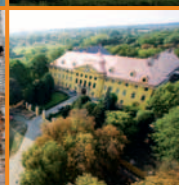
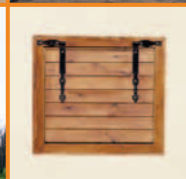
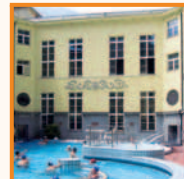


English summary

mustra2009





mustra2009

December 18, 2009 – February 20, 2010

A Selection from the Results of the Heritage Preservation in the Year 2009

Summary of the Exhibition Text

Images from the Exhibition Can be Found on the Enclosed CD

National Office of Cultural Heritage

The National Office of Cultural Heritage was established in the spirit of integrated heritage preservation under Act LXIV (64) of 2001 on the protection of cultural heritage. It primarily performs official duties in the fields of historic preservation, protection of archeological sites and conservation of art works. It is also the most important base for scholarly research on Hungarian historic preservation, overseeing source materials of outstanding significance. Its further tasks include enhancing public awareness, promoting the idea of heritage protection and preservation and ensuring its acceptance throughout an ever greater range of society.

This goal is furthered – alongside numerous other means and methods – by the many, varied and ever improving exhibits that have been presented over the years at the Office's central headquarters, a listed historic building in the Buda Castle district. The atrium on the ground floor, which has functioned under the name of "the Heritage Gallery" since 2003, has hosted the Mustra exhibition opening in the middle of December every year since then.

During the last seven years the structure of the exhibition has undergone much change, the system of selecting and presenting the exhibits has been refined and elaborated. Starting in 2007 the exhibited materials have also been presented in a printed publication and CD. Since 2008 the publication has come out in time for the opening, or in other words it has been prepared in parallel with the preparatory works of the exhibition. In 2009 the decision was made to produce an English language summary of the

information contained in the booklet, although with a slight delay for understandable reasons. Our goal with this is to provide at least a rough idea of our activities, as well as the contents of the exhibits and the publication, to our friends, colleagues and foreign professionals who may not know Hungarian, but who are interested in the results we have attained in Hungarian heritage preservation.

In connection with both of these, we certainly must emphasize the importance of the subtitle of this exhibit. Neither the time available for preparation, nor the financing available to heritage preservation in Hungary, nor the manner in which those active in this field operate make a full survey of our activities possible. Therefore, the organizers of the exhibition and the editors of the publication would ask for your, the visitors' and readers', understanding if there are projects that you are looking for and deem important but cannot be found exhibited here.

Mustra 2009 contains the text from the sixty-eight exhibited panels: Sixty-one under the title Hungarian Projects, two under the title Projects from Beyond the Borders, and five Comprehensive Panels. On each one of them the names of those who played an integral role in the implementation of the project as the owner, investor, researcher, designer, contractor, technical supervisor or in some other form (for example as a historic property or archeological site inspector from the National Office of Cultural Heritage) can be found.

In the following we will provide a brief summary of the texts from the individual exhibition panels (these were prepared by the inspectors or other experts participating in the project, so they often vary significantly from one another in their style and content). We also present the new acquisitions by the Hungarian Museum of Architecture as well as shortened versions of the captions for the illustrations showing the works of art that have been newly listed in 2009.

Alsóbogát. The first of the panels, which have been ordered alphabetically according to town name, is the one that presents the process of uncovering and restoring the decorative wall paintings at the small manor house in Alsóbogát (Somogy County). Appreciable amounts of decorative painting worthy of exhibition were found in 9 of the 16 rooms in this late Baroque mansion, which was most likely constructed at the end of the 18th century. Their restoration began in 2009 – following the completion of research and recovery work – and will be continued in 2010 according to plan.

Baks. In the town of Baks in Csongrád County, in 2006 they decided to build a new Catholic church. Archeologists from the County Museum performed preliminary excavations on the land designated for this in accordance with regulations, and during the course of these, five graves from an irregularly laid out 10th-11th century cemetery were found. In 2009 it was necessary to excavate another plot for the planned vestry, where they found and studied another grave oriented on a northwest-southeast axis.

Battonya. Archeological excavations were performed preceding the construction of natural gas lines at the Tompa Plain on the outskirts of Battonya in Békés County, which had previously been identified as an archaeological site. The archeologists found and processed relics from three Bronze Age settlements, forty-six of Sarmatian origin and seven from the Age of the Arpáds, as well as six Scythian graves and a skeleton from the Age of the Arpáds.

