



# ArcheON

## TRAVEL GUIDE



**Interreg**  
Austria-Hungary

European Union – European Regional Development Fund

ArcheON





## DEAR ADVENTURER,

We are delighted to welcome you to ArcheON, the world of archaeological treasures! This application takes you back in time and helps you discover the ArcheON archaeological treasures. To find the most exciting archaeological finds, you will need to do your research. You will need to be interactive to discover the main findings of the excavations by walking through the archaeological sites of the Austro-Hungarian border region. What is shared by this region and how did we pick the treasures to feature in this app? You will learn all this if you read this short introduction:

The area shared by Southern Burgenland in Austria and Vas County in Hungary is one of the richest regions in terms of historical and archaeological values. It has been divided by a state border for almost a century, but it used to be a homogeneous area dating back to the Stone Age. The excavation of archaeological sites has always been carried out at the state level, without taking into account the entire, formerly homogeneous region, and thus some archaeological sites have never been explored within the framework of cross-border cooperation. Such a cross-border cooperation, between museologists and tourism experts in the border region, has finally made it possible to present the values of this region that historically evolved as a homogeneous area but is now divided by a border. The inseparably linked ArcheON Treasure Map & Guide together with the mobile app make shared historical and archaeological assets visible and tangible. A comprehensive treasure map and guide takes visitors through the new archaeological sites and the so far discovered historical treasures. With the interactive, live modules, the mobile app makes this discovery even more exciting.

Have a great adventure and enjoy your time here!  
Savaria Turizmus Nonprofit Kft.



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## CASTLE BERNSTEIN

Schlossweg 1.  
7434 Bernstein



The castle of Bernstein was first mentioned in a document dated 1199. The fortification is the highest such edifice in the province of Burgenland. The most renowned resident of the castle was Count László Almásy, who is the main character of the film entitled The English Patient which won nine Oscar Awards. The castle of Bernstein has received visitors every summer since 1921. Its rooms and chambers still have the original pieces of furniture.

## SHOW MINE AND AMBER ROCK MUSEUM

Hauptplatz 5.  
7434 Bernstein



Copper and pyrite were intensively mined as early as the Middle Ages. The methods applied for mining the mineral referred to as noble serpentine are shown on realistic models including exploration by a shaft, or overcast mining typically used in modern quarries these days. To obtain one cubic metre of noble serpentine experts need to remove over 10,000 cubic metres of ordinary serpentine. The local museums all have minerals and crystals on display. The roofed open-air area of the museum in Stadt Schlaining is devoted to antimony ore mining.

## BARROWS BERNSTEIN

47.37848, 16.27844

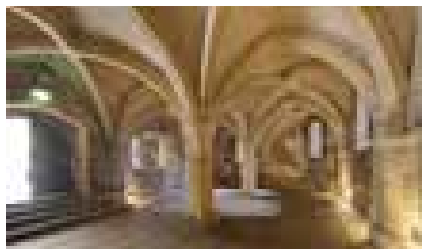


The Noricum Pannonian barrows found in Bernstein are burial mounds dating back to the 1st and 2nd centuries CE. For visitors to get a more detailed picture of this type of burial place, there is a demonstration barrow explicitly showing the structure of the grave and the exact burial place. For further information, consult the information boards.



## CASTLE LOCKENHAUS

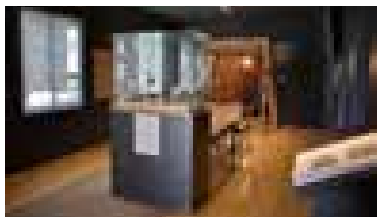
📍 Eugen Horvath Platz 1.  
7442 Lockenhaus



Lockenhaus Castle was originally erected around 1200, and its name was Leuca (Léka). The dilapidated tower was purchased by a couple, Margaret and Paul Anton Keller, in 1968. Lockenhaus Castle is home to several annual special events, such as the Lockenhaus Chamber Music Festival and the Dracula Theatre. On a visit to Lockenhaus Castle, young and old can immerse themselves in the mysterious world of bats, the Templars and the spooky Blood Countess. They will also have the opportunity to join guided tours to learn more about the castle's exciting history.

