentieth century locked in behind bars, in spiritual handcuffs, behind mental barbed wire, but now it can breathe again and is standing in front of prosperity.

As if the world's events were accelerated. The individual has to face Babel-like confusion. All that surrounds him – is uncontrollable and despite all of his efforts he cannot readily adapt.

Because you may not have to adapt. Because you may not need to drift ... We shouldn't agonize over the social, political and economic problems of the often artificially accelerated world, for it is not in our power. What's in our power, is us. Our bodies, our minds, and our soul - well, it really is in our power. If we want to, we can control them. We are able to turn them towards the good, peace, justice and openness to others. At the same time our immediate family, circle of friends, our communities and work colleagues give us jobs so that they can find new ways. First we have to be spiritually reborn and then help those whom we can reach.

The Way of Mary, the pilgrimage is the power of the body, the spirit, and the soul, and an experience for a lifetime of we received it in order to take good use of it.

Let's go then: for a day or a weekend, or a month, or even for months, until we reach the goal. The goal, however far it seems, is ourselves.

If we have braced ourselves up our hearts will tell how far and where to go






for a new heart, new soul, new ideas, new impetus, and to all of this we obtain tremendous spiritual strength.

We build the road and invite the hundreds of thousands and millions who are searching themselves for pilgrimage. Central Europe awaits, receives and serves with open arms, open heart and sincere humanity.

It is because we have the greatest need to serve, to love. We were appointed to be of use for others with the Way of Mary, with the pilgrimage. With new approach, humility, disciplined and boldly, with confidence, true and caring we welcome and call our human brothers, true fellow men for the road of spiritual renewal.

Dr. Tamás Szabó
founding president of the Way of Mary Nonprofit Association

Practical advices, tips

All the roads – without exception –, maintained and suggested by the Way of Mary Public Association, are running along marked, signed trails. Most of the time you have to follow the different coloured (purple, blue, red, yellow, green) symbol of the Way of Mary  painted on white background. There are some unsigned sections, without the symbol of the Way of Mary, there you should follow the usual tourist signs (green bar , blue cross , etc.) These signals are prepared according to the national tourist sign standards painted onto trees, stones and other fixed landscaping objects.

Some road junctions have information tables that provide information on the directions of travel and distance. The road signs can be damaged or become

incomplete despite of regular maintenance. If you lose the signal, go back to the last signal and from here search for the continuation alternatively try consult the map and get to the closest settlement.

A 2+3 day long trip is the main topic of our thematic booklet complemented with 5 short, local tours.

These shorter, local walking routes require no particular preparation or equipment, they can be completed under normal weather conditions, even in urban dress in 1-2 hours. To avoid facing the bad choice during the trip please pay close attention to the difficulty level and duration stated at the descriptions. Similarly pay attention to the weather forecasts so that you will be able to walk along these shorter daily roads even without any hiking experience.

However our 2+3 days pilgrimage offers a more serious Challenge!

The success of the pilgrimage depends on the preparation; it requires sufficient experience and a thoughtfully compiled equipment and travel bag. If you lack experience yet start with a shorter stretches or join to organized groups. You have to be aware of the difficulties of the route, your abilities and all the local-regional features. We have stated the difficulty levels of the, but deterioration of the walkable route may occur. Leave spare time and strength daily in case





you might need to walk longer or slower. It is important to have the right equipment, to dress according to the possible weather conditions and the terrain, the worn footwear (mostly recommended hiking shoes) and a minimal first-aid kit. Pack easily and conveniently, the backpack's weight preferably should not be more than 10 kg. Pay attention to hygiene, treat excoriations and water blisters. Check at the end of the day if you have any tick. Drink from the tap or take water only from the qualified drinking water sources, springs. Respect not only the landscape, that you are crossing,

but also the local people; be open to new things, new perspectives. You can also search for the community, connections, relationships. Do not hesitate to ask for help, or to share where you come from, where you are going. Feel grateful, even if it doesn't happen the way you wanted or if you don't receive what you have expected. Accept it. Keep silence in the churches, even in nature you can walk more quietly. Pay attention to the environment to yourself and to each other, especially if you are walking with a team. The depth of your journey reveals itself, and your Goal can be achieved this way.

We wish a good trip, safe and blessed arrival to all pilgrims!

The GPS technology helps



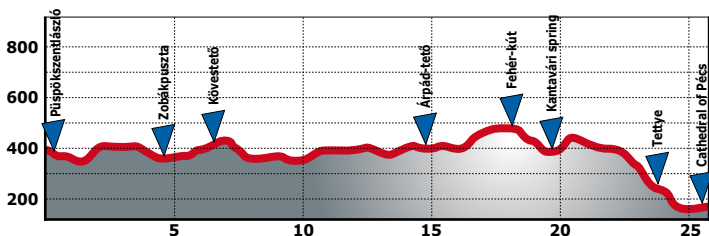
Satellite navigation is becoming more widespread and accessible technology these days. The simplest version of use is, when we use our own appropriate mobile phone for positioning offline¹. A suitable App² for this is for example the free MapsWithMe. Its drawback is that it doesn't navigate only shows you where we you exactly and the field surfaces of the map are developed only at a basic level.

If you want the right help that offers accurate navigation, colourful, contour lined map with the net of the tourist trails while it does not drain your phone in 3-4 hours, you can use a GPS device manufactured for this purpose. You can download the desired track routes thus you can rely yourself on the GPS in the field in respect of the orientation. You get instant feedback when strayed from the right way even from up to 20 meters. It indicates the next junctions and their distances in navigation mode. Depending on the device you can see the covered terrain, relief profile and climbs awaiting you.

Recommended websites: mariaut.hu, turistautak.hu,
openmaps.eu, openstreetmap.org



Püspökszentlászló – Pécs



The pilgrimage in Baranya County stretching from Püspökszentlászló, which is located at the foot of the Mecsek mountain range – more specifically, the Zengő – all the way to Pécs is a true travel route. It will be a real pleasure for those making the trek to experience the serenity and beauty of nature.



26,0 km



360 m



450 m



7 hours




D-II-III.



throughout

Route:

We head west following the blue  and blue square markings, travelling through the mountains and heading out of the village. After travelling 4 kilometers we will have the opportunity to refill our flasks at the the Gypsy spring, but soon thereafter we reach the village of Zobákpusztá. We leave the houses behind us and proceed through the Kövestető, at which point all pilgrims must pay special care when descending down the west side of the mountain. As we reach the bottom, we are welcomed by the historical remains of the coal mines of Pécs. However, as we continue to head towards Árpádtető the landscape is once again dominated by nature and we soon leave behind the carved mountainsides. At this point, the pilgrims have passed the halfway point of the daily journey, but if fatigue begins to set in, there are plenty of opportunities for rest at the constructed resting points in



Püspökszentlászló:

This tiny village nestling at the foot of the Zengő is a popular destination for travellers and pilgrims alike. The name originates from our saintly king, who adored hunting in the surrounding area. The stave church was built in 1797. László Pál Eszterházy, Bishop of Pécs concurrently built a monastery beside the church, one that was masked as a summer home. The summer palace gained its classical style after the renovations made in the 1890's; it is also made the more pleasurable by its botanical gardens. In 2015, alterations to the buildings made it capable of welcoming pilgrims; besides this, the Mindszenty memorial room was constructed, which is integrated into a number of historical exhibition rooms. The so-called House of Life Restructuration is located in the village and is used by the Jesuits for spiritual practices. It is highly recommended that one visits the Mary Monastery and Pilgrim Well in the mountain-side. For those up for the task, a 2,5km hike takes one to the Zengő.





the forrest and near springs along the last 10 kilometres. One of the most elegant of these resting places is the Tripammer resting point. It is no surprise that the National Blue Tour runs along this very same path. 18 kilometers into the journey we reach the (Fehérkút) White Well and its hostel; 2 kilometres later we reach Kantavár. If we pass the Rábay tree then it is certain that we are not lost. This old English oaktree – named after a ranger – is located only 2 kilo-

metres from the old children's railway terminal in Pécs. Within 20 minutes the pilgrims descend down the hill to Tettyé where we will see opposite to us the Saint Mary of the Snow Church, located on Mt. Havi. At this point, we are virtually in Pécs. From here it is a mere 1,5 kilometres to the cathedral, which can be located even without following the markings, considering that it's towers can be seen from a distance, especially from high ground.