Bezeréd. The chapel in Bezeréd (Zala County) built in honor of Saint Wendelin was consecrated in 1776. Baroque fresco fragments can be seen in the single-nave building with a semicircular apse. Renovation began on the exterior in 2006 at the initiative of the Foundation for the Bezeréd Saint Wendelin Chapel, mainly through donations and contributions from local residents. The rescue and restoration of the chapel, which was listed as a historic monument in 2008, is a fine example of the power of civic solidarity and respect for tradition. *(This is the last panel poster in the series on the CD, together with the Saint Florian statue from Zalaegerszeg.)*

Biatorbágy. The restoration of the Neo-classical Szily Chapel that stands in the Iharos Forest within the borders of Biatorbágy in Pest County is another result of civic solidarity. The Foundation for Culture in Biatorbágy has organized the fund raising and the restoration works since 1993. The actual restoration began in 1998 and in the decade since, numerous private citizens, civic groups and public institutions have provided assistance. The dedication of the restored building took place in June of 2009.

Budapest I. At 3 Batthyány Square in the 1st district of Budapest there is a late Baroque Neo-classical apartment building from the end of the 18th century that was listed as a historic monument in 1949. Its current owner, the Buda Castle District Municipal Government, restored its roof, as well as its street front and courtyard façades between the fall of 2008 and the spring of 2009.

Budapest I. In the spring of 2009 six underground structures were uncovered during the required archeological monitoring of the construction works of the Buda collection main at Ybl Miklós Square in the 1st district of Budapest. The researchers discovered that these structures were part of the Várkert (Castle Garden) Kiosk constructed by Miklós Ybl in 1874-79, and served as water basins and settling tanks for the building, which functioned as a pump house at the time. They could be preserved during the course of the current construction project.

Budapest II. Many interesting observations were made during research into the architectural history and restoration of the house at number 31 Bécsi Road in Budapest's 2nd district, in relation to the history of both the building, which has been a protected monument since 1955, and of the surrounding area. Bécsi Road was, after all, an important shipping and transportation route already in the Middle Ages, and has continued to be so ever since.

Budapest II. Also in Budapest's 2nd district, the Bécsi Corner Office Building was constructed at an important crossroads, on a plot that contains several historic properties. As a result of the mutual readiness to compromise by both the owner/investor and the historic preservation authorities, the required archeological investigation was performed, as well as the study and restoration of the façades, windows and doors, stairwells of the protected buildings were carried out.

Budapest II. One of the most renowned landmarks of Budapest's 2nd district is the Császár Baths. The oldest part of this monumental building complex is the more than 400 year old Bey Veli bath. The owners, the Order of the Hospitallers of Saint John of God, as well as the Hospital of the Order of the Hospitallers in Buda, which operates here, had it transformed into a recreational swimming pool complex connected to the neighboring hospital and therapeutic center. The architect successfully integrated the historic character and research findings with modern demands, and due to the rehabilitation several remains from the Turkish era can be viewed, covered by a glass roof structure.

Budapest II. In the 2nd district of Budapest, the remaining building of Ábrahám Ganz's former foundry empire now provides a home for the Foundry Museum. The first phase of the rehabilitation of the chilled cast iron workshop, built in 1858-59 and transformed into a museum in 1969, has fully complied with the original designs, the principles of historic preservation and building regulations, while also taking into account modern demands.

Budapest II. Today's 2nd district of Budapest has numerous baths with a tradition running back several hundred years. Prominent among these is the Szent Lukács (Saint Luke) Spa. The building of the "Mud Bath", which was created in the 1920s and 30s through the removal of the façades of earlier buildings, had severely deteriorated and was unutilized. Between 2005 and 2009 it was renovated – respecting the work of the former architect and the character of the heritage while still providing for the services expected from modern recreational baths – and was opened to guests.

Budapest V. One of the emblematic buildings of Downtown Pest (5th district) is the Downtown Franciscan Church built between 1727 and 1743. In the more than two hundred and fifty years that have passed since, there have been countless alterations and renovations, including restoration and renovation of the wall surfaces. Now – following the elimination of an active mold problem – the interior wall paintings were restored, the decorative paintings were renewed and more favorable conditions were established than previously.

Budapest VI. One of the outstanding historic areas of the Hungarian capital is Andrassy Avenue, which splits the 6th and 7th districts. Several significant buildings were refurbished here in 2009. Prominent among these was the first phase of the façade renovation of the Saxlehner Palace at number 3 on the avenue. This was financed by the company that owns the building, who employed recognized restoration experts and worked closely with the historic property inspector for the area.

Budapest VI. The Haggemacher Palace (52 Andrassy Avenue) that stands on the corner of Andrassy Avenue and Eötvös Street was built in the Neo-renaissance style in 1884-86. This is reflected in the elegant modeling of the interior spaces, the spacious entryway and stairway areas, the façade of the inner courtyard with its loggia and the stylish use of stone. Over the years the decorative sculptures perished. Currently, the new owner had the façade renovated, based on the preserved remnants and those that came to light during research.