## ANTIMONY MINING SCHLAINING/GOBERLING

📍 Goberling 118., 7461 Goberling



Various ores were extracted in the area as early as the 15th century, during the time of Andreas Baumkircher, the town's founder. Mining at this time was regarded as a significant industrial activity in Burgenland. In Goberling and its close vicinity, antimony metal was mined here for more than 200 years. Antimony is an essential mineral commodity used widely in modern industry, for example, in medicine and the automotive sector (e.g. for brake pads). During its heyday, the Goberling antimony mine employed 160 workers. The small mining museum is open to visitors every day of the week.

## CASTLE SCHLAINING

📍 Rochusplatz 1.  
7461 Stadtschlaining



The castle of Schlaining, situated in close vicinity of Oberwart, lies at the crossing point of several trading routes. The name "Schlaining" is presumed to have been first mentioned as "castrum Zloynuk" in a document from 1271. In the 15th century, the fortification was passed to Andreas Baumkircher, today a subject of many legends owing to the so-called "Baumkircher revenge" which he took against Emperor Frederic III that eventually led to Baumkircher's execution in Graz.

## ROMAN SARCOPHAGUS

📍 Naturpark Geschiebenstein  
Bahnhofstraße 2a.  
7471 Rechnitz



One of the skeleton graves had a sarcophagus made of sandstone and boasting an acroterion angularium, the other one was a tomb made of bricks. The sandstone sarcophagus, damaged over the centuries, revealed an onion fibula, a belt buckle, a glass bottle and an unidentifiable object made of iron. In the brick tomb, an onion fibula, a coin depicting Constantine I (the Great) and a clay bowl were found. The sarcophagus is on displayed in front of the nature conversation office in Rechnitz.

## ROMAN AQUEDUCT RECHNITZ

📍 47.294323,16.467862



The 22-km-long watercourse runs about 1.5 meters beneath ground level in a frost-free environment, and it benefits from the natural sloping of the terrain. The remotest source of water can be found in the park of Bozsok Palace. The watercourse reaches the Rechnitz administrative area at today's border-crossing line; then, running along the customs buildings, it crosses the village of Sé and goes to Szombathely. There is a short section of the aqueduct – cleared in 1982 for passers-by to see – in the vicinity of the road leading to Bozsok.

## ROMAN AQUEDUCT BUCSU

📍 47.24756, 16.49757

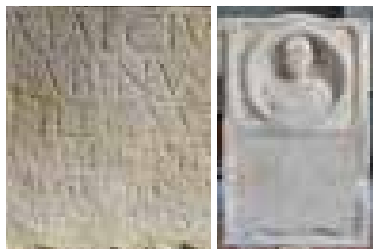


The adequate quality of spring water necessary for the operation of the aqueduct was available in the Bozsok Valley of the Kőszeg Hills, so this is where the pipeline's starting point was. On the section unearthed in Bucsú, the pipeline was supported by mortar on the 40-cm wide sidewalls up to a height of 100–110 cm and at a width of 76 cm. Visitors can also see the remains of the vaulting, which did not start from the horizontal course of the side walls but the plane of the vault, raised by 30 cm on the outside.

## A TOMBSTONE OF A ROMAN SOLDIER

📍 In the outskirts of Dozmat

📍 Lapidary of Savaria Museum



In the Lapidary of Savaria Museum, there are several tombstones with inscriptions all dating back to Roman Times. Tombstones all over the Roman Empire had the same features: a tympanum, a field for the carving of images, and space for the inscription. In the latter, a few important pieces of data were given: name, age, wife, children, grandchildren and the rank of the deceased. Unfortunately, from Savaria, only a handful of fragments with inscriptions surfaced, which is why this find, the tombstone of Publius Maecius Sabinus, a discharged soldier of the 15th Legion Apollinaris, is so remarkable.

## GLADIATOR DAGGERS

📍 Szombathely, Paragvári Street 77.

📍 Savaria Town Museum  
with a Regional Authority

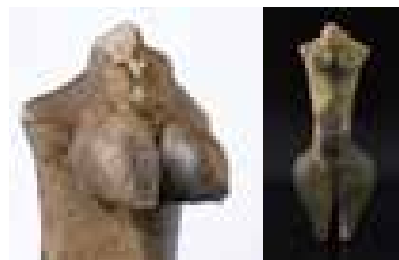


In 2006, archaeologists of Szombathely's Savaria Museum found an intact burial site which once belonged to the northern cemetery of Roman Savaria. They discovered the remains of 110 locals and their objects buried with them. The most important components of the finds were two daggers depicting gladiators on their handle. The handles of the daggers were carved from bone, showing two gladiators, each representing a different fighting style. In addition, each gladiator holds a shield bearing the names Pardu(s) and Senili(s). The gladiators' weaponry is genuine; the depiction is meticulously detailed.

