

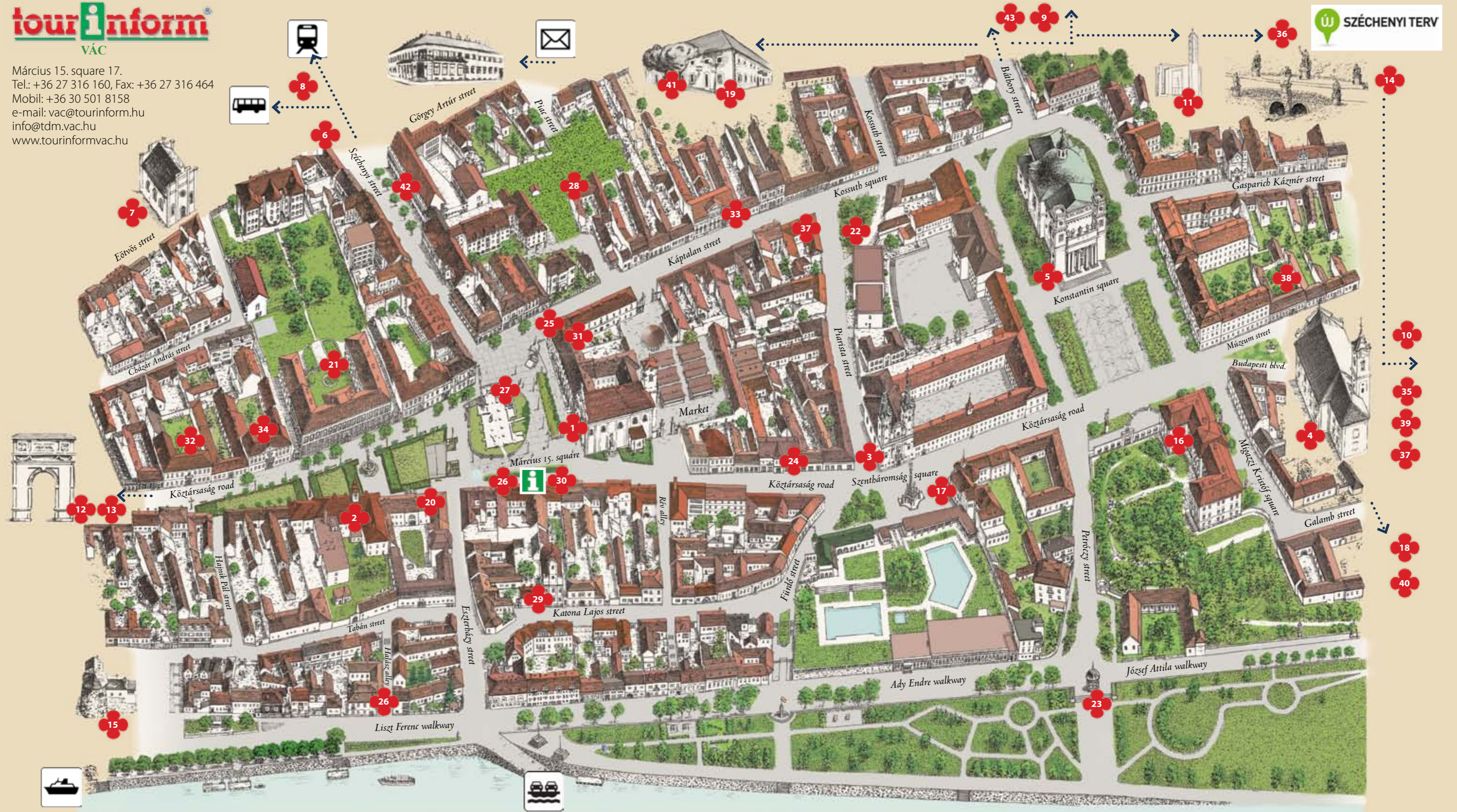
- Churches**
1. Dominican Church
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 4. Franciscan Church and Friary
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 16. Bishop's Palace
 17. Holy trinity Statue
 18. Castle wall, Statue of King Géza I.
 19. Red house
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 21. András Chazar Education Institute for Deaf-Mutes
 22. Statue of Vác Hermit
 23. Music Pavilion

- Galleries, Cultural Institutes**
24. Arcus Gallery / Köztársaság road 7., T.: +36 27 300 764
 25. Sajdik Ferenc Caricature Collection / Március 15. square 20., T.: +36 30 258 0269
 26. Fötér Gallery / Március 15. square 15., T.: +36 27 305 748,
 27. Saint Matthew Crypt / Március 15. square, T.: +36 27 513 482
 28. Tower Gallery / Piac street 1., T.: +36 27 502 510
 29. Greek Church Gallery / Március 15. square 19., T.: +36 27 500 750
 30. Memento Mori Collection / Március 15. square 19., T.: +36 27 500 750
 31. Curia / Március 15. square 20., T.: +36 30 9321 709
 32. Pannonia House - Art collections of Vác / Köztársaság road 19., T.: +36 27 513 482