(The rehabilitation of 39 Andrassy Avenue can be found here amongst the exhibits appearing on the CD. This emblematic building once known as the Paris Department Store and then the Fashion Hall is one of the metropolitan avenue's most prominent and characteristic sites. The text accompanying this panel was prepared after the manuscript's deadline.)

Budapest VIII. In addition to the urban mansions of numerous aristocratic families, several public buildings were also constructed in the 8th district of Budapest in the 19th century. Prominent amongst these is the main building of the Trefort Gardens university quarter at 6-8 Múzeum Boulevard. The huge mass of this building contains two interior courtyards, and the façade is faced with red and yellow bricks. The interior modernization and exterior renovation has been ongoing in several phases over the last decade. The rehabilitation of the building's façades has just been completed, and as a result it has become one of the jewels of the area, with its unified, finely crafted façades that are richly colored and detailed. The restoration of the ceiling paintings of the entrance hall has also been completed, during the course of which the original surfaces were fully preserved and thus an outward unity was created that can also be appreciated by visitors.

Budapest VIII. The Congregational Home built in 1911-12 at 18-22 Horánszky Street can also be found in the capital's 8th district. During the Second World War, and after the nationalization, it went through several changes in function, the effects of which can be seen on every part of the complex. In 2004 the building complex came again

into the ownership of the Jesuit Order. The rehabilitation planning began then, and the project got underway in 2008. The first results of this can already be seen in the building functioning under the name of the Dialogue House, which is open to the outside world.

Budapest VIII. The most atmospheric cemetery of the capital is the Kerepesi Graveyard in the 8th district. The family grave constructed by the famous architect Ödön Lechner for his wife was restored under contract from the National Memorial and Burial Commission. The structure had severely deteriorated over the decades due to poor care, weathering and the over-growth of vegetation. The renovation was completed on May 15, 2009.

Budapest XII. Rósa Villa, constructed between 1843 and 1847 according to a design attributed to József Hild, is found at 36/b Budakeszi Road in the 12th district of the Hungarian capital. This is the only work of villa construction in the Buda Hills from this era where the architecture of the Italian Trecento and Renaissance can be observed in its historicizing details. After numerous alterations and years of neglect, the present owner would like to use it as a residence in accordance with its original function. During the rehabilitation project, attention was paid to its architectural and historic character.

Bük. This mansion, originally built before 1426 in Bük in Vas County, was transformed into a palace in the 17th century. The building, known locally as the Szapáry Palace, has been altered several times. Between 1949 and 1966 it was used by the local coopera-

tive farm, then after being altered again was home to a hotel between 1972 and 1994. It then stood empty until 2008, when it was fully renovated and given a glass structural addition. It is now being used as a residence.

Csór. In the center of Csór (Fejér County), next to the main highway through town there is a rectangular, three-story Baroque granary built in 1760. The new owner began the planning and permitting process for renovations on the protected building that previously had been on the edge of ruin. The restoration of the façade was completed in 2009.

Debrecen. The Cathedral of Saint Anna in Debrecen (Hajdú-Bihar County), built between 1721 and 1746, has undergone interior and exterior alterations and additions several times. In the summer of 2009 the wall paintings were restored during the painting and renovation of the interior. The works, which for the most part date from the 19th century, were made using both the fresco and secco painting techniques and show evidence of outstanding artistic skill. Over the years they became soiled, grew darker and the lighter portions turned gray. As a result of their restoration and renovation the interior of the church is once again resplendent in its original colors.

Dunaalmás. The first mention of the watermill found on the banks of the stream in Dunaalmás in Komárom-Esztergom County is from 1625, and it was given its present form in the 18th century. During the renovation and reconstruction project that was just completed an inn, restaurant, wine cellar and small kitchen were fashioned, a residence

was built in a new wing on the site of the previously demolished miller's house, and an automobile garage was developed from the stables. The building complex has preserved as much as possible of its original structure.

Dusnok. In Dusnok (Bács-Kiskun County) archeological excavations were carried out in an area of about 38,000 square meters, through which the archeologists were able to examine several phases in the life of the town. They uncovered twenty-eight buildings that were sunk partially below the surface, along with their associated agricultural structures, and a Sarmatian cemetery with trenches around the graves that can be dated to the 4th century, as well as characteristic and interesting remains, including the relics of former looting.

Eger. In Eger, the seat of Heves County, archeological and architectural research was performed in the area of the archbishop's palace by experts from the National Office of Cultural Heritage in 2005 and 2009. The main objective was to determine the earliest construction period of the present building, and the parts of the building belonging to this period. Amongst other things, the research substantiated the preliminary hypothesis that during the construction, which began in 1690, three earlier palaces were utilized, and the remaining portions of wall from these were discovered.