## THE VENUS OF SÉ

📍 Sé, Malomi-Flur

📍 Savaria Town Museum  
with a Regional Authority



The Venus of Sé is a statuette depicting a female figure that was unearthed, among a hundred fragments, at the village of Sé, an area surrounded by a quadruple circular ditch dating back to the Neolithic Era. The statuettes depicting human idols were intentionally shattered to ensure the continuity of the food supply. At this time, religion was centred around the worship of celestial bodies. The oval-shaped ditch system may have symbolised the cult of the Sun, and the rites were performed more than once a year in the hope of ensuring an abundant food supply.

## PAINTED POTTERY (SACRIFICIAL VESSELS) FROM THE NEOLITHIC ERA

📍 Sé, Malomi-Flur

📍 Savaria Town Museum  
with a Regional Authority

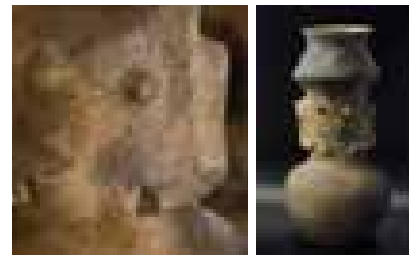


The ceramic vessels found in Sé are magnificent and have attracted international interest. The painted plates may have had similar functions to those of the intentionally broken idols; they were most probably used for sacrificial rites. Their role was to generate a more abundant crop. They were probably made using stone slab palettes and needlepoint pencils. The pots had dense ornaments both on the inside and on the outside. The edges of the motifs are sharp and clear, as if they had used a tool to draw them.

## HUMAN SHAPED VASE

📍 Sé, Malomi-Flur

📍 Savaria Town Museum  
with a Regional Authority

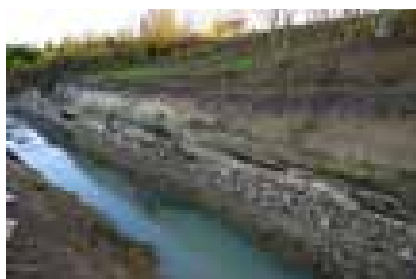


The finds that have attracted international recognition are assumed to be related to the Lengyel Culture. According to researchers, the painted pots in Sé have the same characteristics as those discovered in the village of Lengyel. The human-shaped vase had a cultic significance, as did the female idols and other painted, decorated ceramics. The vase was placed in a sacrificial hole as a ritual vessel, hoping for an abundant harvest.



## ROMAN AQUEDUCT DOZMAT

📍 Savaria's Roman Aqueduct  
in the outskirts of Dozmat



The Romans took great care to supply ancient Savaria with water. They collected the spring water of the Kőszeg Hills and laid down pipelines underground to transmit it to the city. The 20-26-km-long pipeline relied gravity to transport water from its source to the Roman colony, Savaria. The advanced engineering work made it possible to use the favourable topography of the Alps to create the appropriate gradient. In addition, the inverted U-shaped channel was lined with waterproof material to improve the insulation and support water flow.

## LAPIDARY

📍 Lapidary of  
Savaria Museum



The stone repository (lapidary) of Savaria Museum offers one of the richest collections of stone carvings across Hungary. The lapidary's unique items are the Capitoline Triad's busts, the votive altars and the Pagan and early Christian tombstones. They tell us a lot about the town's economic, social, religious and cultural life during the period. Another critical group of finds in the lapidary is the votive altars, regarded as important sources of spiritual energy in Roman Savaria.



## MOSAIC FLOOR OF THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE

📍 Szombathely, Járdányi Paulovics  
István Ruin Garden  
📍 Vas County Museum Exhibition



Photo : Savaria Múzeum  
Szombathely -  
Narmer Építészeti Stúdió,  
Budapest / 2016-2017.



It is Pannonia's largest uninterrupted mosaic floor and Hungary's most significant work of art. It used to decorate the reception building of the governor's palace – the Aura Palatina – and today, it is on display at the Járdányi Paulovics István Ruin Garden. The reception hall was part of the 4th-century imperial palace complex. The mosaic was made from various materials, including green slate, pieces of brick and small marble blocks, with a surface made shiny by glass mosaic particles. The mosaic floor has recently been restored.