Carrying his own cross... "(John 19,17)

Carrying one's own cross is a part of life. My own cross – thankfully – is not Jesus' cross. I must carry my own. And that is that I admit to the world: I choose to follow Him, I want to fulfill His Desires. Can I do it without further deliberation?



By bike

We journey east along the Mária Út, however the 2,5km that precede Zobápuszta must be down on the forrest trail next to the tourist path. Following Zobápuszta there is a tourist path for bicyclists that runs along the spine of the Mecsek until Árpád-tető. The markings for the bike route continues along the so-called paved road Melegmányi road until Lapis. After this a 5km descent awaits us along the side of Mt. Tubes until the border of Pécs, the Mecsek Gate. Here we take a small break so that our overheated breaks may cool a bit because from here until downtown Pécs it will be a very steep decline.



Mecsek:

This 350 km² mountain area is the highest point in the Southern Transdanubian Region. Geologically, this is the most complex mountain range. Without going into deep detail about geology, it is enough to comment on the presence of rocks formed from magma, sedimentary rocks, and other transformed rock types. Because of such a colourful variety one can find uranium and coal quarries, as well as the karstic treasures at Abaliget, Orfű, and Melegmány. Apart from this, it has a uniquely rich wildlife; there are 13 associations of plants (phytosociology), which can only be found here. A special natural heritage from the endemic plants species is the paeonia (poeny) banatica. The climate is subterranean, however relatively large differences can be found in the northern and southern slopes. The average yearly temperature is approximately 10°C.



A Ófalu – Pécsvárad – Püspökszentlászó

We invite those taking part in the pilgrimage to visit the stretch of the M2 Mária Út that touches Pécsvárad and is an alternative route up the Zengő. The starting point is Ófalu, which is the most north-western settlement in the Geresdi hills (with a beautiful community house, Kossuth u.38). Pécsvárad is a must-see because of its historical atmosphere; while the Zengő is the highest point in the Mecsek mountain range, from there one can see the bishopric summer palace.



Ófalu



22,6 km 6 hours C-III

With Volán bus from Pécs or Bonyhád

From Ófalu until the Heszt cross, From there along a common path to the Gradvol cross. All the way to Pécsvárad crossing through Apátvarasd and Pusztakisfalva. From Pécsvárad another route appears beside, which is and runs alongside it until the foot of the Zengő; from here they separate so that we can witness the Mary Chapel and the Zarándok (Pilgrim) Well.

Mária Út pilgrim welcoming points:

Ófalu



More places of accommodation: István király szálló, 7720 Pécsvárad, Vár u. 45.

Places to eat and shop: Pécsvárad

B Zobákpuszt – Márévár – Komló



One of the main stops on the Southern Transdanubian Kéktúra is the popular eastern-Mecsek frequent starting point of Zobákpuszt. The Hidasi valley, with its Csurgó sediment debris, is a preferred place to visit. The Castle of Máré is the romantic centre of the region. It was built just after the Tartar invasion and later played a large role in civil wars; it was a place of honour for its lords. During the Turk invasion, it was handed over to the enemy without a fight. While earlier Komló was regarded as a lovely little mountain village, by the 19th. century –as a result of the coal mining in the region – it grew to a population of 10,000 and it became a focal point of industry, eventually earning a strong voice in county affairs. Although it does not have a large number of historical memorials, however its changes over the past has left its mark on the region and this produces intrigue for those visiting this location.

Zobákpuszt



15,4 km 5 hours C-III/IV

Volán busszal Pécsről vagy Komlórról

By following the, we make the trek along the first 2,5km until we reach Csurgó. From here we follow the to the Castle of Máré. After the castle the markings take us a long way (7km). After only a quarter kilometre we reach the Palace of Jánosi-Engel-Adolf. We head towards Lake Gvadányi by following the markings, and this takes us all the way to Komló-Szilvás.

Mária Út pilgrim welcoming points:

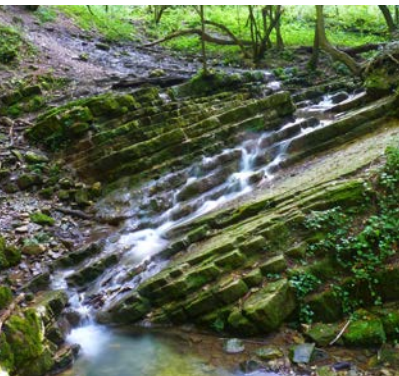
Komló



More places of accommodation: -

Places to eat and shop: Komló



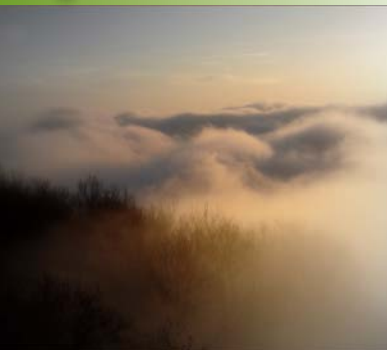


This is one of the three main peaks of the Mecsek mountain range. It is positioned in the vicinity of Magyaregregy, Komló, Hosszúhetény, Pécsvárad and Mecseknádasd. Its highest peak, which is also the highest in the Mecsek, is the Zengő at 682m. This territory is made up of two types of rock: marl and limestone, which are remains of the sea; as well as volcanic remains Cretaceous period. A common local geological quality of the region is sediment debris, for example those found in the Hidasi valley and Obánya valley. Around the latter, one can witness marl and sediment remains which have been oddly shaped through years of erosion by the creek running through the region. The Eastern-Mecsek holds a rich, but rare plantlife. The most famous is the paeonia (peony) *banatica*, which apart from the slopes of the Zengő, barely grows anywhere else in the world. The local population always organizes tours in May to witness these blossoming peony valleys.

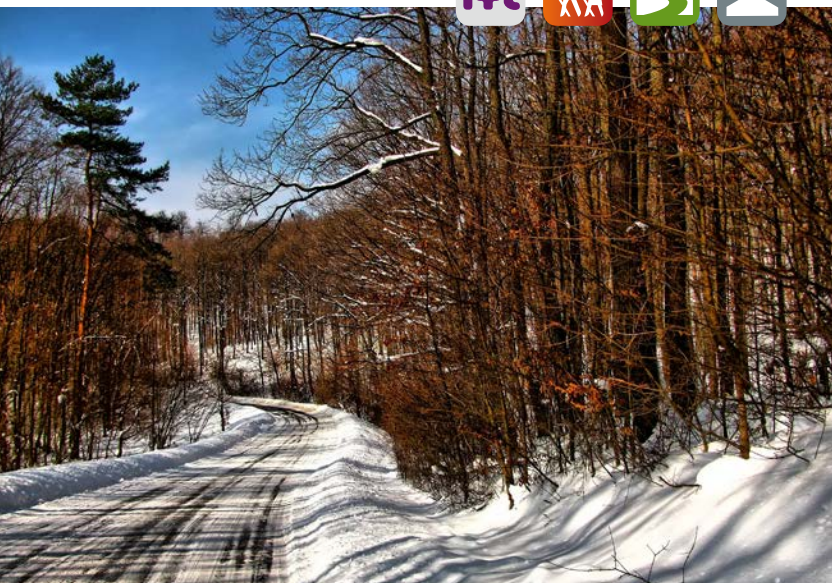
Eastern-Mecsek



The Zengő



At 682m, the Zengő is the highest peak in the Mecsek. The geological configuration of the mountain is Permian sandstone and limestone from the Jurassic and Triassic eras. Its name comes from the sound of the mountain, which – according to the legend – originates from the screams of treasure-hunters trapped within the mountain. At the peak one can find the geodesic tower, which is currently closed to tourists because of its terrible estate. Despite being only 100m away, it is difficult to see the castle from the Middle-Ages, which was probably strategically built after the Tartar invasion.