Eger. Also in Eger, the reconstruction and expansion project for the Turkish Baths and Rheumatism Hospital was completed in 2009. The goals of the project were to increase the use of the baths for tourism, and to construct a new bathhouse connected to the

hospital. During the rehabilitation, the U-shaped layout around the central space was retained, including the structural elements from the 1840s and the dome over the central pool from 1979, but the former therapeutic and service areas were completely re-modeled. The new building is an important part of the cityscape as well.

Esztergom. In Esztergom (Komárom-Esztergom County) the Balassa Bálint Museum operates the former summer home of the eminent Hungarian poet Mihály Babits as a memorial house museum. The municipal government that owns the building decided to renovate it in 2008, on the 125th anniversary of the poet's birth. In addition to the preservation of its original function and necessary repair, rehabilitation and restoration projects, two guest rooms and a toilet were constructed for visitors.

Felgyő. Archeologists from the county museum performed preliminary excavation works at the Ürmös Farmstead within the territory of Felgyő (Csongrád County). During the course of this project, they came across the remains of a settlement from the Age of the Arpáds, and in the levels below this found Avar graves as well as Bronze Age urn graves.

(The exhibit presenting the scientific research on the Esterházy Palace's privy garden [Fertőd-Eszterháza, Győr-Moson-Sopron County] appears here on the CD. The accompanying text arrived following the manuscript's deadline. The archeological research into the gardens connected to the two sides of the main building was performed by the experts of the Field Service for Cultural Heritage at the request of the Hungarian National Trust. Traces from sev-

eral periods were found, but of these only two, from around 1780 and from the beginning of the 1900s, survived to an extent that they could be reconstructed.)

Győr. The city of Győr, seat of Győr-Moson-Sopron County, sold the casemate and two-story residence at 1-3 Bécsi Kapu Square, and the new owner asked for a permit for full-scale research work as the first step of its rehabilitation. Painting/restoration documentation, structural research and historical classification work was done on the basis of this, and structural and wall analysis examinations were performed. The permit documentation was completed on the basis of the rehabilitation recommendations formulated in this comprehensive study, and the building permit was issued.

Győr. This exhibit provides an account of the exterior rehabilitation and façade renovation of three historic buildings in Győr: the Baroque corner building at 10 Jedlik Ányos Street; the house at 20 Király Street – 12 Széchenyi Square – 19 Szabadsajtó Street, which was built circa 1790 and then altered in the 19th century; and the building at 3 Széchenyi Square, which was erected in the 1840s on the site of some earlier, smaller houses.

Hajdúböszörmény. The Calvinist church standing on Bocskai Square in Hajdúböszörmény (Hajdú-Bihar County) was built between 1880 and 1882 in the Romantic style. However, it was actually constructed to a significant extent through the alteration of earlier buildings. In 2005, an archeological investigation and a partial building analysis were performed to learn about the architectural predecessors. Within the context of the renovations completed in 2009, the steeple and part of the nave façade

received new plastering and were repainted, and the roofing and spire were replaced.

Hajdúböszörmény. Also in Hajdúböszörmény, one of the now extremely rare Hajduk houses, at 2/a Hunyadi Boulevard, was rehabilitated. Its use and then abandonment in the preceding decades had caused severe damage. The Eastern Eco-Region Non-Profit Association began the renovations using funding from regional and other grants. As a result of the project they intend to operate the house as an “open heritage gateway” starting in 2010.

Hortobágy. Erected between 1827 and 1833 to replace an earlier wooden structure, the Neo-classical style bridge across the River Hortobágy (Hajdú-Bihar County) is Hungary’s longest stone highway bridge, and is known throughout the world as the Nine-Arch Bridge. During its current renovation, the historic preservation principles of retaining and restoring it in its original state were kept in mind, while its lighting was also solved according to EU traffic regulations with lights sunk into the inner side of the parapet wall.

Kalocsa. At Kalocsa in Bács-Kiskun County, the copper sheet roofing of the archbishop’s palace and of the dormitory was replaced again during the renovation of the roofs. Previous to this, the roof structures had been restored in accordance with the originals, conserving the existing wooden materials and introducing replacement materials only when necessary. The attics were also cleaned out, shutting out birds.

Kaposvár. In Kaposvár, the seat of Somogy County, the former Korona Street, now Ady Endre street, was developed at the end of the 19th century due to the booming economic conditions. It opened from the main square in the downtown and was filled with shops. Up until the First World War, an inn operated at the Eclectic style building constructed in 1850 at number 1 of the street, and today it houses shops and apartments. In conjunction with its full scale renovation, the building was also structurally strengthened.

