



ANDRÁSSY AVENUE

The avenue, named after former Prime Minister of Hungary Gyula Andrássy, is two and a half kilometres long and has three distinct parts. Its downtown section, a 1-kilometre part stretching from Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Avenue all the way to the eight-sided Oktogon square, is lined with tall residential apartment houses and expensive shops in the housefronts.

ART HALL

1146 Dózsa György út 37., District XIV., Budapest

The Art Hall is the largest exhibition space in Hungary. It is one of Heroes' Square's dominant Classicist buildings. It has no permanent collection of its own; the regular temporary exhibitions feature mostly contemporary artists and art groups.



BUDA CASTLE FUNICULAR

Clark Ádám tér, District I., Budapest

The Buda Castle Funicular is a special pendulum-type funicular railway whose lower station is located at Clark Ádám tér, and the upper station is between the Sándor Palace and the Buda Castle. As a part of the view of the Danube embankments, it is a UNESCO World Heritage site.



BUDAPEST HISTORY MUSEUM – CASTLE MUSEUM

1014 Szent György tér 2., District I., Budapest

This museum, situated in the beautiful Buda Castle itself, showcases the main collection of Budapest's archaeological finds, displaying the evolution (and sometimes the destruction) of the various settlements all the way from Roman times up until the 13th century.

CENTRAL MARKET HALL

1093 Várház körút 1., District IX., Budapest

One of the most beautiful buildings in Budapest is the Central Market Hall, situated on the Pest side on Fővám tér. According to its main architect, Samu Petz 'a beautiful building must be both harmonious and useful' – and he came very close to perfection with this piece of work.



ELIZABETH (ERZSÉBET) BRIDGE

The bridge, named after popular Habsburg queen Elizabeth (Sissi) was the only one which could not be reconstructed after World War II, so a new one was built to replace it. Today's bridge structure links the foot of Gellért Hill with the downtown of Pest. The bridge takes the heaviest vehicle traffic out of all the other bridges in Budapest.



GELLÉRT HILL

District XI., Budapest

Gellért Hill is Budapest's most centrally located hill, the favourite of visitors, due to the glorious view of the city from the hilltop. It is a part of the World Heritage since 1987. It is named after Bishop Gellért, who was killed by rebellious Hungarians in 1046 who opposed Christianity. His statue, facing Elizabeth Bridge, was erected in 1904.



HEROES' SQUARE

District XIV, Budapest

Heroes' Square, where Andrassy Avenue meets Dózsa György út, is the biggest and most impressive square of Budapest. In the middle stands the Millennium Monument, with Archangel Gabriel on top, holding the double cross of Christianity and the Holy Hungarian Crown.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL GALLERY

1014 Szent György tér 2., District I., Budapest

The museum is located inside the Royal Buda Castle building, in wings A, B, C and D. Containing over 100,000 items, it is by far the largest public collection featuring the evolution of Hungarian fine arts.



HUNGARIAN STATE OPERA HOUSE

1061 Andrassy út 22., District VI., City Center Budapest

They say that if the crown of Andrassy út is Heroes' Square, then the Opera must be its wedding ring. The Neo-Renaissance building of the State Opera House was designed by Miklós Ybl, built between 1875 and 1884. Its auditorium seats 1289 people.



LÁNCHÍD (CHAIN BRIDGE)

The Széchenyi Chain Bridge is the first permanent bridge over the Danube between Buda and Pest. Built in 1849, it played a major role in the unification of Pest, Buda and Óbuda later in 1873.

MARGARET ISLAND

Located on a 2,5 km-long central Island on the Danube, the historical Margaret Island is a special landmark of Budapest. It was a wise decision from the city fathers of Budapest to ban all motorized traffic on this island (except for a single bus line and police cars), as it is the primary place of recreation in Budapest.



MATTHIAS CHURCH

1014 Szentháromság tér 3., District I., Budapest

The church is officially called The Church of Our Lady, and served as a coronation church from the 16th century. Its vast ecclesiastical collection and treasury are open for visitors. During the centuries, the church underwent several major transformations, the first of which was the addendum of the Mary-gate (Mária-kapu), and in 1470, the 60-metre south side tower, with the King's raven ensign, was erected.



MILLENNIUM MONUMENT

1146 Hősök tere, District XIV, Budapest

The construction of the Millennium Monument began on the 1000th anniversary of the Hungarian Conquest of the Carpathian Basin, in 1896, and it was completed by 1906 – with the exception of the Monument of Heroes, which was built only in 1929. It is the central theme of Heroes' Square.



