

RECOMMENDED ROUTE

The BHM Aguincum Museum and Archaeological Park can be accessed via the Esplanade 1. Here, along the Roman main road (present-day Szentendrei Road), colourful stepping stones evoke the feel of ancient street crossings. The benches are decorated with stylised motifs from frescoes and mosaics found in Aquincum. The pavement markings indicate the location of the former town gate. The portraits of the emperors most important for the development of Pannonia are also displayed here. The monumental bronze gate presents the plan of the Aquincum Civil Town, and directly below it, an excavated road section can be seen through the grating. On the pavement of the path alongside the exhibited stone carvings, leading towards the ticket office, a funerary poem from a sarcophagus excavated in Aquincum can be read.

At the permanent exhibition In the shadow of the Roman eagle - Military life along the Aquincum limes 2, you can get to know the army defending the limes in Aquincum through the special artefacts, military equipment and weapons on display. As you find yourself in the middle of the main street of a bustling legionary fortress, you can look inside an army barrack block, a bathhouse, and even a fresco-decorated shrine, while the sounds of ancient instruments fill the exhibition with life. If you follow the flight of Salvius, the little eagle, along ten stages, from the egg to the grave, you can learn about the daily life and the careers of the soldiers stationed at Aguincum.

In the museum building 2, on the ground floor, on the right, you will find the Visible Storage, where you can see the **Hercules mosaic**. The nearly 60 000 colourful mosaic pieces form a stirring image. On it we can see the hero Hercules on his honeymoon, which has just taken an ominous turn, as he aims his bow at the centaur attacking his wife.

Upstairs, you pass through the Organ room to the Governor's palace room, where you can see the luxurious objects of the ancient elite. Among the fascinating artefacts in the jewellery display case is a **gilded silver fibula** or brooch, depicting the final moments of a duel between two gladiators.

On the bricks and tiles at the Tegularium of you can see the various stamps and marks of the makers. The work of the maker of curved roof tile no. 116 with the paw prints must have been made difficult by the dog that left its mark behind when it walked over the raw clay.

When walking between points 10 and 11, it is worth looking at the stones on the corners of the small streets to the right. On one of the corners, the stone slabs covering the sewer contain a deep rut: this is the mark left by the wheels of carts passing by day after day on their way towards the entrance of the Macellum, the meat market.

Between points 11 and 13, you can find the 100-year-old magnolia tree of the Archae-ological Park, in what was once the shrine of Fortuna Augusta. The name of the goddess Fortuna can still be read on one of the altars at the shrine. In antiquity, those who entered could turn to her, the goddess of fortune, for help.

The Large public bathhouse 13 consists of rooms that open from one another. In the fourth room—counting from the changing room, marked with the figure of a Roman citizen entering the baths—as you go down the stairs, you can find a cross-section of the Roman underfloor heating system. You can see the volcanic rock pillars that held the floor. Between them circulated the hot air, mixed with soot, which then escaped to the open air through the hollow bricks that lined the walls.

Walking between points 16 and 9, your path takes you through the narrowest alley

of the Archaeological Park. Imagine how uncomfortable it must have been to pass through here, when the walls were still standing on both sides. Especially if someone was coming from the other direction...

Sections XXII-XXIII of the Eastern Lapidarium 18 contain several sarcophagi. These large stone coffins with lids emulating house roofs, often decorated with carvings and inscriptions, come from the various cemeteries of the Aquincum settlement complex. Some are quite small; these serve as sad evidence of the high mortality of children. The sarcophagi, as the homes of the dead in the afterlife, take the form of a Roman house. Note how similar their shape is to that of the House of the Painter in Aguincum 3. Do you want to know what road signs looked like in antiquity? Items 5 and 6 of section XIV, and 11, 12, and 13 of section XV are milestones, which marked the distance from Aquincum. They were erected as part of the Roman Empire's complex road network.

OUR EVENTS

At the BHM Aquincum Museum:

- Floralia Roman spring festiva
- Night of Museums
- Ludi Olympici activities for school groups
- Summer camp
- Samhain Celtic Halloween

At the Nagyszombat Street amphitheatre:

· AmfiFerzt - When the arena comes back to li

For further details, please visit our website



MUSEUM CLASSES IN ENGLISH

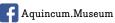
- What do the ruins tell us
- Become a master mosaic maker

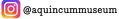


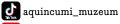
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Antiquity is closer than you think!