▲ Árpádtető

The route from Pécs to Mánfa (Dombóvár) crosses the high road through the Mecsek at the pass of Árpádtető. It is a popular tourist spot because of its proximity to the town, its natural qualities, and its well-developed infrastructure. The adventure park of Baranya County is located here, its called Mecsextrém Park. The Országos Kék Túra (National Blue Tour) and the Mária Út northern-southern route passes through Árpádtető, but so does the bicycle tour route that runs from Pécsvárad along the western slopes of the Mecsek and on westwards. The Mecsekerdő Zrt. Mókus (Squirrel) Suli School of Forrestry was built on Árpádtető. The Mókus educational path was stamped out by the rangers. This path runs for 4,5km and returns the traveller to its original point after a refreshing walk. The route can be identified by the Mókus markings. Certain parts of the path can even be utilized by those in a wheelchair.

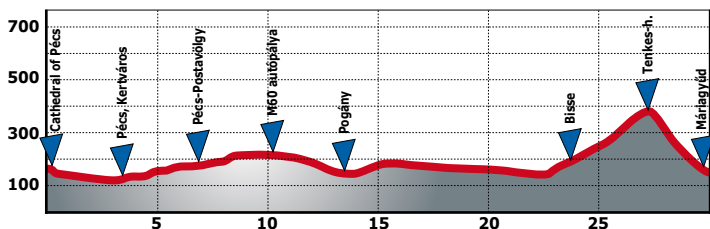
Spring of Kantavár

A castle from the Middle-Ages can be found in the Lámpás valley found on the northern part of the mountain that towers over Pécs, Mt. Misina. The nearby spring supplied the staff of the castle with drinking water. Nowadays it is the tourists that it supplies with fresh water and – since the development of the area – a resting place equipped with a fire pit, benches, tables, and place for refuge from the rain. The area was rediscovered in 1908 and was highly acclaimed for its water. According to the legends, the castle was named after a famous robber baron named Kanta, who set up camp here. Nearby there is a neat mine camp, which produced dark grey bitumen sandstones, also known as “black marble”.





Pécs – Máriagyűd



The daily trek takes us through Pécs until the Villányi mountain range during which we cross through the agricultural countryside and valleys gifted with beautiful lakes, of course passing through small villages along the way. We finally reach the most southern shrinal place: Máriagyűd.



29,9 km



280 m



280 m



8,5 hours



D-II-III.



M02/37



throughout



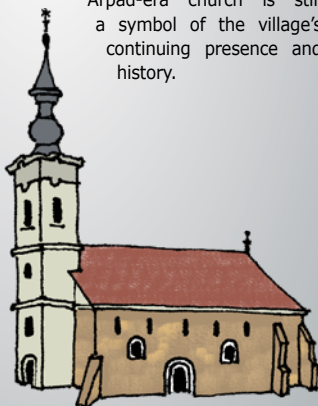
Route:

From the Cathedral in Pécs we head towards the train station, on the way crossing one of the city's greatest sources of pride, the Zsolnay statues. After crossing to the other side of the station we head into suburbia. The suburban area is dominated by 70's estate architecture. The markings lead the pilgrims through to the opposite side of Harkány street (high road 58) and leads on south through Pécs-Postavölgy. The road takes two strong turns according to the markings and signs. We cross the high way on an overpass, after



Túrony:

This settlement, that is still populated in the modern age, was first mentioned in the Roman age as a place that the Romans would pass through on their quests through the Villanyi mountains. The name Turul was first mentioned in 1237. It was a place of great tragedy in 1706 when enemies burned the village to the ground. It played a role in the 1848 revolution as well; there was a notable battle here with the Austrian troops after which – once again – the village was raised to the ground. The Árpád-era church is still a symbol of the village's continuing presence and history.





which we descend 3,5km until we reach the fishing lake of Pogány. We take a small break in the serenity of the lake before continuing south-west along Petőfi street and leaving the village where we encounter a beautiful stone crucifix. From here, an 8,5km walk leads us through agricultural field to Bisse. The Mária Út heads along the same path as the Magyar Zarándokút (Hungarian Pilgrim Trail). The village is home to a beautiful fishing pond simple

Protestant Church. (The Árpád-era church of Túrony can be found only 2km away by following the yellow markings). The Mária Út continues out of Bisse and up Mt. Tenkes with a 200m ascent. From the peak a comfortable 2,5km awaits the pilgrims before reaching the final stretch of the journey, all of which is marked by the colourful markings of the Csodabogyó Tanösvény (educational path).

I was glad when they said to me, "Let us go to the house of the Lord!" Our feet have been standing within your gates, O Jerusalem! (Psalm 122,1-122,2)

The psalmist stops. Before stepping in, he looks back. Where did he come from? Why did he come? To whom did he come? And I? Where did I come from? Why did I come? To whom did I come?



Kerékpárral

If one leaves from Pécs, it would be suggested that they take the Pellérdi or Megyeri út (road) out of the city. You must continue through the Pellérd – Göröcsöny – Ocsád – Garé – Turony route. After seeing the attractions, it is recommended that the travellers return on this same route.



Máriagyűd:

This settlement, which now belongs to Siklós from an administration standpoint, was previously a separate settlement called Gyűd. It was once famous from having a Mary shrine and a place to visit during indulgentia. There are 25-27 indulgences held here, with nearly half a million pilgrimages visiting the village annually. East of the Shrinal Church one can find the Holy Well. The original statue of Mary survived the Tartar invasion but not the Turkish. The current statue was donated by the Bishop of Pécs in 1713 and in 1784 they prepared the silver robe. The church originates from 1148 when they erected a monastery, which was then renovated to Gothic style in the 15th century. The current Baroque church was built in the 18th century.



A Pogány – Máriagyűd

We begin our route by leaving the Pogány bus terminal and continuing down the left street that heads down the road. We cross the southern branch of the Mária Út at Lake Pogány; this is also where the Magyar Zarándokút (Hungarian Pilgrim Trail) and the Baranya Zöldút (Green Trail) runs. By following the shore we reach the southeastern tip of the lake. We then continue right in a southeastern direction along a meadow trail. It will take 1,4km to reach a crucifix and soon thereafter we reach the fishing lake of Szőkéd. After crossing through the village we reach the Mary Garden at the end. Once everyone has rested, the pilgrimage continues along a paved road for 2km until Áta. There will be an opportunity to rest



here as well. Without having to change direction, the village of Kistótfalu can be reached within half an hour at a strong pace. We pass a Protestant Church, the tower of which can be seen from a distance. After leaving the village, our markings lead us to the K4 and – next to the nearby forrest – the KZ markings. The Z markings will later head in a different direction, while we follow the K markings, which lead us in a southwestern direction through a high forrest. This is followed by a tougher climb – a 200m rise in level – but this is necessary in order to be able to cross the Villányi mountain range and reach the other side where a shrine awaits us. At the peak, the P marking joins the K. From here, Máriagyűd is only a 2km descent from the mountaintop. During this last stretch, there is a beautiful view from the slopes of the vineyards onto Siklós. It is through this milieu that we reach Máriagyűd and the Baroque shrinal church built by Franciscans and dedicated to Sarlós Boldogasszony (Visitation of Mary). Máriagyűd is home to a popular Mary Shrine and it attracts many people during indulgence. On September 14th, 2008 Pope Benedict XVI. granted the title of cathedral to the shrinal church. We finish our day by viewing the church and the surrounding sights.



