

# Must See

- 22. Hungarian State Opera House (Andrássy avenue)** Its neo-Classical and neo-Renaissance design is the work of the greatest Hungarian architect, Miklós Ybl. The grandiose lobby, elegant staircase and horseshoe-shaped auditorium are important tourist sights in themselves. Opened in 1884. Guided tours start at 3 pm and 4 pm.
- Heroes' Square** Anyone coming up Andrássy Avenue sees from afar the 36-m-high column in the centre of the Millennium Memorial, topped by a statue of the Archangel Gabriel holding the Hungarian Holy Crown and apostolic double cross. Between the pillars of the colonnade are figures from Hungarian history, while the butt piers are embellished with emblematic sculptural ensembles (work, welfare, knowledge, honour and peace). The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is located in front of the monument.
- Museum of Fine Arts** (grandiose neo-Classical building on the left side of the square) The museum collection numbers around 100,000 art works spanning the period from Antiquity to the present day. The Spanish collection includes no fewer than seven El Greco works, and among 19-20th century masterworks French painting is most comprehensively represented. Regular interim temporary exhibitions are also arranged.
- Széchenyi Baths** (Alátkerti boulevard 9-11.) With 15 different pools, it is not only one of the largest bathing complexes in Europe but it enjoys a reputation as the spa with the greatest atmosphere in the capital. Chess players immersed to the neck in steaming thermal water are as much a feature of the Széchenyi as the open-air pools embraced by the wings of this beautiful old building, the classical Roman pool halls and the cavernous saunas.
- Statue of St. Gellért** Bishop Gellért died a martyr in the 11th century. According to legend this is the spot from where pagans pushed the missionary bishop, sealed in a barrel, down into the Danube.
- Liberty Statue** The 14-m-high female figure holding aloft the palm of victory, the work of outstanding architect Zsigmond Kisfaludy Stróbl, was raised in 1947 in memory of the country's liberation and was not removed even after the change of regime since it had become an integral part of the cityscape. There are two other sculptures: one is an allegory of progress, the other the fight against evil.
- Central Market Hall (Vámház boulevard 1-3.)** The largest and most attractive market in the city was built in 1890, designed by Samu Pecz. Following its complete restoration in 1994 it has become one of the most popular and visited shopping sites among locals and tourists.
- St. Stephen's Basilica** The largest Roman Catholic church in Budapest, its 96-metre-high dome affords a view over the entire city. Planned by József Hild, building started in 1851, and finally concluded in 1905. The neo-Classical building holds the greatest reliquary of the Hungarian people, the mummified arm, the Holy Right, of King St. Stephen, after whom the basilica is named. An elevator takes visitors up to an observation platform in the left.
- Parliament (Kossuth square 1-3.)** The largest building in the country, the permanent site of the national assembly, sits on the Danube embankment. The neo-Gothic building is the work of architect Imre Steindl, and was constructed between 1884-1904. It has 691 rooms, it is 268 m long and its cupola rises 96 m into the air. Parliament's most important work of art is the painting "The Conquest" by Mihály Munkácsy. The coronation regalia are guarded here: St. Stephen's Crown, the sceptre, orb and Renaissance sword. Guided tours are available; buy tickets in advance!
- Hungarian Academy of Sciences** Its perfect neo-Renaissance design came from the studio of Berlin architect Stüler, and it was built between 1862-64. The Ceremonial Hall decorated with works by Károly Lotz is also used for staging concerts. There are lecture and session rooms, and a valuable scientific library.
- Chain Bridge** The capital's first bridge, a historical monument and emblematic sight. Count István Széchenyi commissioned William Tierney Clark to design the bridge and engineer Adam Clark to build it. Construction lasted from 1839-1849. After the Second World War it was rebuilt in 1949, on its 100th anniversary. Without doubt the most famous pairs of lions in Budapest are the four magnificent beasts guarding the Chain Bridge at both ends.
- Sándor Palace** Sándor Palace (built 1806) is the official residence of the President of Hungary and the seat of the Office of the President of the Republic. Check out the guard change every hour!
- Matthias Church** Budapest's most attractive and most famous Catholic church, which due to its unique setting largely defines the view of the Castle district. Today's neo-Gothic form was given by Frigyes Schulek in 1896. Frescoes and stained glass windows in the church were created by some of the finest artists of the day (Károly Lotz, Mihály Zichy, Bertalan Székely).
- Royal Palace** The palace has witnessed wars and occupation from the 13th to the 20th century. The Turks occupied it, as did the Habsburgs; it was destroyed three times and then rebuilt, each time in the architectural style of the age. Today's neo-Classical style was taken on after the Second World War. The building hosts several institutions: the Hungarian National Gallery, Budapest History Museum and the National Széchenyi Library.
- Dohány Street Synagogue** This glorious building in Byzantine-Moorish style is Europe's largest synagogue and the second largest in the world. It was built by Viennese architect Ludwig Förster in the middle of the 19th century; faced in white and red brick, it has a wealth of ceramic decorative elements and two onion-dome towers. The complex of the Synagogue includes the Jewish Museum, Heroes' Temple, Jewish Cemetery and Raoul Wallenberg Memorial Park. The museum displays a huge collection of Jewish-related items from the Roman period to the 20th century.