## AMBER ROAD

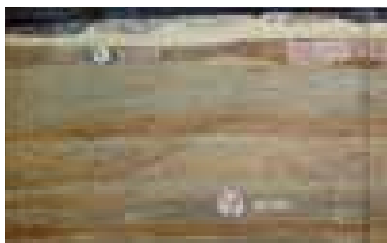
📍 Szombathely, Járdányi Paulovics  
István Ruin Garden  
📍 Iseum Savariense Archaeology  
Workshop and Repository



The trading route between the North Sea and the Adriatic Sea, known as The mountain ranges of the Alps determined Amber Road. The road that set off in the town of Aquilea also crossed Colonia Savaria, which served as the town's main street. The significance of the trading route is neatly shown by the archaeological finds uncovered along the Amber Road. The road was covered with slabs of stone made of basalt or lime, and its width reached 6.5-7 meters. Today, two short stretches of the route covered with basalt slabs can be seen in Szombathely; one beneath a glass floor at a retail bank on Main Square and another in today's Ruin Garden.



## THE LAYERS OF AMBER ROUTE

 Iseum Savariense Archaeology Workshop and Repository



The Romans created a network of roads following careful planning. In the excavated depressions, they placed fist-size pieces of stone layer, upon which they put another layer of stone rubble mixed with lime, and when this final layer was tamped down, they obtained a smooth, solid base. On top of this second layer, they spread coarse-grained gravel and stone chippings, and they tamped the top with substantial wooden clubs until it was significant. Later, covered the base with large, irregular-shaped stone slabs; they filled the gaps with a bonding agent called "caementum" (the predecessor of concrete). The resulting road surface was almost entirely smooth.


## ROMAN MILESTONE

 Szombathely, Main Square  
 Iseum Savariense Archaeology Workshop and Repository



In 1998, they discovered a Roman milestone during mechanical excavation work on the Main Square in Szombathely. A fragment of a cylindrical pillar with an inscription, made of limestone fillet and discovered near the village of Rechnitz, preserved only the last two lines of the original text: „A ROM(a). S(avar)a.M(il)ia).P(assuum)/DCLXXV” It translates as: Savaria is 675 miles from Rome. Only very rarely are milestones discovered in the vicinity of the Amber Road. When this particular one was unearthed and its inscription closely examined, it was found genuine. It joined the rank of the few similar milestones in the provinces of the Roman Empire.


## ROMAN WATCHTOWER

 Historical Theme Park Szombathely, Aréna Street 1.



Watchtowers guarded the Roman Empire along the borderline; these stations played an important strategic role. The reconstructed watchtower, standing in the Historical Theme Park in Szombathely, is similar to those used in Roman times. These watchtowers had no openings on their lower level to make a potential siege more difficult. The ground level was usually used for storing food and water. The soldiers used the second level for resting, and the guards used the upper level.


## ROMAN KITCHEN

 Historical Theme Park Szombathely, Aréna Street 1.



In the centre of Szombathely, built a unique working kitchen according to the requirements of the Roman period. It is meticulously authentic in terms of equipment and materials, owing to the detailed guidelines of archaeologists. In the centre of the kitchen building, which has a plastered wall, stands a furnace and, next to it, a wood-burning stove for keeping food warm. Along the walls, below the kitchen counter, there are clay pots in a neat row, and, just as in ancient times, water is brought in via pipes to help with the kitchen work.

## SAVARIA'S BREAD

 Historical Theme Park Szombathely, Aréna Street 1.




The bread was a common commodity as early as Roman times. Made it either with sourdough or with brewer's yeast and often sprinkled the crust of the bread with poppy seed, cumin or parsley. Patricians are assumed to consume bread made from white flour, while the poor eat black bread. The army had their bread referred to as soldiers' bread, which they made themselves in holes dug in the ground. During the Savaria Historical Carnival, visitors can also taste the bread of Savaria, baked traditionally in a Roman oven. Historical research into the period suggests that legions stationed in ancient Savaria probably ate bread made from similar ingredients.