Pogány



14,6 km



3,5 hours




A-II



With Volán bus from Pécs



From the Pogány bus terminal following the  markings. Intersecting markings as mentioned above

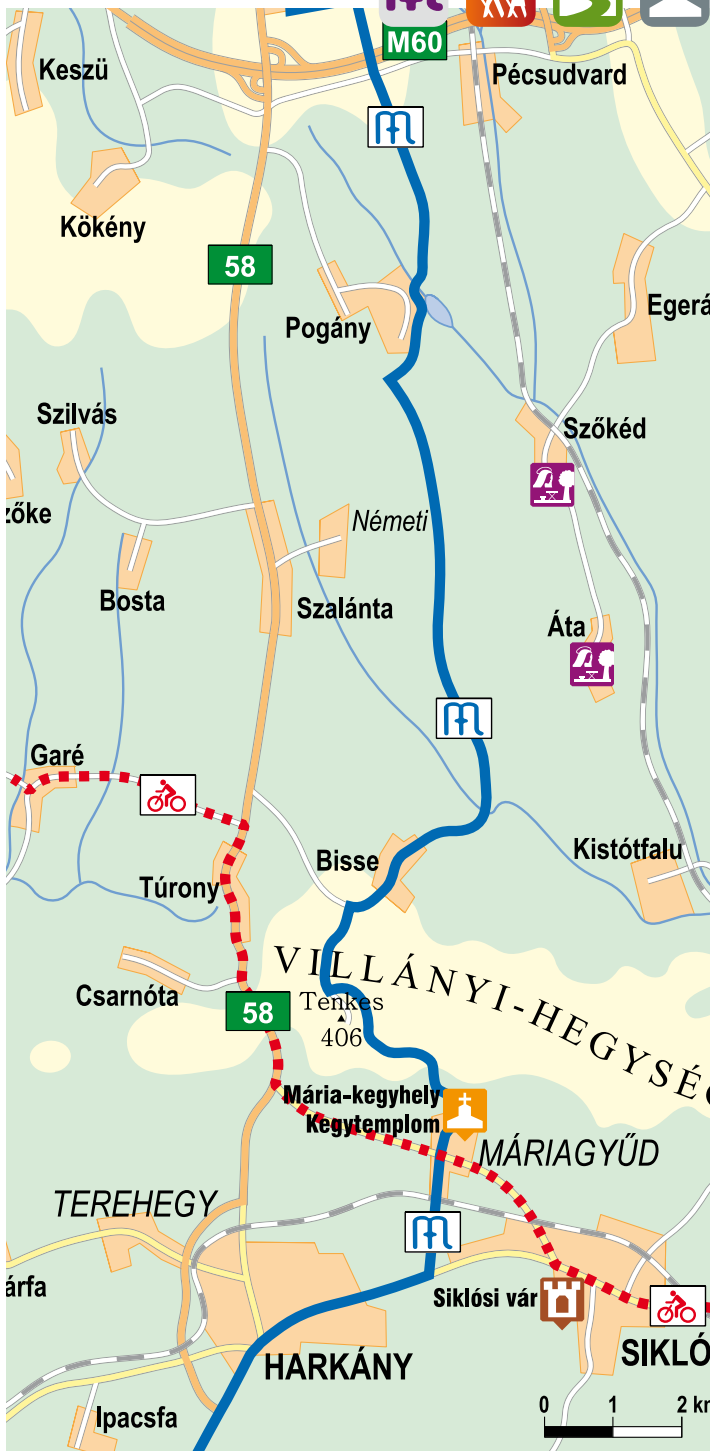
Mária Út pilgrim welcoming points:

Áta



More places of accomodation: -

Places to eat and shop: Pogány, Máriagyűd



Pogány

The first written mention of Pogány dates back to 1181 when it is listed along with the other villages surrounding Udvard. At the beginning of the 14th century, it was part of the Pope's list and had its own parish. We know that in 1334 it was the location of a church; however, by the next century there wasn't even a trace of its ruins. Today it is known nationwide because of its airport; but in addition, its fishing lake and surrounding beautiful park is a common destination for the locals and those arriving from afar.



The first written mention of Szőkéd dates back to 1181 when it was called Scuched and was recognized as a village on the border of then Szeles, now Udvard. During the Turkish rule there was a shift in population, and it was only at the beginning of the 19th century that there was a repopulation of German and Hungarians in this Bosnian village in Baranya County.



Szőkéd

Áta



The first written mention originates from 1200. After the Turks were expelled from the country, the village became desolate and it was only in 1691 that the village was repopulated with Bosnians. The village became property of the Batthyány family in the 17th-18th century. The village museum presents the lives of the Bosnians settled here under Turkish rule. The place of accommodation for pilgrims was built in 2015.



Máriagyűd



This village, which was once administratively separate from Siklós – is home to the Máriagyűd Cathedral. In 1805, Pope VII. Pius recognized this place as an official destination for pilgrims. The shrinal church dedicated to the Visitation of Mary was built by Franciscans in 1742 and financed through donations by Count Kázmér Batthyányi, the Croatian ban.

Siklós



This historical city is most famous for its undamaged castle; however, Siklós has other treasures in the form of a Franciscan monastery and the Mosque of the Bey of Makolcs. The modern thermal bath gives opportunity for another program in the city.



Harkány

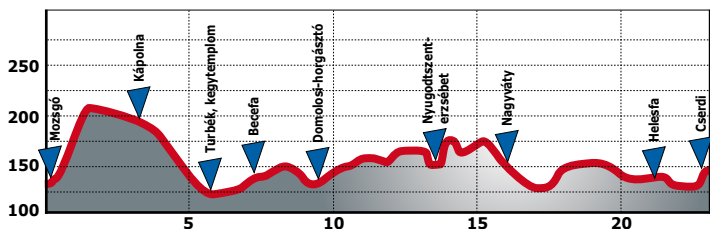


Villány, Villánykövesd





Mozsgó – Cserdi



We begin the eastern-western route of the Baranya pilgrimage at Mozsgó. The western part of the Mecsek is stamped both by Christian and Turkish culture along the road.



23,2 km



230 m



210 m



6 hours



C-II.



throughout

Route:

The most western stretch of the Mecsek route is along the eastern-western stretch between Mozsgó and Turbékpuszta. By following the s+ (later yellow line) and m+ markings one can reach the Segítő Szűz (Helping Virgin) Shrinal Church and at the same time visit the Szentkút (Holy Well) Spring as well as the vineyards of Turbék. From here we turn east heading towards the fishing lakes of Domolosi on a country road at the foot of the vineyards. After departing from the lake it is recommended that the pilgrims visit the Mausoleum of Igmándy-Hegyessy. We head another 4km towards Nyugodtszenterzsébet on a road running parallel to forrests and vineyards. We must pay attention to the markings because on two occasions the road takes a sharp turn. We leave the village behind us and continue on a path leading



Mozsgó:

The settlement first appears in a memoirs from 1330. During the Turkish rule the village was empty and was only repopulated with Hungarians, Croats, and Germans in 1726. The church was built by Count Károly Batthyányi in 1746 and was redesigned in a Neo-Romanesque style in 1876. Its gate resembles that of the Church of Ják, while its altar is of Baroque style. The other sight in the village is the palace designed by Lechner Ödön. The Szentkút (Holy Well) spring can be found at the border of the village, where once a statue of Mary stood. During the renovating of the spring, the sculptor István Vanyúr designed and placed a statue here depicting Mary with children. It is from this spring that the Ezüsthás educational path leads.





through the vineyards, after which we turn on to an agricultural road until we reach the peak of Nagyváty. The markings, however do not continue into the village but head further to east towards the fishing lakes. Our path leads through the two lakes and it will take another one hour to reach the next village of Helesfa. One can see a beautiful calvary from here. From here it is only another 2km until our final destination of Cserdi, and to here it is possible to walk on the sidewalk next to the paved road which conjoins the two settlements.

"For where two or three gather in my name, there am I with them."
(Mt. 18,20)

With whom do I walk the path? Is there a community in front of which I would dare share my experiences. What does this path teach me?



Kerékpárral

After viewing Szigetvár, we head to Turbékpuszta. We cross the 67. high road at the Turbék cemetery, and following the paved roads – which have lighter traffic – we reach the Turbék shrinal church. Once the pilgrims have inspected the church and its surroundings, the tour leads them up the vineyards at Turbék. Returning to Szigetvár via the smaller roads next to the 6. high road are we able to visit the rest of the planned sights. Crossing through Rózsafa and Nagypeterd we can reach Nyugotszenterzsébet or via the the road towards Szentdénés we can head north to Nagyváty or south through Királyegyháza and Szentlőrinc to Cserdi and Helesfa.



