

Buda Castle Quarter

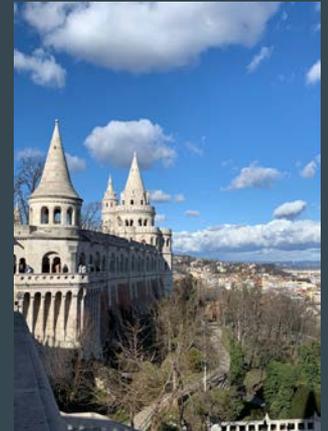
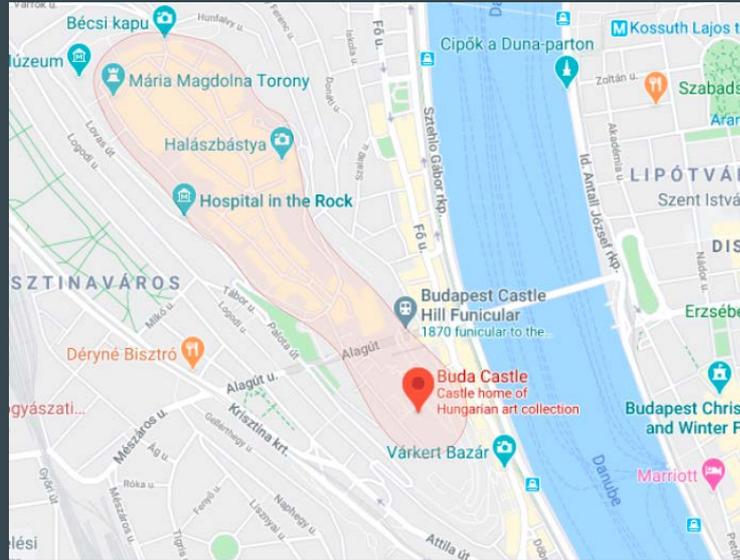


History

The Castle Quarter

Várnegyed (Castle Quarter)

- Located within the defensive walls of the Buda Castle Complex
- Located on the Várhegy (Castle Mount) which rises 50-60m above the Danube
- The northern part contains the Var (Old Town)
- The south contains the Royal Palace (Buda castle)
- The oldest part of Budapest and houses many historic monuments and colourful houses
- UNESCO heritage site (1987)