## APICIUS' COOKBOOK

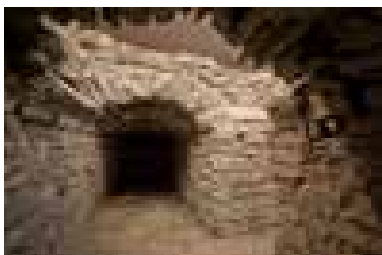


Known as one of the earliest cookbooks in the history of Europe, Apicius' Cookbook was published in the 1st century CE by an official of the Roman Empire called Marcus Gavius Apicius. The famous gourmet staged significant festive events and was keen on assorted delicacies. The volume that went down in history by the title 'Cookery and Dining in Imperial Rome', in short, Apicius' Cookbook, became known in a short while and soon served as a fundamental source of European gastronomy. The ancient cookbook boasts as many as 400 recipes.

## DETAIL OF A SEWER CANAL IN SAVARIA


 Szombathely, Main Square  
beneath an OTP bank  
branch office

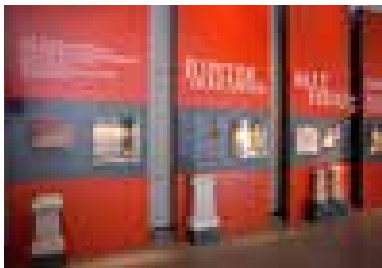
Registration:  
Iseum Savariense Archaeology  
Workshop  
and Repository



In ancient Savaria, a well-developed water and wastewater sewer system served the needs of its citizens. Such a sewer canal section can be seen under the glass floor of a bank branch office on Szombathely's Main Square. The public toilets of ancient Rome are unimaginable to us today. The human-height vaulted sewer canal underneath revealed many objects telling evidence of the life lived in Savaria back then. The most valuable finds emerging from the canal included coins and jewellery, but also preserved several everyday objects for posterity.

## TEMPLE OF ISIS



 Iseum Savariense Archaeology  
Workshop and Repository



Savaria's Temple of Isis is the third largest known Isis temple after the ones in Rome and Alexandria. The site was discovered in 1955 when building a storage room. Today, the temple is a reconstructed museum of religious history which pays tribute to and provides information about the people of ancient Savaria, where religion played a key role. During the Savaria Historical Carnival, held every year on the last weekend of August, ancient religious rituals are performed at the Temple of Isis, renovated in 2011.





## SISTRUM

 Szombathely,  
Rákóczi Ferenc Street  
 Iseum Savariense Archaeology  
Workshop and Repository



The sistrum (rattle) is a percussion instrument used in ancient Egypt during various rituals. Shaking the rattle produced an exceptional sound. The use of the sistrum became widespread together with the cult of the Goddess Isis. In mythology, the Goddess Isis gave the signal by shaking the sistrum, whose distinctive bell-bonging sound-induced the river's flooding. On the facade of the Temple of Isis in Savaria, this rare scene is depicted: the goddess is riding the loyal Sothis dog and is shaking the sistrum.

## SOTHIS DOG

 Szombathely,  
Rákóczi Ferenc Street  
 Iseum Savariense Archaeology  
Workshop and Repository



Sothis Dog is the symbol of the constellation of Canis Maior ("Greater Dog"), which contains Sirius, the brightest star in the night sky, known as the "dog star". The most well-known relief of the Temple of Isis depicts Goddess Isis riding on the Sothis Dog with a sistrum in her right hand and a basket of produce in her left hand. The depiction symbolises the flooding of the River Nile that fell on the same day every year, coinciding with the Sun's rising and Sirius's heliacal rise. In our contemporary calendar, this day is 19 July.