MILLENNIUM UNDERGROUND RAILWAY (M1)

Vörösmarty tér - Mexikói út, Budapest

The first Metro line of continental Europe is underneath Andrassy Avenue. The National Assembly of Hungary has given its blessings to the plan as early as 1870, but construction started only in 1894 – and the works were finished as early as 1896.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

1146 Dózsa György út 41., District XIV., Budapest

Built in 1906, the museum's core material derives from the Eszterházy's art collection, donated to the state in the 1870-s. Recently having shown the works of Picasso, Van Gogh and Hundertwasser, the huge Neo-Classical building of the Museum of Fine Arts dominates not only Heroes' Square, but Budapest's cultural life.



MUSEUM OF HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE

1146 Városliget, Vajdahunyadvár, District XIV., Budapest

The Museum of Agriculture is in the Vajdahunyad castle complex, which is located in Budapest's City Park behind Heroes' Square. Its permanent exhibitions show the history of Hungarian agriculture from the beginning of time until 1945, the culture of keeping livestock, the domestic plants in Hungary, forestry in Hungary, hunting methods, winemaking and fishery.



ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA

1051 Szent István tér 1., District V., City center, Budapest

The St. Stephen's Basilica is Budapest's largest church; it can hold 8,500 worshippers simultaneously, and its official ecclesiastical name is Lipót City Parish Church. Its main façade overlooks Szent István tér and the Danube via Zrínyi utca. The construction started in 1851, but for various reasons, such as the death of the original architect and the collapse of the dome, it was fully completed only in 1905.



SZENTHÁROMSÁG TÉR (TRINITY SQUARE)

1014 Szentháromság tér, District I., Budapest

At the end of Tárnok utca is Trinity Square, with many historical buildings and monuments. Here stands the Old Town Hall of Buda, which lost its original function when Buda, Pest and Óbuda were united in 1873.

SZÉCHÉNYI NATIONAL LIBRARY

1014 Budavári Palota F épület, District I., Budapest

In the rear wing of the Royal Palace, facing the Buda side is the Széchenyi National Library of Hungary, the biggest and most comprehensive collection including some surviving manuscript books from the time of King Matthias Corvinus, the legendary Hungarian Renaissance king (the parchment manuscript books are called "Corvina", as the ensign of the king was the raven, which is "corvus" in Latin). Many of these were digitalized to prevent deterioration and to facilitate historical research.





THE CASTLE HILL (FROM THE VIENNA GATE TO THE FUNICULAR)

District I, Budapest

The Castle Hill was first populated by the Hungarians after the Mongol attack of 1241-1242, which devastated most of Hungary. Protective walls were erected around the hill. By the 14th century, it had just over 8,000 inhabitants.



THE FISHERMEN'S BASTION

District I, Budapest

The Fishermen's Bastion was built simultaneously with the last major renovation of the Matthias Church, between 1890 and 1905. The Bastion has seven turrets, each symbolizing a Hungarian tribal leader. Its foundation is a part of the former medieval fortified defensive wall.



THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT

1055 Kossuth tér 1., District V, City center, Budapest

The Hungarian Parliament is the seat of the National Assembly, one of the most beautiful and ancient legislative buildings of Europe and the third largest Parliament building in the world. The National Assembly has decided on its construction in the year 1880, nearly a decade and a half after the compromise with the Habsburg rulers. The winning plan was submitted by Imre Steindl, a professor of the Technical University in Budapest, and construction started in 1885.



THE VAJDAHUNYAD CASTLE

1146 Városliget, Vajdahunyadvár, District XIV., Budapest

Standing in Budapest's City Park behind Heroes' Square and the ice-skating rink, the Vajdahunyad Castle (official name: Historical Building Complex) was built to facilitate the 1896 Millennium Expo's exhibitions, and also to show Hungary's dominant architectural styles to visitors. Its best known part was modelled after the largest knight's castle in historical Hungary, the Hunyad-castle in Transylvania, but all parts of the castle are copies of other buildings in Hungary.



VÁCI UTCA

Váci utca, District V., City center, Budapest

Váci utca became a fashionable shopping street at the end of the 18th century. In the Middle Ages, the length of this street (1300 metres, just under a mile) equalled the length of the city of Pest. The two separate parts of Váci utca, to the north and the south of Elizabeth Bridge, are totally different. The northern part is overcrowded with tourists and shop windows in every building, while the southern part, which is also pedestrianised, has a quieter and more historical atmosphere.