Kiskunfélegyháza. The construction of the Town Hall of Kiskunfélegyháza (Bács-Kiskun County) took place between 1909 and 1911, on the basis of József Vas’s winning design competition entry. The tower that was constructed differed in many significant respects from the original plans though, particularly in its shape and its spire. By 2007 the condition of the tower had deteriorated due to improper drainage. The renovations took place between August of 2008 and March of 2009, during which the defective elements of the tile roofing were replaced and the drainage issues were resolved.

Kislőd. The roof of the late Baroque parish church built in 1780 in the town of Kislőd (Veszprém County) in the Bakony region was renovated in an earlier project. In 2009 the paintings in the apse, the Baroque door and window opening into the vestry and the damaged stained glass window depicting Saint Emeric from 1930 were restored. During the course of this work a ceiling fresco that was almost perfectly preserved came to light and with careful cleaning and minimal retouching its original beauty was recaptured.

Kőszeg. The parish church in Kőszeg (Vas County) was constructed between 1892 and 1894. The Neo-gothic structure's colorful stained glass windows show academic solutions. In the interest of achieving a painterly effect and rich details, the craftsmen reduced the number of divisions separated by lead cames. During the present renovation and restoration of the three apse windows, their glass elements were cleaned, re-lead-ed, reassembled in a reinforced frame and reinstalled. The work will continue into 2010.

Kőszeg. The renovation of the roof of the residence dating back to the Middle Ages at 14 Jurisics Square in the center of Kőszeg was completed in 2008. The renovation of its courtyard and street front façades took place in 2009, following on site structural investigations and a restoration analysis. Efforts were made to indicate the extent of the original building in the painting of the façade, while still retaining its unity. The restoration also extended to the preservation of several pieces of plaster remnants and the restoration of stone window frames.

Kőszeg. In the first half of the 1980s, the National Inspectorate of Historic Monuments renovated the late Renaissance and Baroque style two story residence on the corner of Rajnis and Chernel streets in Kőszeg. The ground floor premises stood unoccupied for a long time. The current owner, who rehabilitated the neighboring small Baroque building as a private residence between 2002 and 2006, began transforming this into a special events hall and has seen the project through. The "Borárium" (Wine Hall) was completed in 2008 and "Pálinkárium" (Fruit Brandy Hall) in 2009, both of which can also accommodate tourist groups.

Miskolc. At Mindszenti Square in Miskolc (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County), the current church on the site of the medieval chapel of the former village of Mindszent was con-secrated in 1744. Its interior decoration was made after 1775, while its towers were not constructed until the last third of the 19th century. During the course of the façade and roof renovations between July of 2008 and April of 2009, the exterior sculptures were restored or partially recreated, bird prevention measures were installed and the various utility lines were concealed within the walls. Due to successful cooperation, one of the city's most evocative historic buildings now welcomes the faithful and tourists with a revitalized exterior.

Nagykökényes. The Neo-classical late Baroque parish church in Nagykökényes (Heves County) has its origins in the Middle Ages, but was altered several times. In addition to providing a unified exterior appearance, the objectives of the renovations in 2008-2009 were to exhibit the valuable architectural details that came to light during the building analysis, as well as to present the various construction periods through architectural and façade design means. During the project, later additions were removed, doors and windows were replaced and the plastering on the façade was renovated.

Nyíregyháza. Construction of the two-towered Greek Catholic church dedicated to Saint Nicholas in the downtown of Nyíregyháza, the seat of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, was completed in 1897. Recently the congregation decided to restore the main altar, transform the not particularly effective pew heating system to an under-floor

heating system, replace the concrete flooring with hard limestone tiles from Tardos and renovate the façade. The simultaneously ongoing projects were performed on the basis of previous research.

Öskü. For a long time experts have known of the archeological site of Bántapuszta next to the village of Öskü in Veszprém County. After carved stones were uncovered during plowing, a confirmation excavation was performed financed from the vis major budget of the National Office of Cultural Heritage and the National Cultural Fund. During the course of the work, the foundations of a stone building with five rooms were excavated. The majority of the abundant finds are ceramics from the 2nd and 3rd centuries, but fragments of glassware and a few coins were also uncovered.

Paks. The former inn located at Paks in Tolna County was built circa 1820 in the Neo-classical style. Later it housed many other functions, but then was slowly abandoned and its condition began to deteriorate. In 2006, following a design competition, the Paks Atomic Power Plant Co. commissioned three architects to transform it into its own private hotel. At the conclusion of the project, which was preceded by a rescue excavation and then structural and restoration survey, the revitalized historic property, the small building beside it and the new hotel wing have become a significant architectural ensemble in the city center.