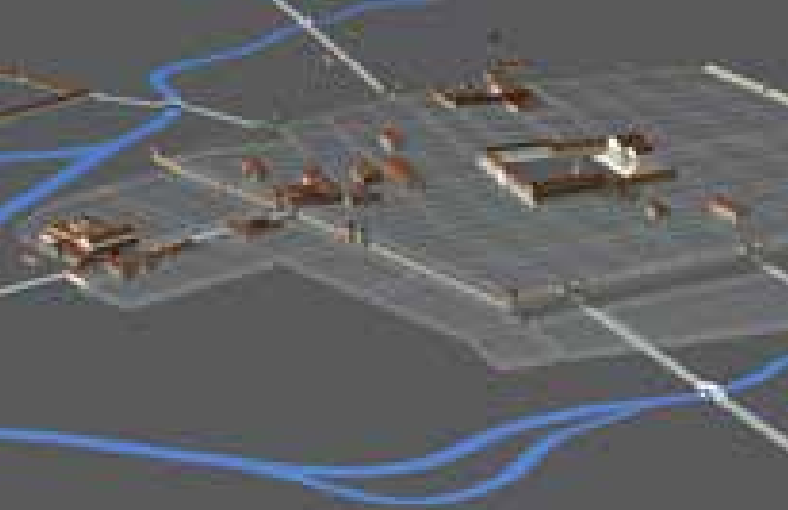
## SAVARIA'S AMPHITHEATRE

 Szombathely, Calvary Hill



A small, oddly shaped artificial dent can be noticed on a small hill adjacent to the Calvary Church. The shape of the semi-circular dent reminds us of an antique theatre. Legend has it that there may have been a theatre or amphitheatre on this spot. From Roman times, we find a reference to the theatre of Savaria in the court records of St Quirinus, the martyred bishop of Siscia.





### SAVARIA'S CITY MODEL

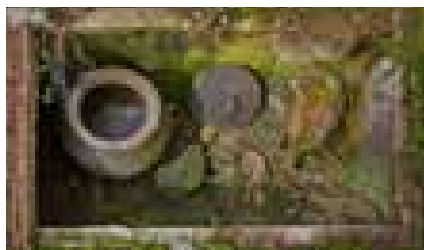
[Iseum Savariense Archaeology Workshop and Repository](#)



Savaria, founded by Emperor Claudius, lay by the Amber Road, which served as the axis of the Colonia. To the west of the road, near today's Széchenyi Street, was the forum, the centre of economic and religious life. This is where a monument of a senator of the unknown surname may have stood, a fragment of which has been unearthed to testify to its existence. A wall surrounded the town. The Amber Road started from the gate of the northern wall towards Scarbantia, the western town gate was standing in the one-time garden of today's Bishop's Palace, and the southern entrance is assumed to have stood in the vicinity of today's town hall.

### ROMAN TOMB RECONSTRUCTIONS

[Martineum Adult Training Academy, courtyard](#)



„Qui legis hunc titulum, mortalem te esse memento.” You who are reading this epitaph, remember that you too will be dead.” Roman tombstones had either this inscription or something similar, but all of them conveyed some message or warning to the deceased or anyone passing by. Some of the graves might have erected a chapel over the tomb with a statue depicting the dead. We know of relatively large tomb edifices built in Pannonia, which cost several tens of thousand sestertii (the Roman currency then).

### POTTERY IN SAVARIA

[Martineum Adult Training Academy, courtyard](#)



It was evidenced by the furnaces and pottery tools unearthed by archaeologists in the Járdányi Paulovics István Ruin Garden. In addition, vessels manufactured in the local pottery workshops were transported on the Amber Road to remote places across the province and the continent. One of the most popular luxury pottery included red-gloss ware, which was worth up to a day and a half's pay for a legionary soldier.

### CEMETERY WITH BURIAL MOUNDS SCHANDORF

[47.221798,16.426213](#)



Archaeological finds prove that Schandorf and its vicinity were inhabited as early as the Neolithic Era at the beginning of the 6th millennium BCE. Owing to the "Iron Barons" and "Iron Dukes" residing in Schandorf at around 750 BCE, the wealth of the community was so vast that it surpassed all expectations. The newly discovered metal, iron, employing its production and distribution brought unprecedented prosperity to the residents. The barrows in the Schandorf woods are a living testament to the one-time affluence of the densely populated areas along the River Pinka.

### HIGH ALTITUDE SETTLEMENT BURG CASTLE

[47.212776,16.405463](#)

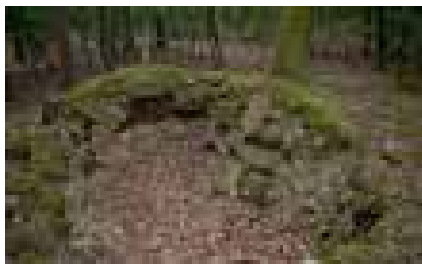


The construction work of the castle began in the late Bronze Age (1,200-800 BCE), and further fortified the protective walls in the early Bronze Age (800-400 BCE). The community perched atop the hill was regarded as a mini-state in its own right, whose jurisdiction also extended to the province surrounding it and the resources within. A few centuries later, the castle hill was re-fortified in the Middle Ages, and a small earth mound castle was erected. During the High Middle Ages, the fortress received yet another reinforcement layer, referred to as "the red rampart". Still eventually, the castle, made from stones, had to be surrendered in the 16th century.