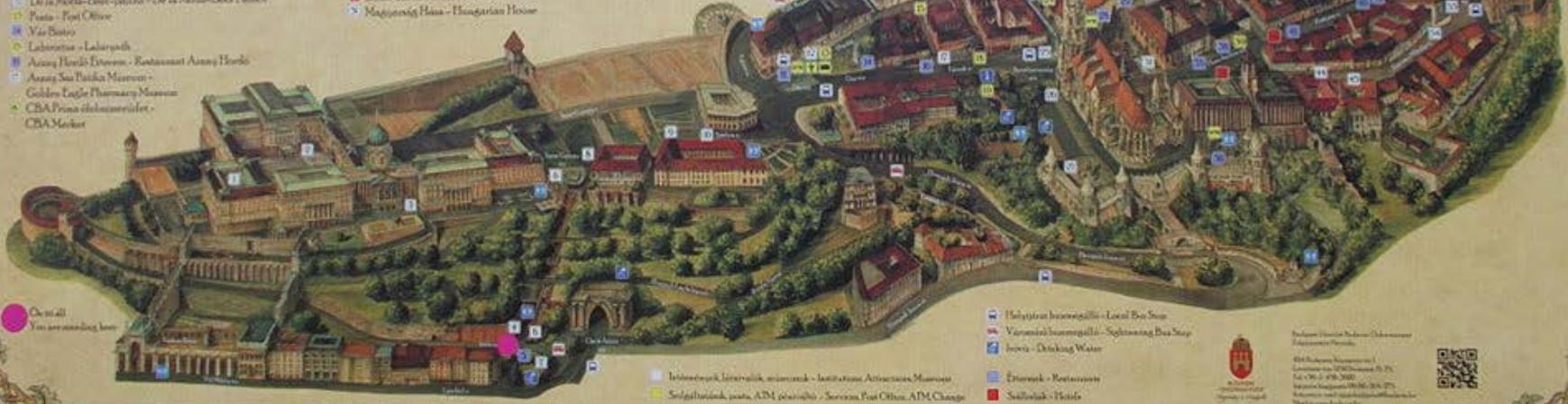
A BUDAI VÁRNEGYED

- 1 Budai Várkert Múzeum - Budapest History Museum
- 2 Országos Széchényi Könyvtár - National Széchényi Library
- 3 Magyar Nemzeti Galéria - Hungarian National Gallery
- 4 Országzám - Country's Coat of Arms
- 5 Clank Café
- 6 Bálvány Szék - Buda Castle Inn/Szék
- 7 00 Kilométeres - Zero Kilometer Stone
- 8 Sándor Palota - Sándor Palace
- 9 Nemzeti Tivornyak - National Dances Theatre
- 10 Károlyi Kápolna - Carolus Monastery
- 11 Korona Kávéház - Korona Café
- 12 De la Meris-Désir-palota - De la Meris-Desir Palace
- 13 Posta - Post Office
- 14 Via Duro
- 15 Labirintus - Labyrinth
- 16 Arany Herold Étterem - Restaurant Arany Herold
- 17 Arany Sas Patika Múzeum - Golden Eagle Pharmacy Museum
- 18 CBA Prima-felújítások - CBA Market

- 19 Tavaszfürdő, pihenőhely - Springs
- 20 Székelykőház Múzeum - Hospital of the rock Museum
- 21 Mini Café and Restaurant
- 22 Halászlé Étterem - Restaurant Halászlé
- 23 Borsosvár Cukrászdák - Borsosvár Confectionery
- 24 Herold Márkázó - Herold Porcelain Shop
- 25 Óvárosi Udvar - Old Town Hall
- 26 Mátyás templom, Egyházi szent Múzeum - Matthias Church
- 27 Halászlé Étterem, Szent Mihály kápolna - Fisherman's Bastion, Saint Michael Chapel
- 28 Alakbánya Étterem - Restaurant Alakbánya
- 29 Fekete Hévíz Étterem - Restaurant Fekete Hévíz
- 30 Buda Castle Fashion Hotel
- 31 Magyarországi Ház - Hungarian House

- 32 Ikon Art Galéria - Ikon Art Gallery
- 33 Telenkő Múzeum - Telenkő Museum
- 34 Vöröbányai Étterem - Restaurant Vöröbánya
- 35 Vár a Szék Étterem - Restaurant
- 36 Halászlé Étterem - Restaurant Halászlé
- 37 Hélios Budapest, ICON Étterem - Hélios Budapest, ICON Restaurant
- 38 Fortuna Étterem - Fortuna Restaurant
- 39 Litva Kégyembeli - Litva Bookstore
- 40 St. George Hotel in Étterem - St. George Hotel and Restaurant
- 41 Post-Buda Vendéglő - Post-Buda Bistro
- 42 Kisköly Galéria - Kisköly Gallery
- 43 Mária Magdolna torony - Maria Magdolna Tower
- 44 Kálter Galéria - Kálter Gallery Fine Art/Amorino Tot Atelier
- 45 Zeneakadémia Intézet - Institute for Musicology
- 46 Café Pierrot Restaurant
- 47 21 a Magyar Vendéglő
- 48 21 the Hungarian Kitchen

- 49 Hadtörténelmi Múzeum - Military History Museum
- 50 Várkonyi - Town Hall (at District of Budapest)
- 51 Balfőző Grill & Bar
- 52 Balfőző Hotel
- 53 Országos Levéltár - National Archives of Hungary
- 54 Budaörsi Evangélikus templom - Buda Castle Lutheran Church
- 55 Képzőművészeti Iskola - National Jewish Chapel



On this map
You are standing here

- 1 Információk, látványosságok - Information, Attractions, Museum
- 2 Székhelyek, iroda, ÁHM, pénzügy - Services, Post Office, ATM, Change

- 3 Helyi busz megálló - Local Bus Stop
- 4 Városi busz megálló - Nightingale Bus Stop
- 5 Ivóvíz - Drinking Water

- 6 Étterem - Restaurant
- 7 Szállás - Hotel



Budapesti Várkertbirtok Oktatás- és Turisztikai Igazgatósága
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Buda Castle (Budavari Palota)