Paks–Dunakömlőd. In Dunakömlőd, which is under the administration of the city of Paks, there was a fortress by the name of Lussonium during Roman times. The architec-

tural plan for the presentation of the walls followed the principles of historic preservation and was based on the results of archeological research and excavation. The walls, which just show through the surface of the ground, were indicated in such a way that an illusion of the whole has been created. Since the turn of the millennium, the historic rehabilitation of particular sections of the fortress area has occurred in several phases. The work continues, building upon the results of further excavations.

Pécel. The Ráday Palace in Pécel (Pest County) was given its present form during its remodeling in 1864-65. Following this, it changed ownership several times, and served various functions. It has been managed by the Hungarian National Trust since 1998, and since then the renovation work has proceeded continuously. During the current phase the rehabilitation and renovation of the palace's pediments by stone restoration experts has been completed.

Pécs. József Angster constructed the organ in the Cathedral of Pécs (Baranya County) in 1891. This instrument was the one hundredth he built. Since then, the pipes have been replaced and the organ altered several times, and its quality has progressively worsened. The new, technically impeccable, well-constructed and very reliable instrument respects both the original construction and the restored organ case, and is presently the largest mechanical church organ in Hungary.

Sárszentlőrinc. The Petőfi Memorial House in Sárszentlőrinc (Tolna County) was built circa 1800 in the late Baroque style, and was the residence of the town clerk. The fa-

mous Hungarian poet Sándor Petőfi lived here in 1831-32, which is commemorated by a memorial plaque. The building had deteriorated continuously even with constant maintenance, so the municipal government, after successfully acquiring funding through grants, renovated the roof structure, roof tiles, doors and windows and floor coverings, repaired the plastering and installed new lighting fixtures.

Sopron. This panel shows the renovation of the façades of two residences (3 Hátsókapu Street and 21 Új Street), as well as the renovation of the Observatory at 3 Orsolya Square, all in the historic town of Sopron (Győr-Moson-Sopron County). The façade renovation of the first, a two-story building constructed in 1773, was planned and performed on the basis of scholarly historic documentation, as was the case for the second, a two-story Baroque residence. In the case of the observatory tower, built in 1908 for the Saint Ursula School, the primary objective was to halt the leaning that had developed.

Sopron. The Church of the Holy Ghost occupies a special place amongst the medieval churches of Sopron. The first known reference to it is from 1406, and its rehabilitation began on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of this. So far during the project, the medieval roof structure has been renovated, only replacing the portions that could not be repaired, and the roof tiles have been re-laid. Furthermore, the southern (main) façade, the eastern façade and the hexagonal stone steeple have been renovated, conserving and restoring the stone elements.

Sopron. The Baroque house at 18 Új Street in Sopron was constructed in 1748, but has origins dating back to the Middle Ages. In 2008 its new owner began its renovation. The roofing was replaced, the façades and the entryway were repaired and subsequently repainted. The interior atrium courtyard was given a roof above the cornice. The interior spaces were also renewed, the entryway, the interior courtyard and the ground floor rooms received new paving. The wall paintings from the 1770s and 1780s in the rooms on the upper floor were restored. In addition to a residence, exhibition spaces were also created in the building.

Sopron–Balf. In the village of Balf next to Sopron, the city of Sopron had the Spa Chapel built in 1773 in a modest Baroque style on land owned by the medicinal baths. Its greatest treasures are the frescos signed by István Dorfmeister in 1779 that cover the entire interior wall and ceiling surfaces. The exterior renovation of this property, which remained in private hands when the health resort was nationalized, was spurred on in 2007 by the fact that the cross on its roof ridge fell off. Following the settling of ownership issues, the project was begun in 2008 and completed in 2009. The work included electrical rewiring and the installation of an under-floor heating system.

Sorokpolány. The Sorokpolány Palace in Vas County was constructed in 1664. In 1898 the Szapáry family remodeled it in Eclectic style, but later in 1927-28 this rich Eclectic architectural detailing was removed. The building later became a Soviet military hospital and then a school, but in 2002 it returned to private ownership. Its rehabilitation and

the renewal of its gardens occurred between 2003 and 2009. The entire roof structure was renewed, the roofing was replaced, the Eclectic roof structures were put back in their places and the wall paintings and exterior sculptures were restored.

Székesfehérvár. Near a traffic roundabout outside the historic downtown of Székesfehérvár (Fejér County), there is a two-story late Baroque building, inside of which is the well house of a public well that has been important since the Middle Ages. The structure, known as the Királykút (King's Well), as well as an old mechanical pump are both worthy of preservation, which is why the building was rehabilitated and re-plastered.