Turbék:

The shrinal church dedicated to the Helping Virgin Mary has a sign on its facade that pronounces – in both Hungarian and in the Ottoman Turkish language – that the grave of the sultan Suleiman was once there. Turbék is still once of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in Europe for Muslims. However, none of the earlier geophysical studies done at this flat, dense location were able to produce any evidence that confirms this. In 2013, researchers have suggested that the reason the remains were never found is because they had not been searched for in a nearby location, lying 1200m from the church; they suggest that research be completed here, at the peak of the Turbék-Zsibók vineyards. The location can be confirmed by written sources. The geophysical and remote sensing research completed in 2014-2015 was able to confirm the existence of tracks left from larger buildings facing in a south-eastern direction. One of these seems to face exactly in the direction of Mecca. The remains of a wall belonging to a mosque or türbe (tomb) were uncovered during the diggings completed in October-November 2015. This old building fantastically preserved certain decorations that show similarities with those decorating the türbe of Suleiman in Istanbul. All signs point to the fact that this was once the tomb of the sultan. However, to be 100% certain more research must be completed and further discoveries must be made.

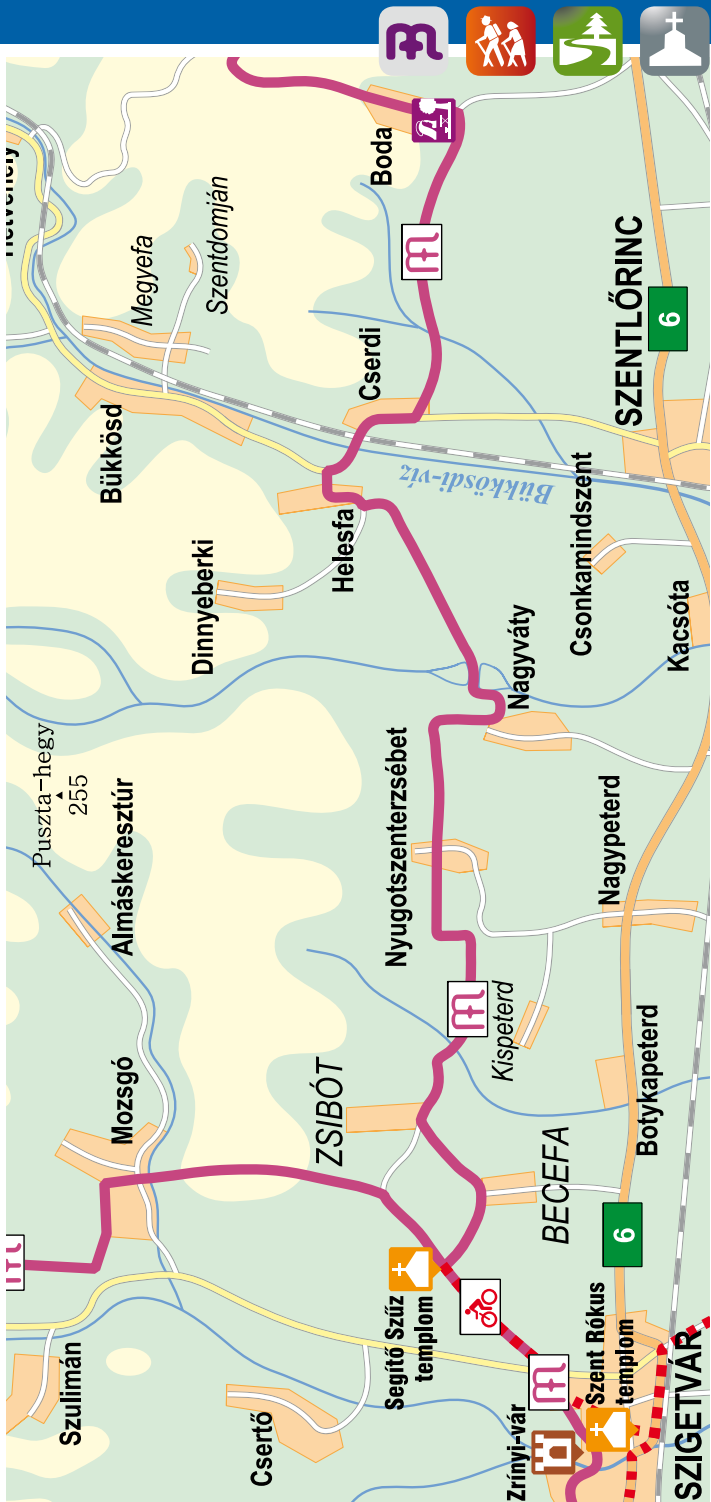


The name of this historical city originates from the famous Hungarian hero, Miklós Zrínyi, who played a pivotal role in the self-sacrificing battle against the Turkish army. The castle – with only 2500 soldiers – stood for 34 days against Suleiman's army of a hundred thousand in 1566. The captain and his army were decimated but they live on in one of the most beautiful chronicles of Hungarian history. In 2011, the city was titled the Most Heroic City (Civitas Invicta).



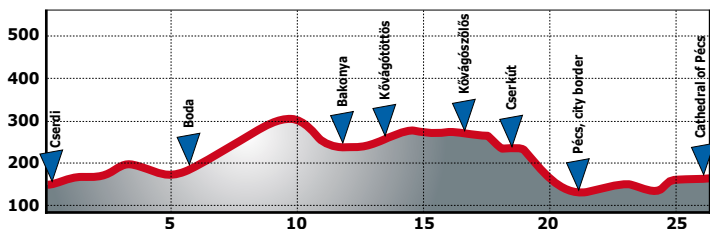
Helesfa







Cserdi – Pécs



The daily route leading along the southern foot of the Mecsek will be a sort of time travel as we explore and discover the treasures of the Árpád-era. The full-day trip will give a circle panorama of the beautiful landscape and coupled with the arrival in Pécs, it will be an unforgettable experience.



26,4 km



270 m



250 m



8,5 hours



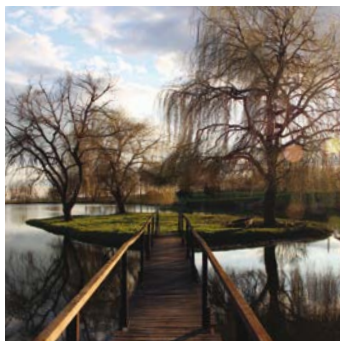
D-II-III.



M03/18



throughout

**Route:**

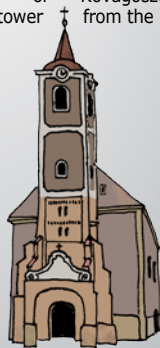
After climbing a smaller hill for vineyards, we leave Cserdi in a south-eastern direction. After crossing the beautiful Bodai valley-meadow we begin the ascent and an unusual sight greets us, as roads jut out of the horizontal cliffs; those roads, which lead through the forrest to Boda. Across the lake is the village's Mary Garden. We continue to head in a northern direction at Doba but this ascent of the Mecsek is only minimal since soon we turn south and

**Kővágótöttös:**

Saint Nicholas Church from the 13th century.

**Kővágószőlős:**

Church of the tower of Kővágószőlős with from the 13th century.





descend to Bakonya, where we will rest at a Mary Garden. The trek to Kővágóöttös is easy, because the 2km trek has hardly any hills to climb. After viewing the church dating back to the Árpád-era, it is recommended that the pilgrims rest at the Mary Garden because full strength will be required to pass through the Kígyó (Snake) Valley. If we follow the markings we soon reach Kővágószőlő where a beautiful towering Árpád-era church awaits us. Only a half a kilometre from here we find a

Mary Garden. Cserkút is so close that it has seemingly grown into Kővágószőlő. Cserkút has an 800 year-old church where one of the country's largest Árpád-era fresco can be found. From the centre of the village, only slightly south is the Mary Garden. However, the pilgrimage to Pécs doesn't head south, but east. The county seat is now only 2,5km away. Thankfully, the walk along the busy 6. high road is only 300m, from there the pilgrimage continues on quieter roads until we reach the cathedral.

The LORD will lay bare his holy arm in the sight of all the nations, and all the ends of the earth will see the salvation of our God. (Isaiah 52,10) – Standing at the border of the nation, I was able to experience this is a unique way; inside me two nations meet. I am confident that God's grace will follow me all the way.