- The first fortress of Budapest, built during the 13th century
- It has been built and destroyed multiple times
- Now contains: National Széchényi Library, Budapest history Museum, Hungarian national gallery
- **1400's**
 - King Matthias Corvinus married Beatrice of Naples
 - Italian humanists arrived in the city → Palace was rebuilt in renaissance style
 - only fragments of this design remain: red marble balustrades, decorative glazed tiles
- **Ottoman Empire**
 - it was left to decay by the Ottomans - was mostly used as a storage facility for ammunitions
- **1686 - the Great Siege**
 - Buda was captured by the Christian forces - the palace collapsed due to heavy bombardment amplified by the ammunition which remained on the site
 - During the Habsburg rule, Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor ordered most of the remains of the building to be destroyed (1715)
 - Between 1715 and 1860 the palace was destroyed and rebuilt various times
- **Franz Joseph (King of Hungary 1867)**
 - The building was reconstructed in a neoclassical baroque style
 - served as a place for ceremonies during the reign of King Franz Joseph
- **WW2**
 - Buda Castle was the last major stronghold of Budapest held by Axis Forces during the siege of Budapest (29 Dec 1944 - 13 February 1945)
 - Thus Soviet blockade/shelling on 11 February 1945 left the palace in ruins
 - Palace rebuilt by 1966, with some modernisation and some re-construction of remaining elements. (Communist era)



Matthias Church (Mátyás-templom)

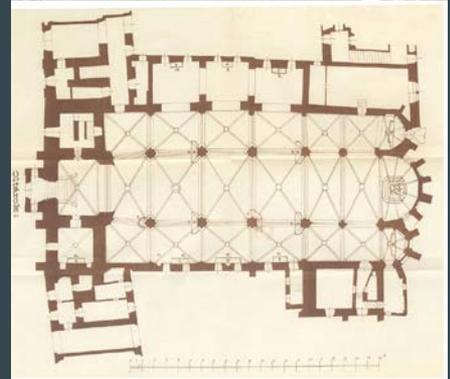
- Roman Catholic church
- Located in the square of the Holy Trinity
- Originally built in Romanesque style in 1015

- Destroyed a first time by the Mongols in 1241
- Reconstructed in the late Gothic style in the second half of the 14th century
- In 1370, construction of the Maria Gate and redesign in mature Gothic architecture
- In 1384, the southern tower collapsed and lead to important renovations

- In the 15th century, King Matthias Corvinus rebuilt the southwest bell tower

- In 1526, some parts of the church were destroyed during the Turkish invasion
- Turks rebuilt the church and converted it into a mosque
- After the retaken of Buda in 1686, the church was restored in Baroque style

- During the 19th century, the church was reconstructed again and restore to its original 13th century plan by the architect Frigyes Schulek
- Between 1933 and 1944, the church was restored again by the son of F. Schulek , János Schulek
- The church was severely damaged during the WWII
- Restoration took place one more time in 1954 and lasted 20 years
- Finally the church was fully refurbished again between 2004 and 2013



Fisherman's Bastion (Halászbastya)

- Was built between 1895 and 1902 as part of the series of developments to celebrate the 1000th anniversary of Hungary.
- The seven towers represents the seven Hungarian chieftains.
- The statue of St. Stephen was built in 1906.
- The architect was Frigyes Schulek and he also redesigned the Matthias Church
- It has a Neo-Romanesque style based on the early medieval style that was used in the city in the year 1000.
- The "T" shape was for embrace the church and enhance its beauty.
- The stairs was designed like that to make an spectacular entrance to the Buda Castle Quarter.
- Was built as a viewing terrace due to the Castle hill was no longer considered as a military place since 1874.
- There were thick walls in this place before the construction of the Bastion.
- **WW2**
 - Was very damage during the war.
 - The reconstruction was in charge of the son of Frigyes Schulek a few years later.
 - Thanks to the Castle District Municipality the Fisherman's Bastion is fully restored now.
- **The name**
 - There are many theories:
 - The walls were protected by the fishermen who lived below the walls in Fishtown.
 - Only for commemorating the people of Fishtown.
 - The fish market that was near to the Matthias Church gave the name.