## Panorama walk

Time- 2,5 hour Distance- 4,3 km Hardness 5/3

This walk is specially designed for the eyes, taking you towards the spectacular bank of the Danube via Margaret Bridge to take some really nice pictures about Budapest day and night.

- Museum of Ethnography
- Falk Miksa street of galleries
- Margaret Bridge lookout point and entrance to Margaret Island
- Church of St. Anne
- Sziágyi Dezső square

## City of medical baths

from Roman times (2nd century) through Turkish occupation (16-17 century) till nowadays.

1. Gellért	B 4
2. Rudas	B 4
3. Rác	B 3
4. Széchenyi	D 1
5. Király	B 1
6. Lukács	B 1

## Traditional Hungarian Cafés- TOP 10

1. Centrál Café	C 3
2. Gerbaud	B 3
3. Művészet	C 2
4. New York Café	D 3
5. Inner City August	C 3
6. Európa Café	B 1
7. Gerliczy Café	C 3
8. Miró Café	A 2
9. Ruzsowum	A 2
10. Múzeum Café	C 4
+1 Fröhlich kosher pastry	C 3

## Citadella on Gellért Hill walk

Time- 2-3 hour Distance- 5,5 km Hardness 5/5

The Citadel (formerly a fortress, today a museum) sits atop Gellért Hill and offers an unique panorama of Unesco World Heritage including the Buda Castle and both sides of the Danube. The sights on the hill recall individual periods in history: the statue of Bishop St. Gellért that of pagan times, the Citadel that of Habsburg oppression after the 1848-49 War of Independence, and the Liberty Monument from the period after the Second World War.

- Szarvas square
- Döbrentei square
- Elisabeth bridge
- Statue of St. Gellért
- Citadel
- Liberty Statue
- Gellért Hill Cave Church
- Liberty Bridge
- Bánya Budapest
- Central Market Hall

## Andrássy Avenue walk

Time- 2,5 hour Distance- 4,3 km Hardness 5/3

The avenue was named after the former prime minister who had done much to make Budapest a true metropolis. The cream of Eclectic architecture is to be seen here, including the outstanding Opera House and many beautiful residential blocks, statues and fountains. The avenue terminates in Heroes' Square and the Millennium Monument erected to mark the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the city.

- Heroes' Square Grand Circus
- Millennium Monument
- House of Terror Museum
- Liszt Ferenc Memorial Museum
- Kodály Körönd
- The Zelnik István Southeast Asian Goldmuseum
- Kogart the home of contemporary art
- Heroes' Square Grand Circus
- Millennium Monument
- Art Gallery
- City Park Lake
- Vajdahunyad castle
- Budapest ZOO
- Széchenyi Baths
- Millennium Underground

## Ruinbars

It's worth dropping in here! The coolest night experience ever! A run-down building, retro furnishing, colorful design, many local faces, live music or DJs, and a cold fröccs (wine and soda in Hungarian way)! Each has its own style and public, but whichever you choose, the atmosphere is exceptional!

- |                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| 1. Szimpla Kert   | C 3 |
| 2. Köleves        | C 3 |
| 3. Milka Tivadar  | C 3 |
| 4. Ellátó         | C 3 |
| 5. Bobek          | C 3 |
| 6. Corvintető     | C 3 |
| 7. Szóda          | C 3 |
| 8. Ellátó Bér     | C 3 |
| 9. Filter Club    | D 2 |
| 10. Fogasház      | C 3 |
| 11. Gozdu Terasz  | C 3 |
| 12. Spiler        | C 3 |
| 13. Instart       | C 2 |
| 14. Jelen         | C 3 |
| 15. Könyvtár      | C 3 |
| 16. Kuplung       | C 3 |
| 17. Lámpás        | C 3 |
| 18. Grandio Bar   | C 3 |
| 19. Lokál         | C 3 |
| 20. Ökert         | B 2 |
| 21. Süni G'ARTN   | C 3 |
| 22. Anker klub    | C 3 |
| 23. Bazaar Klub   | C 3 |
| 24. Dobox         | C 3 |
| 25. Klüzam        | C 3 |
| 26. Castro bistro | C 3 |
| 27. Caendes       | C 3 |

## Inner City Walk

Time- 2,5 hour Distance- 5 km Hardness 5/4

This walk takes you through the diverse world of downtown Budapest, with the iconic World Heritage site of the Danube embankment, magnificent bridges, busy markets, atmospheric side streets, the main shopping zone and other fascinating features. Check out the vibrant city centre!

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Szent István Square     | 8. Hungarian National Museum |
| 2. Szabadság Square        | 9. Károlyi Garden            |
| 3. Nagy Imre Statue        | 10. Egyetem Square           |
| 4. Parliament              | 11. Church of St. Michael    |
| 5. Trem No. 2              | 12. Március 15. Square       |
| 6. Shoes                   | 13. Váci street              |
| 7. Széchenyi István Square | 14. Gerbaud Café             |