## THE IRON AGE MAN AND THE AFTERLIFE

📍 Vaskeresztes, Diófás- Flur  
📍 Savaria Town Museum  
with a Regional Authority



The Early Iron Age man took great care for the well-being of their deceased relatives in the afterlife. Hundreds of earth-covered burial mounds built of stone and wood at Vas Hill near Szombathely, along the Pinka gorge, bear witness to this. One of these barrows is a b 6.5-metre-high and 34-metre-wide edifice. One could enter the barrow through the southern entrance, where archaeologists found bronze vessels, jewellery, burnt animal and human bones, and urns containing the deceased's ashes.

## GUARD HOUSE (GUARD BOOTH)

📍 Burgauberg Monument



Find the guard house (also called the guard booth) along the road to Burgau (also referred to as the 'kuruc' hiking route). These small guard booths, covered with reed and secured by sharp stakes, were critical watch posts in the defence system during the time of the Ottoman rule; they played a crucial role in protecting the borderline between Austria and Hungary along the River Lafnitz.

## CASTLE GÜSSING

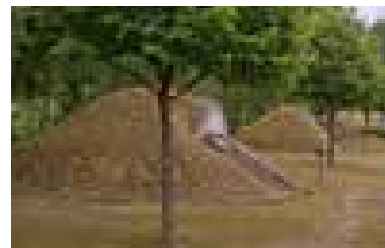
📍 Schloßgasse, 7540 Güssing



The castle of Güssing was built atop a steep rock of an extinct volcanic cone in 1157. It had several owners until it was passed on to the Batthyány family in 1524. Güssing Castle has a significant art treasure. Via the 5,000 items displayed in the exhibition area, visitors can see how colourful and fascinating history can be. The castle is also renowned as an excellent venue for theatrical performances and wedding ceremonies during the summer.

## NORIC PANNONIAN BURIAL MOUNDS

📍 Hauptpl. 7., 8383 St. Martin  
an der Raab]



In 1981, they found a stone fundament of a tomb. In front of the current the exhibition area stands a 130 x 80 x 50 cm stone carved of basalt tufa, which has a 22 x 66 cm depression in which the tomb was fixed. The tomb itself, however, was never found. During the excavations, the grave of a woman was revealed, possibly buried following cremation. Besides the deceased's ashes, they found a coin, two fibulae, and the bronze plates of a leather belt.

## TABOR MANOR HOUSE

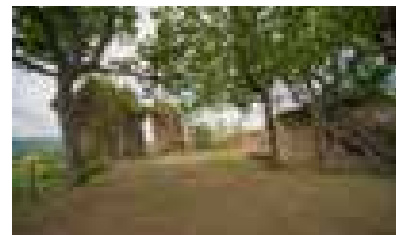
📍 Taborstraße 3., A-8385  
Neuhaus am Klausenbach



The small manor lies in the embrace of gentle hills on a nature conservation area situated on the triple border between Austria, Hungary and Slovenia. It is regarded as one of the oldest edifices in the Jennersdorf region. It is assumed to have been constructed based on the Hussite fortress in Tabor, in former Bohemia. The palace, as we see it today, was rebuilt in the 17th century when the Neuhaus estate was passed into the ownership of the Batthánys, one of Hungary's most influential aristocratic families.

## RUINED CASTLE, NEUHAUS/KLB

📍 46.869067,16.027744



Neuhaus Klausenbach is a small Burgenland, Austria community boasting a ruined castle — bearing the same name — perched atop a hill. It was erected in the 14th century, but in 1467 it was destroyed. Following its reconstruction, it passed into the ownership of the Batthyány family. Its condition has been deteriorating since the mid-1650s. The castle ruin has a pentagonal ground plan and boasts pointed arched windows. The castle courtyard has a cistern (water reservoir) about 40 metres deep, paved with quartz stones. In addition, visitors can find an outer castle, a trench and the remains of another fortification in the woods surrounding the castle area.