By bike

Cserdi – Szentlőrinc and then southeast towards Tarcapuszta. From here we head northeast on a pebble road until we reach the way to Boda, which can be found at the 6. high road. We can reach Bakony by heading southeast out of Boda and through a path littered with "strawberry trees". From here we can reach Kővágóöttös, Kővágószőlő, and Cserkút by travelling on semi-busy paved roads. Leaving Cserkút we continue on walking paths through the practice vineyards of the University of Pécs. This is where the broad sidewalk begins next to the high road, and further on it is through bicycle paths that we can reach Pécs.



Cserkút:

The first written mention of the village comes from 1291. The name actually originates from this written source. The remains of multiple Roman villas and longobardian tombs were discovered in the region. An important monument dates back to the 17th-18th century: a Romanesque church with wall paintings originating from the Árpád-era. Next to the settlement was the location of a uranium mine. The uranium was taken from 120m deep in the ground.

Walking tours leave from the village to the nearby Mt. Jakab, the location of a once Pauline monastery.



A Cserkút – Jakab-hegy – Abaliget

We attempt our difficult climb of the steep southern slopes of Mt. Jakab, but this will be as eye-opening as it difficult. As we reach the peak, it is highly recommended that the pilgrims visit the Zsongorkő lookout. The abyss is both frightening and enchanting. We soon reach the once Pauline monastery, which even in ruins is a sight to see. The next stretch is a 6km flat descent to Abaliget, a village famous for its dripstone cave and enchanting lakes. Before reaching Abaliget, however, we can glance at the unusual figures out of karst, the ponor created by the countless indentures in the land.



Cserkút



9,5 km

3 hours

A-II



With Volán bus from Pécs

Departing from the Árpád-era church in Cserkút, we follow the markings up the slope of the mountain, where we reach the marking and from there turning east we can reach the ruins of the monastery. We then follow the markings north until reaching the tour sign. As we head further east along the markings we reach the markings. From here we continue along the markings (north) and find ourselves at Abaliget 4km away.

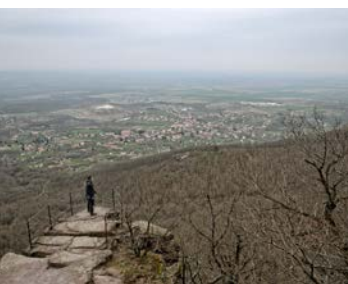
Mária Út pilgrim welcoming points:

Cserkút



Places to eat and shop: Cserkút

B Kővágószőlős – Zsongorkő – Misina



The tour departs from Kővágószőlős, which is famous for its fascinating Catholic church and uranium mine; it heads through the higher regions of the Mecsek until it reaches the Misina TV tower in Pécs. The route is not only beautiful, but also crosses certain sacred places such as the Cross of Jubileum and the Pauline Monastery. In addition, it also crosses certain target destinations for travellers: the rock formations at Babás; Zsongorkő; the Remete Meadow; Mt. Tubes; and Mt. Misina.

Kővágószőlős



12,1 km

3,5 hours

C-III/IV



With Volán bus from Pécs

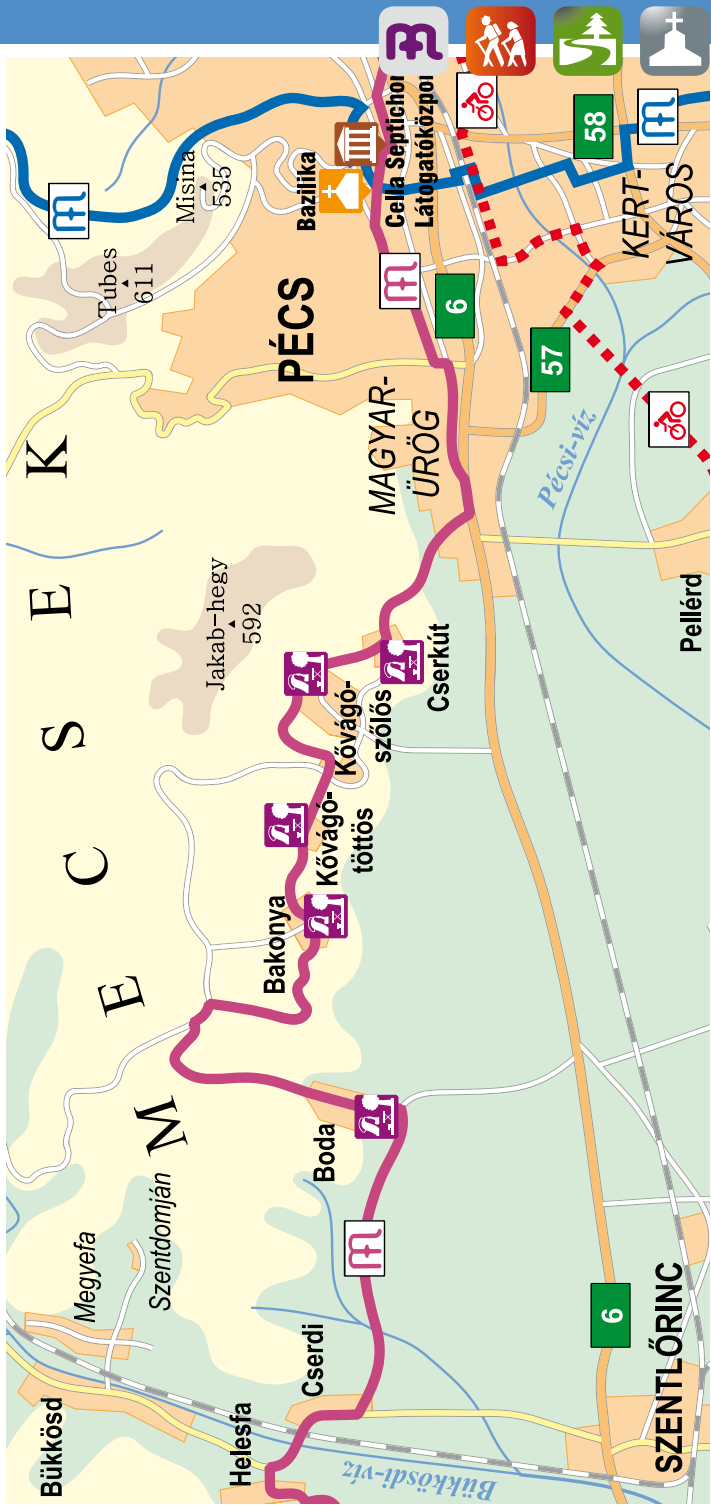
Leaving the centre of Kővágószőlős 1km of climb begins along the markings, we then switch to the markings, which then leads us to the markings. We visit the Cross of Jubileum and the rock formations. We reach the spine of Mt. Jakab on and it is recommended that the pilgrims visit the Zsongorkő lookout. We continue from the Pauline monastery to the Remete-rét (meadow) along the markings. We then follow first the , later the markings to Lapis from where we follow a main path coordinated by the markings until we reach the end of our tour at the Misina TV Tower. It is possible to reach downtown Pécs from the tower with bus.

Mária Út pilgrim welcoming points:

Kővágószőlős

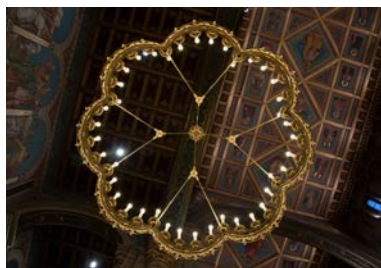


Places to eat and shop: Kővágószőlős





St. Peter and the St. Paul Cathedral



In old Pécs, one can find the St. Peter and St. Paul Cathedral which were constructed under St. Stephen. It was renovated to its current state in the 16th-17th century when it was given its Neo-Romanesque look. When Pope John Paul II visited in 1990 he raised it to "basilica minor" rank.