- Galleries, Cultural Institutes**
33. Modern Art Collection / Káptalan street 16., T.: +36 30 258 0269
 34. Clerical Art Collection / Március 15. square 4., T.: +36 27 319 494
 35. Library / Budapesti Boulevard 37., T.: +36 27/311-335
 36. Cultural Center / Dr. Csányi L. Boulevard 63., T.: +36 27/316 411
 37. Credo House- Diocesan Educational Center, T.: +36 20/974 2458
 38. Vác Archives / Múzeum street 4., T.: +36 27/305 444
 39. Althann House / Budapesti Boulevard 5-7., T.: +36 27/814 200
 40. Göncöl House (Geological Collection) / Ilona street 3., T.: +36 20 772 7970
 41. Artlavina Art Studio / Dr. Csányi L. Blvd. 52., T.: +36 70/453 3370
 42. Medieval cellar / Széchenyi street 3-5., T.: +36 27/500 750
 43. Dunakanyar Theatre / Dr Csányi L. Blvd. 58., T.: +36 30 975 5448

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1 DOMINICAN CHURCH

One of the nicest buildings of the square is the White Friars' Church, which had been built in the XVIII. century in baroque-rococo style. There are different, wonderful decorations in the front of the church, ion-offsets, spiral ornaments, vases and statues. Despite of the simple outlook the inside is very rich decorated. The colors are bright, the statues are white, and the altar-pieces are genial. The sensation of the year 1995 was the finds in a secret crypt of the church. 200 years along was the entrance of the crypt walled up. During the renovation of the church the entrance had been demolished and several mummies had been found here. A special climate of the crypt ensured the very good conditions of 262 coffins and the bodies as well. There is an exhibition Memento Mori in the cellar of the house at Március 15. tér 19. The mummies can be seen there with the rich decorated palls, and the painted coffins. These finds are unique in Central Europe. In front of the church there is the statue of St. Joseph with the little Jesus.



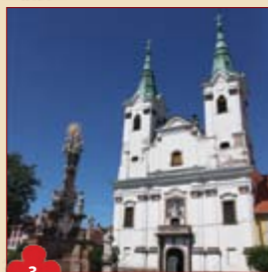
2 HOSPITAL & GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL

There is a small chapel inside the building. Originally it was a seminary and later became a hospital.



3 PIARIST CHURCH

The building complex of the Piarist Church and monastery are historic buildings. The foundation stones of the church were laid down in 1725, and it was finished in 1745. The peculiarity of the church is its Venetian mirror altar.



4 FRANCISCAN CHURCH AND FRIARY

The oldest church of Vác belonged to the Franciscans. The main ornament of the church is the richly decorated early Rococo two-storeyed wooden altar.



5 CATHEDRAL

This bishopric church has been the fourth one since the foundation of the bishopcy. Bishop Eszterházy gave commission to Pilgram, the Austrian architect to plan the cathedral. However, after the foundations were laid down, the cathedral itself was built in French, neo-Classic, late-Baroque style as it was dreamt by Canevale during the bishopcy of Migazzi. The statues of the frontage are the works of Joseph Bechert, the master from Vác. The fresco on the cupola represents the triumph of the Holy Trinity. Both of them are the works of Maulbertsch. There is a crypt under the church with the same length as the church has. It is divided into three sections and serves as the burial place of bishops, canons and laymen.



6 LUTHERAN CHURCH

It was built in the middle of the XIX century, in 1865. Its unique steeple was made from grey cast iron.



7 SYNAGOGUE

This special building of the town had been built by the Italian architect Abbis Cacciari in 1864, in romantic style. The Synagogue reconstructed in 2005.



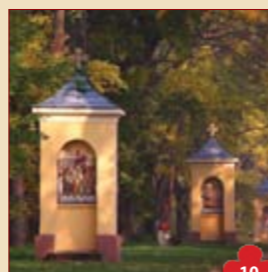
8 CALVARY

The fortress-like building of the Calvary can be found in the garden suburb of Vác. This place of pilgrimage was built between 1726 and 1738 and consisted a hermitage, a gathering chapel and the calvary.



Sights of Vác

The publication was supported by the government of Vác.