Szilvásvárad. The estate of Szilvásvárad (Heves County) was the property of the Keglevich, the Erdődy, and then the Pallavicini families, and included the manor house built on the basis of designs by Miklós Ybl and then later remodeled in the Neo-baroque style. Following the Second World War, it became a holiday resort for a trade union and then was a two-star hotel until 2005. The building, which was then taken over by a new owner, was rehabilitated and transformed into a four-star hotel (during which a portion of the earlier adverse alterations were removed), and expanded with a wellness wing.

(Here on the CD you can find materials presenting the partial renovation of two churches in Szombathely, the seat of Vas County, which arrived after the manuscript deadline. The portal and the sculptural ensemble of the Saint Elizabeth parish church built in the 18th century, were cleaned and the jambs were restored. On the Church of Saint Martin, which has been altered several times since the Middle Ages, the entire stone framework of the portal was cleaned.)

Vaja. At Vaja in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, the municipal government renovated the building at 102 Damjanich Street in 2008-2009. The circa 160 year old adobe brick house with three rooms standing near the castle is the last building with a thatch roof in the town, and has functioned as a regional house museum since 1980. Today there are no longer any agricultural structures on this land once owned by middle-class peasants. Following the full interior and exterior renovations it will be refurnished and open its doors to visitors in the spring of 2010.

Vácduka. The core of the Latinovits-Bottlik manor house in Vácduka (Pest County) was built in the 18th century, and then it was remodeled and extended several times in the following centuries. Investigations have discovered that originally all the interior spaces were completely decorated, primarily with patterns containing geometric and floral elements, but the traces of some figural scenes were also uncovered. In the northern corner room, the paintings were restored in their authentic form and the stove alcove was reconstructed on the basis of research, so a unified room interior was recreated.

Zalaegerszeg. Within the framework of the renewal project for the surroundings of the Mary Magdalene parish church, the municipal government of Zalaegerszeg (the seat of Zala County) restored and relocated the Holy Trinity column in 2007, and did so with the Statue of Saint Florian in 2009. The scholars date the origin of the latter work, which was in rather bad condition, to the second half of the 18th century. Its placement following its renovation fits in well with the arrangement of Mindszenty

József and Deák squares. *(This is the last panel of the series on the CD, together with the Saint Wendelin chapel in Bezeréd)*

Zebegény. The Roman Catholic parish church in Zebegény (Pest County) is considered an extraordinary work of Hungarian Art Nouveau. It was built according to designs by Károly Kós, Béla Jánszky and Dénes Györgyi in 1910, with paintings by Aladár Körösfői-Kriesch and his students. In 1914, Károly Majoros made the three large works of stained glass in the apse (Saint Stephen the King, the Virgin Mary holding the baby Jesus and Saint Elizabeth of Hungary) according to designs by Károly Kós. The restoration and rehabilitation of the nearly hundred year old stained glass windows took place in 2009.

Projects from Beyond the Borders

Albis. The town of Albis in the Romanian County of Bihor has its origins in the Age of the Árpáds, and its church joined the Calvinist Church in the 16th century. Within the context of the rehabilitation project between 2007 and 2009, which followed a structural analysis begun in 2005, the apse gallery was demolished, the medieval nave windows as well as the doorway leading to the tower access were opened, a new coffered ceiling and fenestration were created, the façade was rehabilitated and the surroundings were put in order.

Gyulafehérvár. In 1512 the canon János Lázói constructed a Renaissance porch off the northern aisle of the Cathedral of Saint Michael in Alba Iulia (Romania, Alba County), which later became a chapel named after him. The deterioration of its stonework justified its restoration. First the stone carvings that were soiled and in bad condition were cleaned and conserved, with little material added. In conjunction with this project, archeological, art historical and architectural history research work was also conducted, with significant results in these fields.

Comprehensive Panels

This panel comprises the rehabilitation projects for two organs. The organ in the Roman Catholic church of Gyömöre (Győr-Moson-Sopron County) was built by the Viennese master Franz Stommer in 1878 and was converted to electric bellows in 1966. It has one manual, 10 stops and one pedalboard. During the present project, the master organ builder, Péter Takács cleaned it and renovated it. The two-manual, 24-stop organ built by Lajos Mooser in 1871 for the Calvinist church in Sárospatak (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County) was dismantled at the end of the 19th century, and then reconstructed by the famous workshop of József Angster of Pécs. Currently the original version was restored with the aid of many experts.

The Hungarian Museum of Architecture, despite the economic/financial difficulties, was able to augment its collections with several significant acquisitions in 2009. The several thousand photographs taken by the LAKÓTERV photographer Andrea Haider in the 1970s and 1980s document the significant works of architects and interior designers from that era. The museum also received the written documents of the estate of the architect and architectural historian Máté Major, as well as the documents of the architect Gyula Sándy that had been left out of the previous collection. The photographs documenting the work of the window-dresser Gyula Wolf and the interior designer and furniture designer György Frankel/Almár enhanced our collections from the period between the two World Wars.