The Pauline church is one of the greatest achievements of modern Hungarian architecture. Not only because of its architectural qualities, its technical assets, but also because of ability of holding Christian liturgies. The church is the adoption of the classical cathedral form. On the main wall of the chancel, above the white marble main altar and under a rustic brown wooden crucifix one can see a large relief, which gives homage to the Virgin Mary and the patron saint of the church, St. Imre, both of whom play pivotal roles in the culture of the order. St. Paul and St. Augustine can be seen on the reliefs on the altar.





This is the most enchanting church in Pécs and also a popular place for indulgence. After the eradication of the Great Plague in the 1690-es the citizens of Pécs – keeping their promise during the plague – built a church in honour of St. Mary of the Snows. They carried the building material up the white cliff on their backs and shoulders as if it was the Mother of God, who had chosen this white shining location. The church was completed in 1697 and since then then those seeking indulgence and Mary have made the pilgrimage year after year. The church was granted indulgence letters by Pope Gregory XVI in 1844 for days celebrating Mary. When stepping into the shrinal church, the oil painting on the Baroque chancel depicts a Baby Jesus holding the Holy Scripture in the arms of St. Mary of Snows. The alter painting is a replica of that found in the Roman Santa Maria Maggiore Cathedral, and after its completion it was held to the original painting.

Church of St. Mary of the Snows



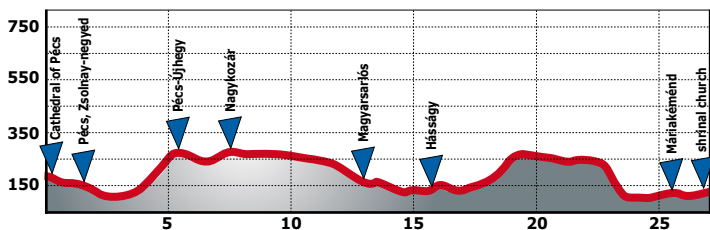
Abaliget

Abaliget is a popular travelling and wellness location on the northern, karstic side of the Mecsek. As a result of its geological qualities the landscape is full of sinkholes and ponors. These unusual formations in the cold beech forrest give a unique experience for travellers. The complex landscape is further added to by the two lakes in the village. On the southern tip of the boat lake one finds the longest and most favourably constructed cave in the Mecsek, the half a kilometre long, accessible Cave of Abaliget.





Pécs – Máriakéménd



Our daily trip is watched from afar by the Misina as the pilgrims leave the busy city and begin to discover the quiet and idyllic Baranya county and all its beauties it has to offer. And for the end of the day, it will be a pleasure to experience the wonderful atmosphere of the shrine of Máriakemend.



27,1 km



220 m



250 m



8,5 hours



D-II.



M03/19



throughout

Route:

Our daily trip begins with a 2km pilgrimage. We cross the 6. high road at Kodály Központ. Next to the city centre the lake of the Balokány park and Aranyeső Spring suggest that we will soon leave the busy city life behind us. Approximately one hour walk awaits us to reach Nagykozár, and we first must cross through suburbia, which will include: first bungalows, next company offices, and finally storage spaces. Upon reaching Nagykozár, in the vicinity of the sport fields we find a Mary Garden, which is ideal for a rest. The pilgrimage heads south as we leave the settlement; we cross along agricultural fields during the 3km trip to Magyarsarlós. The settlement is an artistic scenery as it lies in the bosom of the valley. The pilgrims are awaited by a pleasant rest at the Mary Garden as they come to the halfway-point of their trip. Con-

**Magyarsarlós:**

The village lies in a bay-like valley and produces an artistic atmosphere. It also played an important military role because behind the now cemetery there once stood Castle Kos, which was then the most important defensive line of Baranya County. The castle was surrounded on three sides by water, and therefore nearly impenetrable. Even in the Árpád-era the village was important economically as a result of the 26 different artisans and craftsmen who settled here. The blacksmiths who prepared sickles were the most important of all these tradesmen. This is probably where the name of the town originates from – sarló means sickle in Hungarian – and it has been called this since 1332. It was this village that supplied the surrounding area with industrial and agricultural tools in the 13th century.





tinuing our trip after leaving the village, we are further spoiled by the beauties of nature. The creek that flows into the fishing pond; the valley; the reflection of the town at the top of the hill all produce a picturesque scene. We continue along the hilly landscape until Máriakemend, but now walking beside ploughland.

We must be aware of the markings because the road often takes sudden turns. From the centre of town it is now just another 1,5km north along the paved road to reach the Shrinial Church of the Assumption of Mary (Nagyboldogasszony), which is the where the pilgrimage comes to an end.

"Do not get any gold or silver or copper to take with you in your belts— no bag for the journey or extra shirt or sandals or a staff, for the worker is worth his keep." (Matthew 10, 9-10)

During the time of the pilgrimage I leave my home depart on foreign roads, with little in my pack, and with little comfort I wander. How have I experienced my problems thus far in the journey? Do I look upon the future with confidence.



By bike

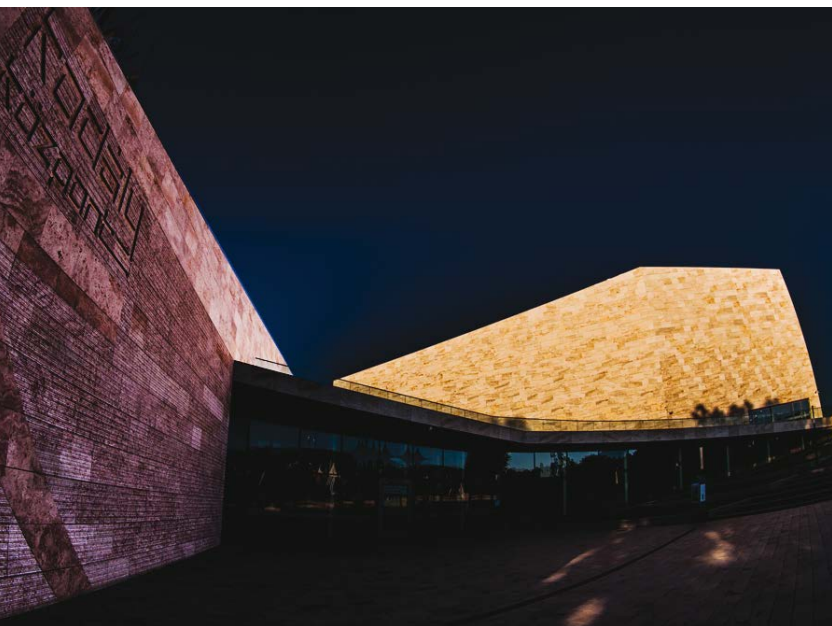
It is recommended that the pilgrims follow the walking path from the Zsolnay Cultural Quarter out of the city until Nagykozár and then from there Bogád – Romonya – Ellend – Hásságy – Olasz – Szederkény – Máriakemend is the route that should be followed to the Shrinial Church. It is recommended that the return trip be along this route.



Máriakéménd:

The creation of the abbey at Pécsvárad in 1015 already mentioned the village. A castle was built here after the Tartar invasions, the remains of this castle can be found on the castle mountain. In 1725, after the departure of the Turks the village began to flourish once again with the resettlement of Germans. The shrinal church was rebuilt to its current state in 1761. The location for indulgences has ties to an endearing story. In April of 1740, in the vicinity of the ruins of St. Nicholas Church, a group of young girls were collecting grass when they caught a glimpse of a statue; this statue was that of the Virgin Mary holding the Baby Jesus in her arms. They could not lift the statue out of the pit they had seen it in and it later disappeared. Soon thereafter, the pilgrimages began to Kéménd. The first shrinal picture that was painted here dates back to 1746 and was painted by a woman from Pécs; the statue of Mary that was placed here in 1773 is the very same that still remains. Indulgence letters were granted by Pope Clement XIV. on the Assumption of Mary and other Mary related festivities. The statue of St. Margaret of Antioch – the defender of pregnant women and childbirth – defeating the dragon stands on the southern side of the church. At the entrance of the church there is a statue of St. Valentine.