# PROJECT PARTNER

## LEAD PARTNER

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## PROJECT PARTNER

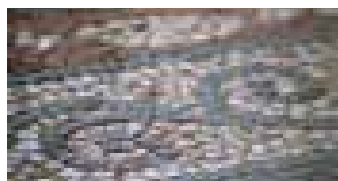
### OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BURGENLAND PROVINCE (DEPARTMENT 7 - EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SCIENCE - MAIN DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL COLLECTIONS - DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM)

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### SAVARIA TOWN MUSEUM WITH A REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Location: Kisfaludy Sándor Street 9, 9700 Szombathely | Representative: Andrea Csapláros  
Contact person: Andrea Csapláros | Phone: +3694313736  
e-mail: igazgatosag@savariamuseum.hu



*Mosaic floor of the governor's palace  
Savaria Town Museum with a  
Regional Authority  
Photo: Yellow Design*



### SAVARIA TURIZMUS NONPROFIT KFT.

Location: Király Street 1-3, 9700 Szombathely  
Representative: Stefánia Grünwald | Contact person: Noémi Császár  
Phone: +36204258015 | e-mail: savariaturizmus@tdm.szombathely.hu



## STRATEGIC PARTNER

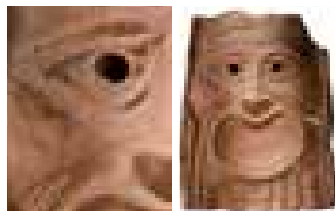
### DEPARTMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

Location: Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, 1190 Wien |  
Representative: Univ.Prof. Mag. Dr. Michael Doneus  
Contact person: Ao.Univ.-Prof. Dr. Otto H. Urban | Phone: +436765719191  
e-mail: otto.urban@univie.ac.at



### UNIVERSALMUSEUM JOANNEUM LTD.

Location: Mariahilferstraße 2-4, 8020 Graz | Repr.: Hofrat Dr. Wolfgang Muchitsch  
Contact person: Marko Mele | Phone: +4366480179576  
e-mail: marko.mele@museum-joanneum.at



*Antefix roof tile from Flavia Solva  
Photo: Universalmuseum,  
On display at: Universalmuseum  
Joanneum GmbH.  
Joanneum / N. Lackner*



### ROMAN TOWN OF CARNUNTUM

Location: Hauptstraße 1A, 2404 Petronell-Carnuntum | Repr.: Dr. Markus Wachter  
Contact person: Dr. Markus Wachter | Phone: +43216333770  
e-mail: markus.wachter@carnuntum.at

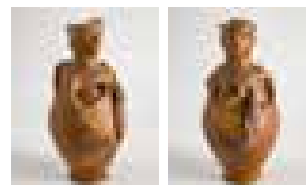


*Legio V. Apollinaris (from Savaria) involved in  
a battle at the Roman Festival in Carnuntum*



### RÓMER FLÓRIS ART AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Location: 9021 Győr, Király Street 17 | Representative: Zoltán Székely  
Contact person: Ujvári Ferenc | Phone: +36696322695  
e-mail: ujvari.ferenc@romer.hu

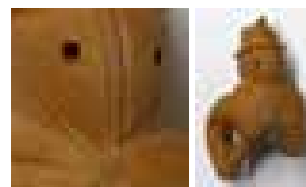


*Jug with the Parcae  
Dated: 4th century CE, Roman era  
On display at: Rómer Flóris Art and  
Historical Museum  
Photo: Rómer Flóris Art and Historical Museum*



### GÖCSEJ MUSEUM

Location: 8900 Zalaegerszeg, Batthyány Lajos Street 2  
Repr.: Dr. László Kostyál PhD | Contact person: Lívia Simmer  
Phone: +36302253242 | e-mail: simmer@zmmi.hu

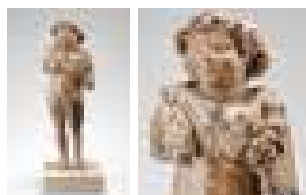


*Terracotta fragment of statuette  
depicting gladiator  
Found: in Zalalövő, Salla  
(Roman village), Villa Publica  
On display at: Göcsej Museum  
Photo: Göcsej Museum*



### HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

Location: 1088 Budapest, Múzeum krt. 14-16  
Representative: László L. Simon, general director  
Contact person: Klaudia Klára Tvergyák | Phone: +3613277700  
e-mail: tvergyak.klaudia@mn.m.hu



*The personified Autumn  
Ivory statuette from Savaria  
Found: in 1882, Szombathely  
On display at: Hungarian National Museum  
Photo: Hungarian National Museum*



### INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES, EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY

Location: 1053 Budapest, Egyetem Square 1-3  
Representative: Dr. László Borhy | Contact person: Dr. Dávid Bartus  
Phone: +3614116554 | e-mail: bartus.david@btk.elte.hu



# ArcheON