This panel introduces a few of the results from the work of the National Memorial and Burial Commission. In 2009, the renovation of graves from the National Cemetery in the Fiumei Road and Farkasréti Cemeteries, as well as from the Rákoskeresztúri New Public Cemetery continued, and in addition to this twenty new tombs were constructed and nine were renewed. The memorial at the First World War military graveyard in the Jewish cemetery of Kaposvár was cleaned, and its surroundings were tidied up. A memorial plaque for the gravestone of the historian, writer and journalist Ferenc Fejtő, who died in 2008, was unveiled in August, and on 23rd October one for Géza Losonczy, the Minister of State for the Imre Nagy government in 1956, was also unveiled.

(The three previous panels are in the opposite order on the CD.)

This panel comprises the summary of two EU projects. The first concerns the cooperation between seven partner organizations in five countries between October of 2008 and September of 2011 under the title, The Nomination of the Central European Part of the Roman Danube Limes within the International UNESCO World Heritage Framework "Frontiers of the Roman Empire", while the second presents the program initiated in October of 2009, entitled The Digitalization and Development of Computer Systems for the Public Services of the National Office of Cultural Heritage.

This panel summarizes the changes that occurred in 2009 in the realm of export permits for works of art. It introduces the Integrated System of Export Permits for Works of Art, which makes their electronic supervision possible and links the computer information systems of the National Office of Cultural Heritage and the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard.

(We draw your attention to the fact that the html format file presenting the panels on the CD enclosed in the publication also contains more panels, and their order differs from the printed publication.)

Illustrations from the publication:

- page 8: **Ödön Márffy**: Csinszka. Placed on the register of protected works in 2009.
- page 12: **Béla Dobokay**: The Hatvani Gate of Pest circa 1790, copy from 1933. From the Collections of the Hungarian Museum of Architecture.
- page 13: **The 1590 "Vizsolyi Bible"** an example of a privately owned work that was stolen, then located through the National Office of Cultural Heritage's stolen works database.
- page 44: **Psalterium**, Veneto, 2nd half of the 13th century. Placed on the register of protected works in 2009.
- page 46: **Rohbock**: The Romantic Façade of the Cathedral of Pécs, circa 1845. From the collections of the Hungarian Museum of Architecture.
- page 60: **Géza Nikelszky**: Plate decoration designs. Placed on the register of protected works in 2009.
- page 61: **József Schall**, pavilion design, 1936-37. From the collections of the Hungarian Museum of Architecture.
- page 69: **István Kürti**, work from 1611. Placed on the register of protected works in 2009.
- page 78: **Géza Magyar**: Museum in Salgótarján, 1972-1980. Photograph by Andrea Haider. New acquisition by the Hungarian Museum of Architecture.

- page 88: **József Simó**: The Little Rooster's Diamond Half Kreuzer, ceramic. Placed on the register of protected works in 2009.
- pages 96 and 97: **Architectural** Photograph (1935), and Photograph of a Building Model (1959). New acquisitions by the Hungarian Museum of Architecture.
- pages 106 and 107: **Penther**: Bau-Kunst Encyclopedia, 1744. From the Incunabula Collection of the Hungarian Museum of Architecture .
- page 120: **József Molnár**: Destruction of Pompei, 1876. Placed on the register of protected works in 2009.
- pages 130 and 131: **The plan for** the Nyugati train station by the Office of Gustave Eiffel, during restoration, purchased by the Hungarian Museum of Architecture in 2009.
- page 150: **István Dorffmeister**: The Parting of Saints Peter and Paul. The main altar piece of the historic church in Császár (Komárom-Esztergom County), stolen in June of 2009.
- page 151: **Antimension** (Romanian bishop's altar cloth with a relic of a martyr sewn into it), 1761. Work seized in 2009 and placed in a public collection.
- page 156: **Pair of silver candelabra**, based on designs by Josef Hoffmann (1870-1956). Placed on the register of protected works in 2009.

The following choices are available on the enclosed CD:

1. **The illustrations from the panels** in Hungarian alphabetical order, the illustrations from every panel are in separate folders in the jpg format;
2. **The panels posters arranged** in continuous form, in the pdf format;
3. **The pictures of the panel posters** in Hungarian alphabetic order, able to be projected, in the html format;
4. **New listings** in Microsoft PowerPoint format.

We draw the attention of the reader to the fact that the internal ordering of the materials in the publication and on the CD differs from one another due to editorial reasons. In addition to this, materials may be found on the CD (*for example under number 3 there are several panels entitled introducing revisions*) that arrived after the printing deadline of the manuscript, and so could not be included in the printed publication.

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