▼ Pécs - Zsolnay Cultural Quarter

The city of Pécs recieved a wonderful opportunity when it won the title of "Cultural Capital of Europe" and along with the title it recieved funding towards the realization of cultural, spiritual, and artistic projects. This is how the renovation of the once Zsolnay family factory and home was realized; this is considered the largest reconstruction of an industrial memorial in Central-Europe. As a result of this, over the span of 5 hectares 40m2 of building was renovated making this the largest cultural centre in Hungary.

Péctől délkeletre a Baranyai dombság területén, gyönyörű táji környezetben fekvő úgynevezett kétutcsás völgyi falu. Írott említése a legrégebbiek közül való országos szinten is, hisz a XI. század közepén feltűnik Hashag néven, mely hársakkal benőtt helyet jelenthet. A törökidők után visszatelepülő lakosság miséik megtartására fatemplomot építettek 1756-ban, amivel egy időben neki kezdtek a ma is látható templom építésének. 1763-ra el is készültek vele és páduai Szt. Antal tiszteletére szentelték fel. A falu Magyarsarlós felőli végében, a fennsík szélén, szép táji háttérrel áll az 1769-ben Szt. Rókus tiszteletére szentelt kápolna.

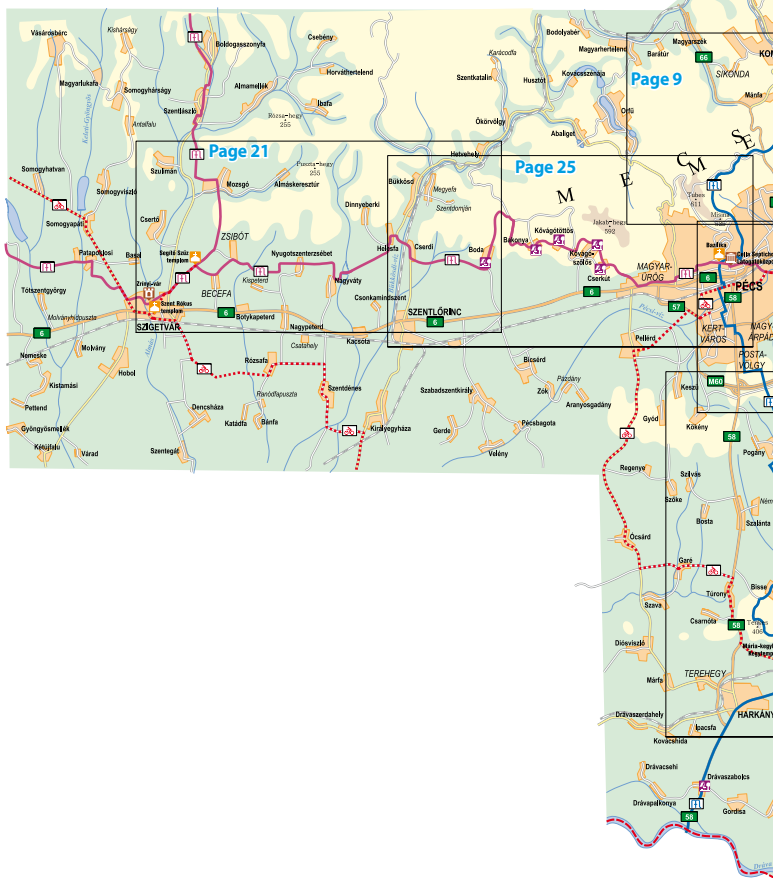




PLACES OF ACCOMMODATION

Settlement	Address	Contacts
Hosszúhetény	Püspökszentlászlói Zarándokszállás 7694 Hosszúhetény, Püspökszentlászló u. 31.	+36 (72) 490-007 +36 (30) 497-2377
Hosszúhetény	Jézus Társasága Alapítvány - Életrendezés Háza 7694 Hosszúhetény, Püspökszentlászló u. 11-12.	+36 (72) 490-610 +36 (30) 338-5784
Hosszúhetény	Menedékház 7694 Hosszúhetény, Zengő u. 6.	+36 (30) 597-8506
Máriagyűd	Domus Mariae Zarándokház 7800 Máriagyűd, Vujicsics T. u. 66.	+36 (72) 579-000 +36 (30) 349-1065
Mecseknádasd	Erzsébet Vendégház 7695 Mecseknádasd, Bercsényi u. 1/A	+36 (30) 526-40-36
Ófalu	Ófaluí Önkormányzati Zarándokszállás 7695 Ófalu, Kossuth u. 3.	+36 (30) 314-6195 ovofalu@gmail.com

Pécs	Dóm Zarándokház 7635 Pécs, Káptalan u. 8.	+36 (72) 513-057 +36 (30) 373-8900	szallas@pecs.egyhazmegye.hu
Pécs	Valcsics Villa Panzió 7625 Pécs, Tettye tér 2.	+36 (20) 420-8888	
Pécsvárad	István király Szálló 7720 Pécsvárad, Vár u. 45.	+36 (72) 671-235	
Pogány	Míves Vendégház 7666 Pogány, Jókai M. u. 1.	+36 (20) 915-0162	
Siklós	Marice Vendégház 7800 Siklós, Csukma dűlő 4824	+36 (30) 602-6123	
Szigetvár	Anita Vendégház 7900 Szigetvár, Vár utca 1/1	+36 (30) 357-5448	
Túrony	Tenkesház Értékmegőrző Egyesület 7811 Túrony, Kossuth L. u. 8.	+36 (20) 482-6262	
Zengővárkony	Rozmaring Vendégház 7720 Zengővárkony, Kossuth u. 12.	+36 (30) 441-4998	



Overview map



1 cm = 4,3 km

Mary gardens (Mária kertek)


















Newly built Mary gardens await the pilgrims at the following locations: Áta, Bakonya, Boda, Cserkút, Drávaszabolcs, Kővágószőlős, Kővágótöttös, Magyarsarlós, Nagykozár, Szőké.

The Mary gardens form and represent new attractions along the pilgrimage. They are far more than just rest stations: they are locations of spiritual recharge, contemplation, prayer sites, including group programs. In addition to the religious, cultural and gastronomic experiences, the newly built Mary Gardens of the small Baranya county villages and also the hospitality of the locals assists the pilgrims' spiritual and physical strengthening along the way between the two shrines.



Key to the pictograms
















Routes features

	Length of daily section [km]		Signs to follow		Route of Non-roundtrip
	Daily ascending [m]		Signposts		Information on bike routes
	Daily descending [m]		Starting point of the route		Approaching starting point
	Duration of daily section		Back to the starting point		Accessible wit public transportation
	Quality of walkability		Route of roundtrip		Accessible by car, with parking

Places of pilgrimage, sacred characteristics

	Quiet space		Tourist guide		Church, shrine
	Liturgy		Spiritual guide		Main church, priority shrine
	Bookshop/shop of religious objects		Stamp		Chapel, other sacred place
	Rosary bead		Point of receiving pilgrims		Holy spring

Attractions and Services

	Mary Garden		Viewpoint		Shopping
	Pilgrim's accommodation		Limited opening hours		Bus
	Toilet		Natural value		Train, tram
	Restaurant, canteen		Museum		Fortress, ruins of fortress
	Castle, monument		Pub		Pharmacy





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SZÉCHENYI  2020



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INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

The Southern Transdanubian stretch of the Mária Route premium pilgrimage was developed with the support of the European Union and the Hungarian government. Under the "Mária Gardens" resting points project, multiple Mária Garden resting places were constructed in the Southern Transdanubian region. These locations offer protection from the rain; are equipped with kneelers for praying; and are decorated with statues of the Virgin Mary. One of the developments of the project is that one can access a tourguide application on the GPS-based mobile guide that is now available for smartphones. The interactive internet portal for the Southern Transdanubian Mária Route premium pilgrimage offers an interactive tourist databank which allows for simpler orientation for pilgrims. A mapped pilgrim guide; promotion pamphlet and pilgrimage book; and a training were all realized through the project. The subsidy for the project was a total of 256,126 million HUF, which made up for 95% of the project. The realization of the project began on June 2nd, 2014 and finished on December 15th, 2015. It was realized through the „DDOP-2.1.1/A-B-12-2012-0013” project identification number.