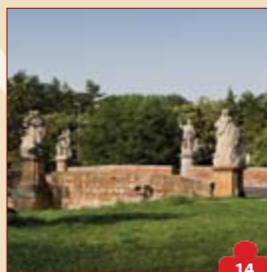
10 SEVEN CHAPELS

The building complex of the Seven Chapels has been a place of pilgrimage since 1815, where thousands gather to worship the Virgin Mary every year. The chapel was built by Bishop Mihály Althann, while the seven chapels depicting the seven pains the Virgin Mary, which also gives the church its name, were only completed in the 20th century. The main attraction is a picture of piety situated on the main altar. It is an exact replica of the statue of piety in Máriavölgy. The spring behind the church is said to possess healing powers.



12 TRIUMPHAL ARCH

The Triumphal Arch is a unique historic building among the Hungarian relics. The late-Baroque, neo-Classic arch was built by Bishop Migazzi on the basis of Canevale's plan. Canevale had studied in France and became the architect of the Viennese court. It was constructed for the reception of Maria Theresa at the boundary of "Bishop-Vác".



14 STONE BRIDGE OVER GOMBÁS STREAM

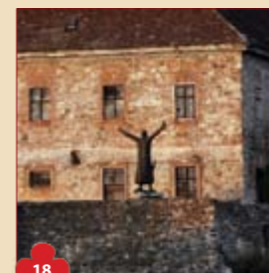
The bridge over Gombás-patak is a nationally unique historic edifice. Besides, it is the only Baroque bridge in Hungary today. It was commissioned by Bishop Mihály Althann and the statues are the works of József Bechert. It was completed between 1753 and 1757.

15 POINTED TOWER

The Pointed Tower is the north-most corner turret of the town wall from the Middle Age. It is part of a residential building, with cylinder-shape and cone-shaped roof.

16 BISHOP'S PALACE

The Bishop's Palace is a historic building, built between 1768 and 1775. The garden of the palace is a preserved botanical garden of national importance. The side-wing on the side of the garden overlooks Konstantin Square, while its main entrance opens from Migazzi Square.



18 CASTLE WALL, STATUE OF KING GÉZA I.

Géza király (King Géza) Square occupies the territory of the fortress of the Middle Ages, which is protected as a historic surrounding. The first bishop's palace stood here and was finished by Géza I, true to his promise after defeating Salamon.

The excavation of the fortress and the town wall are still in progress. The remains of the barbican can be seen in the courtyard of the school, while the reconstructed parapade stands behind the church, at the side nearest to the Danube. Since 2000 the Statue of King Géza I. has been on the top parapet: according to the Illustrated Chronicle he was buried in the cathedral here in 1077.



19 THE RED HOUSE

The Red House was built in 1733 in Baroque style and it is recognised as a listed building. Through more than two centuries it was the rural building of the bishopcy. Its striking colour was the result of the bricklayers from Naples working here.



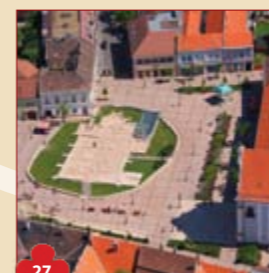
20 CITY HALL

Beside the hospital there is the City Hall. This is the nicest building of the worldly baroque architecture in Vác. Above the front door there is a nice wrought iron balcony. On the frontage there is the coat of arms of the town. Above the frontage there are three statues. In the middle there is the antic Greek goddess of the justice, Justitia. On the right and on the left there are two lying women, holding arm of the nation and the Migazzi's family crest.



21 ANDRÁS CHAZAR EDUCATION INSTITUTE FOR DEAF-MUTES

The first school for deaf-mute people in Hungary was established by András Chazar in 1802. He was the clerk of the county Gömör. His statue is in the park of the school. The building had a lot of functions during the centuries - it was a bishop palace, a Teresianum, later became a cloister and girls' school. Behind the restaurant on the square there is the Konstantin Garden, where the Christmas tree of the town stands at Christmastime.



27 SAINT MATTHEW CRYPT

There is an exhibition about the crypt and the excavation in the crypt under the big glass roof. The ruins of a stone church built in roman style and the ruins of the church's cemetery are there to see.



31 CURIA

Regarding the keystone of the front door this medieval building might have been the personal property of the chapter or it was his residence. Referring a written document the house had been rebuilt in baroque style and from 1770 operated as a hotel. The front of the house is eclectic. The cellar is 140 m2 and since September 2006 there is a Wine Museum. There is also a Sajdik Ferenc Caricature Exhibition in the house.



34 FORMER PALACE OF THE GREAT PROVOST-CLERICAL ART COLLECTION

The medieval house had been rebuilt in baroque style in the second half of the XVIII century. On the front side there are a lot of classical ornaments, like ion-offsets, and the triangular frontage. There is a clerical-art collection in the building.

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